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THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

ALMANAC

AND YEAR-BOOK

FOR

1915

COMPILED BY JAMES LANGLAND, M. A.

ISSUED BY

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS COMPANY

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PREFACE.

In this issue of The Almanac and Year-Book, in addition to the regular statistical and other annual features, much material relating to the European war is presented. The conflict, in respect to the number of persons affected and cost in men and money, already ranks as the greatest in history, and many questions, especially as to its origin and early progress, will come up in the future. It is with a view to answering such questions that most of the war data given in this volume have been compiled. Attention may be called to the fact that the diplomatic and other correspondence, issued in the form of official "papers" or "books" by Great Britain, Germany, Russia and Belgium immediately following the outbreak of hostilities, is published in full. The "Yellow Book" issued by France appeared too late to be added to the others, but the official summary of the conclusions reached is given. Information relating to the armed strength of the belligerents, loss of life and property, the use of airships, submarines, automobiles and wireless telegraphy by the armies, naval operations, effect of the crisis on the markets of the world, action taken by the American congress and President Wilson, strategy of the combatants, gigantic war loans and numerous other features of the struggle will also be found in shape for ready reference. A chronology carried up to the latest possible date and a pronouncing gazetteer of places most frequently mentioned in the dispatches from the various war zones have been added.

The story of the trouble between the United States and Mexico, involving the capture and temporary occupation of Vera Cruz, is told at some length.

Important laws passed by congress at its long and eventful session are given in full or in summarized form. The new internal revenue act, with its list of special and stamp taxes to meet the deficiency in the national receipts caused by the war in Europe, will also be found.

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ALMANAC AND YEAR-BOOK FOR 1915

Astronomical calculations prepared by Berlin H. Wright, Lake Helen, Fla., and expressed in mean local time unless otherwise indicated.

BEGINNING AND LENGTH OF SEASONS.

Sun enters Sign.	Long.	Constellation.	Date.	Eastern time.	Central time.		D.	H.	M.
♑	270°	♐	Dec. 22..	11:23 a. m.	10:23 a. m.	1914			
♈	0°	♓	Mar. 21..	11:51 a. m.	10:51 a. m.	1915	89	0	28
♋	90°	♊	June 22..	7:29 a. m.	6:29 a. m.	1915	92	19	38
♎	180°	♍	Sept. 23..	10:24 p. m.	9:24 p. m.	1915	93	14	55
♑	270°	♐	Dec. 22..	5:16 p. m.	4:16 p. m.	1915	89	18	52
							365	5	53

Winter begins and lasts.....
Spring begins and lasts.....
Summer begins and lasts.....
Autumn begins and lasts.....
Winter begins. Tropical year.....

ERAS OF TIME.

The Gregorian year 1915 corresponds to the following eras:

The latter part of the 139th and the beginning of the 140th year of the independence of the United States.

The year 1333-34 of the Mohammedan era; the year 1334 begins Nov. 9.

The year 4612 (nearly) of the Chinese era, beginning now Jan. 1.

The year 8024 of the Greek church, beginning Jan. 14.

The year 5675-76 of the Jewish era; the year 5676 begins at sunset Sept. 8.

The year 7423-24 of the Byzantine era, beginning Sept. 1.

The year 2575 of the Japanese era.

The year 6628 of the Julian period, and Jan. 1 is the 2420499th day since the commencement of the Julian period.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical or Sunday letter.....C
Epact or moon's age, Jan. 1.....14
Lunar cycle or golden number.....16
Solar cycle.....20
Roman indiction.....13
Dionysian period.....244

EXPLANATORY NOTE—The Dominical letter or letters (two for leap year), or Sunday letters, indicate the day of the year on which the first Sunday occurs, the first seven letters of the alphabet being used. Thus, for 1914, the Dominical letter is D, the fourth letter of the alphabet, and hence the fourth day of the year will be the first Sunday of the year. In leap years two letters are used, the first being for January and February, and the latter, being the preceding letter, answers for the last ten months, in order to maintain the cycle. The rule for obtaining the Dominical letter for any year is somewhat complicated and for that reason is omitted here. The Golden Number is that number of a cycle of nineteen years which shows how many years have elapsed since the new moon fell on Jan. 1, for in nearly nineteen years the solar and lunar years nearly come together. The chief use of this cycle is in fixing the date of Easter, and in this same connection is used the Epact. The Solar Cycle is the number of years that have elapsed since the days of the week fell on the same days of the year, or when there will, therefore, be a recurrence of the Dominical or Sunday letter. This would be the case every seven years but for leap year, hence four times seven is the cycle, or twenty-eight years. It is the remainder found by adding nine to the year and dividing the sum by twenty-eight. The Roman Indiction is a cycle of fifteen years and is of no utility except to chronologers. It is the remainder found by adding three to the year and dividing by fifteen. The Julian period is a cycle of 7,980 years and is the product of the three cycles, Golden Number (19), Solar Cycle (28) and Roman Indiction (15), and hence shows the time when these cycles will coincide, or begin at the same time. The first of this cycle will be completed in the year 2267; it is the year + 4713. The Dionysian period is a cycle of 532 years and is called the great Paschal cycle, being the product of a completed solar and lunar cycle (28×19). It is the remainder found by adding 457 to the year and dividing by 532, and with the Julian period is chiefly used by chronologers. The Jewish Lunar cycle is always three less than the Golden Number and is used by the Jews in fixing the time of their festivals.

JEWISH OR HEBREW CALENDAR, YEAR 5675-76 A. M.

The year 5675 is the 13th of the 299th cycle of 19 years.

Year.	Month—Number.	Month—Name.	Day.	Feast, festival or fast.	Gregorian date.
5675	5	Sh'vat	1	Rosh-Chodesh	Saturday, January 16, 1915
5675	6	Adar	1	Rosh-Chodesh—Sunday-Monday.	February 14-15, 1915
5675	6	Adar	13	Fast of Esther	Saturday,* February 27, 1915
5675	6	Adar	14 and 15	Purim—Sunday-Monday,	February 28 and March 1, 1915
5675	7	Nissan	1	Rosh-Chodesh	Tuesday, March 16, 1915
5675	7	Nissan	15	1st day of Passover	Tuesday, March 30, 1915
5675	8	Iyar	1	Rosh-Chodesh—Wednesday-Thursday,	April 14-15, 1915
5675	8	Iyar	18	Lag B'Omer (33d day of Omer)	Sunday, May 2, 1915
5675	9	Sivan	1	Rosh-Chodesh	Friday, May 14, 1915
5675	9	Sivan	6	1st day of Pentecost	Wednesday, May 19, 1915
5675	10	Tammuz	1	Rosh-Chodesh—Saturday-Sunday,	June 12-13, 1915
5675	10	Tammuz	17	Fast of Tammuz	Tuesday, June 29, 1915
5675	11	Av	1	Rosh-Chodesh	Monday, July 12, 1915
5675	11	Av	9	Fast of Av	Tuesday, July 20, 1915
5675	12	Ellul	1	Rosh-Chodesh—Tuesday-Wednesday,	August 10-11, 1915
5676	1	Tishri	1	First day of New Year—Thursday,	September 9, 1915
5676	1	Tishri	3	Fast of Gedaliah	Saturday,† September 11, 1915
5676	1	Tishri	10	Yom Kippoor	Saturday, September 18, 1915
5676	1	Tishri	15	1st day of Tabernacles—Thursday,	September 23, 1915
5676	1	Tishri	21	Hoshannah-Rabbah—Wednesday,	September 29, 1915
5676	1	Tishri	22	Sh'mini-Atseres—Thursday,	September 30, 1915
5676	1	Tishri	23	Simchas-Torah	Friday, October 1, 1915
5676	2	Chesvan	1	Rosh-Chodesh—Friday-Saturday,	October 8-9, 1915
5676	3	Kislev	1	Rosh-Chodesh—Sunday-Monday,	November 7-8, 1915
5676	3	Kislev	25	1st day of Chanukah—Thursday,	December 2, 1915
5676	4	Tebet	1	Rosh-Chodesh—Tuesday-Wednesday,	December 7-8, 1915
5676	4	Tebet	10	Fast of Tebet	Friday, December 17, 1915
5676	5	Sh'vat	1	Rosh-Chodesh	Thursday, January 6, 1916

*Observed on the previous Thursday. †Observed on the following day.

GREEK CHURCH OR RUSSIAN CALENDAR, A. D. 1915. A. M. 8024.

New style.	Holy days.	Old style.
Jan. 14	Circumcision	Jan. 1
Jan. 19	Theophany (Epiphany)	Jan. 6
Feb. 7	Carnival Sunday	Jan. 25
Feb. 15	Hypopante (Purification)	Feb. 2
Feb. 17	Ash Wednesday	Feb. 4
Feb. 21	1st Sunday in Lent	Feb. 8
Mch. 28	Palm Sunday	Mch. 15
Apr. 2	Great (Good) Friday	Mch. 20
Apr. 4	Easter (Holy Pasche)	Mch. 22
May 6	St. George	Apr. 23
May 13	Ascension	Apr. 30
May 22	St. Nicholas	May 9
May 23	Pentecost	May 10
May 27	Coronation of Emperor*	May 14
June 15	Holy Ghost	June 2
July 12	Peter and Paul, Chief Apostles	June 29
Aug. 14	1st day of Theotokos	Aug. 1
Aug. 19	Transfiguration	Aug. 6
Aug. 28	Repose of Theotokos	Aug. 15
Sept. 12	St. Alexander Nevsky*	Aug. 30
Sept. 21	Nativity of Theotokos	Sept. 8
Sept. 27	Exaltation of the Cross	Sept. 14
Oct. 14	Patronage of Theotokos	Oct. 1
Nov. 28	1st day of Fast of Nativity	Nov. 15
Dec. 4	Entrance of Theotokos	Nov. 21
Dec. 21	Conception of Theotokos	Dec. 8
Jan. 7, 1916	Nativity	Dec. 25

*Peculiar to Russia.

MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR, YEAR 1333-34.

The year 1333 is the 13th of the 45th cycle of 30 years, being a leap year of 355 days.

Year.	Month—No.	Month—Name.	Begins.	Lasts, days.
1333	3	Rabia I.	January 17	30
1333	4	Rabia II.	February 16	29
1333	5	Jomhadi I.	March 17	30
1333	6	Jomhadi II.	April 16	29
1333	7	Rajeb	May 15	30
1333	8	Sheban	June 14	29
1333	9	Ramadan (Fasting)	July 13	30
1333	10	Schawall	August 12	29
1333	11	Dulkaeda	September 10	30
1333	12	Dulheggia	October 10	30
1334	1	Muharrem	November 9	30
1334	2	Saphar	December 9	29

CHURCH CALENDAR FOR 1915.

Jan. 1—New Year's day (circumcision).
Jan. 6—Epiphany—12th day.
Jan. 25—Conversion St. Paul.
Jan. 31—Septuagesima Sunday.
Feb. 2—Purification B. V. M.
Feb. 7—Sexagesima Sunday.
Feb. 14—Quinquagesima Sunday.
Feb. 14—St. Valentine.
Feb. 16—Shrove Tuesday.
Feb. 17—Ash Wednesday (Lent begins).
Feb. 21—Quadragesima Sunday.
March 14—Mid-Lent Sunday.
March 17—St. Patrick's day.
March 25—Annunciation.
March 28—Palm Sunday.
April 2—Good Friday.
April 4—Easter Sunday.
April 11—Low Sunday.
April 23—St. George.
April 25—St. Mark.
May 1—Philip and James.
May 9—Rogation Sunday.
May 13—Ascension (Holy Thurs.).
May 23—Pentecost (Whitsunday).
June 3—Corpus Christi.
June 11—St. Barnabas.
June 24—Nativity John the Baptist.
June 29—Peter and Paul.
July 22—Mary Magdalen.
July 25—St. James.
Aug. 6—Transfiguration.
Aug. 15—Assumption B. V. M.
Aug. 24—St. Bartholomew.
Sept. 14—Exaltation Holy Cross.
Sept. 21—St. Matthew.
Sept. 29—Michaelmas.
Sept. 29—St. John and All Angels.
Oct. 28—Simon and Jude.
Oct. 31—Halloween.
Nov. 1—All Saints' day.
Nov. 2—All Souls' day.
Nov. 25—Thanksgiving day.
Nov. 28—Advent Sunday.
Nov. 30—St. Andrew.
Dec. 8—Immaculate Conception.
Dec. 21—St. Thomas.
Dec. 25—Christmas day.
Dec. 26—St. Stephen.
Dec. 27—St. John the Evangelist.
Dec. 28—Holy Innocents.

EMBER DAYS.

Wednesday, Friday and Saturday	after	1st Sunday in Lent	February 24, 26 and 27
		Pentecost	May 26, 28 and 29
		September 14	September 15, 17 and 18
		December 13	December 15, 17 and 18

Full Moon, 1st, 30th. Last Quarter, 8th. **1st Month.** # JANUARY, 1915. **31 Days.** New Moon, 15th. First Quarter, 23d.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month	Day of Week.	Moon's Place	Sun at Noon Mark.	Moon in Meridian.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H.		
							Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
				Con. D.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	365	1	Friday.....	♓ 16	12 3 25	morn	7 28	4 39	4 44	7 16	4 51	4 57	7 39	4 29	4 31
2	364	2	Saturday...	♓ 29	12 3 53	44	7 28	4 40	5 51	7 16	4 52	6 2	7 39	4 30	5 40
3	363	3	SUNDAY..	♉ 12	12 4 21	1 36	7 28	4 42	7 0	7 16	4 53	7 8	7 38	4 31	6 51
4	362	4	Monday....	♉ 25	12 4 49	2 25	7 28	4 43	8 9	7 16	4 53	8 15	7 38	4 32	8 3
5	361	5	Tuesday....	♊ 8	12 5 16	3 12	7 28	4 44	9 19	7 16	4 54	9 21	7 38	4 33	9 16
6	360	6	Wednesday	♊ 22	12 5 43	3 58	7 28	4 45	10 29	7 16	4 55	10 30	7 38	4 34	10 29
7	359	7	Thursday..	♋ 5	12 6 9	4 44	7 27	4 46	11 40	7 16	4 56	11 38	7 37	4 35	11 43
8	358	8	Friday.....	♋ 19	12 6 35	5 30	7 27	4 47	morn	7 16	4 57	morn	7 37	4 36	morn
9	357	9	Saturday...	♌ 3	12 7 1	6 20	7 27	4 48	54	7 16	4 58	49	7 37	4 37	1 0
10	356	10	SUNDAY..	♌ 18	12 7 26	7 13	7 27	4 49	2 13	7 16	4 59	2 4	37	4 38	2 21
11	355	11	Monday....	♍ 2	12 7 50	8 10	7 27	4 49	3 31	7 16	5 1	3 20	7 36	4 39	3 42
12	354	12	Tuesday....	♍ 17	12 8 14	9 12	7 27	4 50	4 49	7 15	5 2	4 36	7 36	4 40	5 3
13	353	13	Wednesday	♎ 1	12 8 37	10 16	7 27	4 51	6 0	7 15	5 3	5 47	7 36	4 41	6 17
14	352	14	Thursday...	♎ 16	12 9 0	11 20	7 27	4 52	7 0	7 15	5 4	6 47	7 36	4 42	7 15
15	351	15	Friday.....	♎ 30	12 9 22	ev. 20	7 27	4 54	sets	7 15	5 5	sets	7 35	4 44	sets
16	350	16	Saturday...	♏ 14	12 9 43	1 15	7 26	4 55	6 20	7 14	5 6	6 28	7 34	4 46	6 12
17	349	17	SUNDAY ..	♏ 27	12 10 4	2 5	7 25	4 56	7 31	7 14	5 7	7 36	7 34	4 47	7 26
18	348	18	Monday	♐ 10	12 10 24	2 51	7 24	4 58	8 39	7 13	5 8	8 42	7 33	4 48	8 37
19	347	19	Tuesday. ..	♐ 23	12 10 43	3 33	7 23	4 59	9 46	7 13	5 9	9 46	7 32	4 49	9 46
20	346	20	Wednesday	♑ 5	12 11 1	4 15	7 22	5 0	10 50	7 12	5 10	10 48	7 31	4 50	10 52
21	345	21	Thursday...	♑ 17	12 11 19	4 56	7 22	5 1	11 53	7 12	5 12	11 48	7 30	4 52	11 58
22	344	22	Friday.....	♑ 29	12 11 36	5 37	7 21	5 2	morn	7 11	5 13	morn	7 29	4 54	morn
23	343	23	Saturday...	♒ 11	12 11 52	6 21	7 20	5 3	54	7 11	5 14	47	7 29	4 55	1 2
24	342	24	SUNDAY ..	♒ 23	12 12 7	7 7	7 20	5 4	1 57	7 10	5 15	1 48	7 28	4 56	2 7
25	341	25	Monday....	♓ 5	12 12 22	7 56	7 19	5 5	3 0	7 10	5 16	2 48	7 27	4 57	3 12
26	340	26	Tuesday ...	♓ 17	12 12 35	8 47	7 18	5 7	4 2	7 9	5 16	3 48	7 26	4 58	4 16
27	339	27	Wednesday	♓ 29	12 12 48	9 41	7 18	5 7	4 59	7 8	5 17	4 44	7 25	4 59	5 14
28	338	28	Thursday ..	♈ 12	12 13 0	10 35	7 17	5 8	5 50	7 8	5 18	5 36	7 24	5 1	6 5
29	337	29	Friday.....	♈ 25	12 13 12	11 27	7 16	5 9	6 35	7 8	5 19	6 21	7 24	5 3	6 48
30	336	30	Saturday...	♉ 8	12 13 22	morn	7 15	5 11	rises	7 7	5 20	rises	7 23	5 5	rises
31	335	31	SUNDAY ..	♉ 21	12 13 32	19	7 15	5 12	5 57	7 6	5 21	6 4	7 22	5 6	5 50

Last Quar., 7th. New Moon, 13th. **2d Month.** # FEBRUARY, 1915. **28 Days.** First Quar., 21st.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month	Day of Week.	Moon's Place	Sun at Noon Mark.	Moon in Meridian.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H.		
							Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
				Con. D.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
32	334	1	Monday	♌ 4	12 13 40	1 8	7 14	5 13	7 8	7 5	5 22	7 12	7 21	5 7	7 4
33	333	2	Tuesday ...	♌ 18	12 13 48	1 55	7 12	5 14	8 20	7 4	5 23	8 21	7 20	5 8	8 19
34	332	3	Wednesday	♍ 2	12 13 56	2 42	7 11	5 15	9 32	7 3	5 25	9 30	7 19	5 10	9 33
35	331	4	Thursday...	♍ 16	12 14 2	3 29	7 10	5 17	10 46	7 2	5 26	10 41	7 17	5 11	10 51
36	330	5	Friday	♍ 30	12 14 8	4 17	7 9	5 19	morn	7 1	5 27	11 53	7 16	5 12	morn
37	329	6	Saturday...	♎ 14	12 14 12	5 9	7 8	5 20	1	7 0	5 28	morn	7 15	5 14	8
38	328	7	SUNDAY..	♎ 28	12 14 16	6 4	7 6	5 21	1 20	6 59	5 29	1 9	7 13	5 15	1 30
39	327	8	Monday....	♏ 13	12 14 20	7 3	7 5	5 23	2 37	6 58	5 30	2 24	7 12	5 16	2 50
40	326	9	Tuesday ...	♏ 27	12 14 22	8 5	7 4	5 24	3 49	6 57	5 32	3 35	7 10	5 18	4 4
41	325	10	Wednesday	♐ 11	12 14 24	9 7	7 3	5 25	4 51	6 56	5 33	4 37	7 9	5 20	5 6
42	324	11	Thursday ..	♐ 25	12 14 24	10 7	7 2	5 26	5 41	6 55	5 34	5 28	7 7	5 22	5 54
43	323	12	Friday.....	♑ 8	12 14 25	11 3	7 1	5 27	6 20	6 54	5 35	6 9	7 5	5 23	6 31
44	322	13	Saturday...	♑ 22	12 14 24	11 54	7 0	5 28	6 49	6 53	5 36	6 41	7 4	5 24	6 57
45	321	14	SUNDAY..	♒ 5	12 14 22	ev. 42	6 59	5 30	sets	6 51	5 38	sets	7 3	5 26	sets
46	320	15	Monday	♒ 18	12 14 20	1 26	6 58	5 32	7 28	6 50	5 39	7 29	7 2	5 27	7 27
47	319	16	Tuesday ...	♓ 1	12 14 17	2 8	6 56	5 33	8 33	6 49	5 40	8 32	7 1	5 29	8 35
48	318	17	Wednesday	♓ 13	12 14 14	2 50	6 54	5 34	9 37	6 48	5 41	9 33	6 59	5 31	9 41
49	317	18	Thursday..	♓ 25	12 14 9	3 31	6 52	5 36	10 40	6 46	5 42	10 34	6 57	5 32	10 47
50	316	19	Friday.....	♈ 7	12 14 4	4 14	6 50	5 38	11 44	6 45	5 44	11 35	6 55	5 34	11 53
51	315	20	Saturday...	♈ 19	12 13 59	4 59	6 49	5 39	morn	6 44	5 45	morn	6 54	5 35	morn
52	314	21	SUNDAY ..	♉ 1	12 13 52	5 47	6 47	5 40	45	6 43	5 46	34	6 52	5 36	57
53	313	22	Monday	♉ 13	12 13 45	6 37	6 46	5 41	1 48	6 41	5 47	1 35	6 50	5 38	2 2
54	312	23	Tuesday....	♉ 25	12 13 37	7 29	6 45	5 43	2 46	6 40	5 48	2 32	6 48	5 39	3 1
55	311	24	Wednesday	♊ 7	12 13 29	8 22	6 44	5 44	3 41	6 39	5 49	3 26	6 47	5 40	3 56
56	310	25	Thursday ..	♊ 20	12 13 20	9 15	6 43	5 45	4 27	6 38	5 50	4 13	6 46	5 42	4 41
57	309	26	Friday	♋ 3	12 13 10	10 7	6 41	5 46	5 6	6 36	5 51	4 55	6 44	5 43	5 18
58	308	27	Saturday...	♋ 16	12 13 0	10 58	6 39	5 47	5 40	6 35	5 51	5 31	6 43	5 44	5 49
59	307	28	SUNDAY ..	♋ 29	12 12 49	11 46	6 38	5 48	6 8	6 34	5 52	6 1	6 41	5 46	6 14

☽ Full Moon, 1st, 31st.
☾ Last Quar., 8th.

3d Month. **MARCH, 1915.** 31 Days.

● New Moon, 15th.
☽ First Quarter, 23d.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month	Day of Week.	Moon's Place	Sun at Noon Mark.	Moon in Meridian.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H.		
							Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
				Con. D.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
60	306	1	Monday	♌ 13	12 12 38	morn	6 36	5 50	6 2	6 22	5 54	6 4	6 39	5 48	6 0
61	305	2	Tuesday....	♍ 27	12 12 26	34	6 35	5 51	7 15	6 31	5 55	7 14	6 38	5 49	7 16
62	304	3	Wednesday	♍ 12	12 12 14	1 22	6 34	5 53	8 31	6 30	5 56	8 28	6 36	5 50	8 35
63	303	4	Thursday..	♎ 26	12 12 01	2 12	6 32	5 54	9 48	6 28	5 57	9 41	6 34	5 52	9 54
64	302	5	Friday	♎ 11	12 11 48	3 4	6 30	5 56	11 7	6 26	5 58	10 57	6 32	5 53	11 17
65	301	6	Saturday...	♏ 25	12 11 34	3 59	6 28	5 57	morn	6 24	5 59	morn	6 30	5 55	morn
66	300	7	SUNDAY..	♏ 10	12 11 20	4 58	6 26	5 58	27	6 23	6 0	15	6 28	5 56	39
67	299	8	Monday	♐ 24	12 11 6	5 59	6 24	5 59	1 41	6 21	6 1	1 27	6 27	5 57	1 55
68	298	9	Tuesday....	♐ 7	12 10 51	7 1	6 22	6 0	2 47	6 19	6 2	2 32	6 25	5 58	3 2
69	297	10	Wednesday	♑ 21	12 10 36	8 0	6 20	6 1	3 39	6 18	6 3	3 25	6 23	6 0	3 53
70	296	11	Thursday..	♑ 5	12 10 20	8 56	6 18	6 3	4 25	6 17	6 4	4 13	6 21	6 2	4 37
71	295	12	Friday	♒ 18	12 10 4	9 48	6 17	6 4	4 52	6 16	6 5	4 43	6 19	6 3	5 1
72	294	13	Saturday..	♒ 1	12 9 48	10 36	6 15	6 6	5 16	6 14	6 6	5 10	6 17	6 4	5 23
73	293	14	SUNDAY..	♓ 14	12 9 32	11 21	6 13	6 7	5 39	6 13	6 7	5 36	6 15	6 5	5 42
74	292	15	Monday....	♓ 26	12 9 15	ev. 3	6 11	6 7	sets	6 12	6 7	sets	6 13	6 6	sets
75	291	16	Tuesday....	♈ 9	12 8 58	45	6 10	6 8	7 23	6 10	6 8	7 20	6 11	6 7	7 25
76	290	17	Wednesday	♈ 21	12 8 41	1 26	6 9	6 9	8 25	6 8	6 9	8 20	6 9	6 8	8 30
77	289	18	Thursday...	♉ 3	12 8 24	2 6	6 7	6 10	9 29	6 6	6 10	9 22	6 7	6 9	9 37
78	288	19	Friday	♉ 15	12 8 6	2 53	6 5	6 11	10 32	6 4	6 11	10 22	6 5	6 10	10 42
79	287	20	SUNDAY..	♉ 27	12 7 48	3 40	6 4	6 12	11 35	6 3	6 12	11 23	6 3	6 11	11 47
80	286	21	SUNDAY..	♊ 9	12 7 31	4 29	6 2	6 13	morn	6 2	6 13	morn	6 1	6 13	morn
81	285	22	Monday	♊ 21	12 7 13	5 20	6 0	6 14	35	6 1	6 14	22	6 0	6 15	50
82	284	23	Tuesday....	♋ 3	12 6 55	6 12	5 58	6 15	1 31	6 0	6 15	1 17	5 58	6 16	1 46
83	283	24	Wednesday	♋ 15	12 6 36	7 4	5 56	6 16	2 20	5 59	6 16	2 6	5 56	6 17	2 34
84	282	25	Thursday..	♋ 28	12 6 18	7 55	5 54	6 17	3 2	5 57	6 17	2 49	5 55	6 19	3 15
85	281	26	Friday.....	♌ 10	12 6 0	8 45	5 53	6 19	3 38	5 55	6 18	3 27	5 52	6 20	3 49
86	280	27	Saturday ..	♌ 24	12 5 41	9 34	5 52	6 20	4 7	5 52	6 19	3 59	5 50	6 21	4 15
87	279	28	SUNDAY..	♍ 7	12 5 22	10 22	5 51	6 21	4 31	5 50	6 20	4 26	5 48	6 22	4 36
88	278	29	Monday	♍ 21	12 5 4	11 10	5 50	6 22	4 54	5 49	6 21	4 52	5 46	6 24	4 56
89	277	30	Tuesday....	♎ 6	12 4 46	12 0	5 48	6 24	5 18	5 48	6 22	5 19	5 44	6 26	5 17
90	276	31	Wednesday	♎ 21	12 4 38	morn	5 46	6 25	rises	5 46	6 23	rises	5 43	6 27	rises

☾ Last Quar., 6th.
● New Moon, 14th.

4th Month. **APRIL, 1915.** 30 Days.

☽ First Quarter, 22d.
☽ Full Moon, 29th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month	Day of Week.	Moon's Place	Sun at Noon Mark.	Moon in Meridian.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H.		
							Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
				Con. D.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
91	275	1	Thursday...	♎ 6	12 4 9	52	5 44	6 26	5 46	5 45	6 24	5 38	5 42	6 28	5 54
92	274	2	Friday.....	♏ 21	12 3 51	1 48	5 43	6 27	10 7	5 43	6 25	9 56	5 40	6 29	10 19
93	273	3	Saturday...	♏ 5	12 3 33	2 47	5 41	6 28	11 27	5 42	6 26	11 14	5 38	6 30	11 41
94	272	4	SUNDAY..	♐ 20	12 3 15	3 50	5 39	6 29	morn	5 40	6 26	morn	5 36	6 31	morn
95	271	5	Monday	♐ 4	12 2 58	4 53	5 37	6 30	37	5 39	6 27	23	5 34	6 32	52
96	270	6	Tuesday....	♑ 18	12 2 40	5 55	5 35	6 31	1 35	5 37	6 28	1 23	5 32	6 34	1 50
97	269	7	Wednesday	♑ 2	12 2 23	6 53	5 33	6 32	2 20	5 36	6 29	2 8	5 30	6 35	2 33
98	268	8	Thursday..	♒ 15	12 2 6	7 46	5 31	6 33	2 54	5 34	6 30	2 44	5 28	6 36	3 4
99	267	9	Friday	♒ 28	12 1 49	8 34	5 29	6 34	3 21	5 33	6 31	3 14	5 26	6 37	3 28
100	266	10	Saturday...	♓ 11	12 1 32	9 19	5 27	6 35	3 44	5 31	6 32	3 39	5 24	6 39	3 48
101	265	11	SUNDAY..	♓ 23	12 1 16	10 1	5 26	6 36	4 4	5 29	6 33	4 2	5 23	6 40	4 05
102	264	12	Monday	♈ 5	12 1 1	10 42	5 24	6 37	4 23	5 28	6 34	4 23	5 21	6 41	4 22
103	263	13	Tuesday....	♈ 18	12 0 44	11 24	5 23	6 38	4 43	5 26	6 35	4 46	5 19	6 42	4 40
104	262	14	Wednesday	♉ 30	12 0 29	ev. 5	5 21	6 39	sets	5 24	6 36	sets	5 18	6 43	sets
105	261	15	Thursday..	♉ 12	12 0 14	49	5 20	6 40	8 21	5 23	6 36	8 12	5 17	6 45	8 30
106	260	16	Friday.....	♊ 24	11 59 51	1 35	5 19	6 42	9 23	5 22	6 37	9 12	5 15	6 46	9 35
107	259	17	Saturday ..	♋ 5	11 59 45	2 23	5 17	6 43	10 26	5 21	6 38	10 13	5 13	6 47	10 40
108	258	18	SUNDAY...	♋ 17	11 59 31	3 13	5 16	6 44	11 22	5 19	6 39	11 8	5 11	6 48	11 37
109	257	19	Monday	♌ 29	11 59 17	4 5	5 14	6 45	morn	5 18	6 40	12 0	5 9	6 49	morn
110	256	20	Tuesday....	♌ 11	11 59 4	4 56	5 12	6 46	14	5 17	6 41	morn	5 7	6 51	29
111	255	21	Wednesday	♍ 23	11 58 51	5 47	5 10	6 47	57	5 16	6 42	44	5 4	6 53	1 11
112	254	22	Thursday..	♎ 6	11 58 39	6 36	5 9	6 48	1 35	5 15	6 42	1 24	5 2	6 54	1 46
113	253	23	Friday.....	♎ 19	11 58 27	7 24	5 7	6 49	2 6	5 14	6 43	1 57	5 0	6 56	2 15
114	252	24	Saturday...	♏ 2	11 58 15	8 11	5 5	6 50	2 32	5 13	6 44	2 26	4 59	6 57	2 38
115	251	25	SUNDAY...	♏ 15	11 58 4	8 58	5 4	6 52	2 55	5 11	6 45	2 52	4 58	6 58	2 58
116	250	26	Monday	♐ 30	11 57 53	9 46	5 3	6 53	3 19	5 9	6 46	3 18	4 57	6 59	3 20
117	249	27	Tuesday....	♐ 14	11 57 43	10 36	5 2	6 54	3 40	5 7	6 46	3 42	4 56	7 0	3 38
118	248	28	Wednesday	♑ 29	11 57 33	11 30	5 0	6 55	4 5	5 5	6 47	4 10	4 54	7 1	4 0
119	247	29	Thursday..	♒ 14	11 57 24	morn	4 59	6 56	rises	5 4	6 49	rises	4 52	7 3	rises
120	246	30	Friday.....	♒ 30	11 57 15	29	4 57	6 57	9 03	5 3	6 50	8 51	4 50	7 4	9 16

Last Quarter, 6th. New Moon, 13th. **5th Month.** # MAY, 1915. **31 Days.** First Quarter, 21st. Full Moon, 28th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month	Day of Week.	Moon's Place	Sun at Noon Mark.	Moon in Meridian.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H.		
							Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
				Con. D.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
121	245	1	Saturday...	♏ 15	11 57 7	1 33	4 56	6 58	10 21	5 2	6 51	10 7	4 49	7 5	10 35
122	244	2	SUNDAY..	♏ 30	11 57 0	2 39	4 55	6 59	11 26	5 1	6 52	11 12	4 48	7 6	11 40
123	243	3	Monday.....	♐ 14	11 56 53	3 44	4 54	7 0	morn	5 0	6 53	morn	4 46	7 7	morn
124	242	4	Tuesday...	♐ 28	11 56 46	4 45	4 53	7 2	17	4 59	6 54	5	4 44	7 8	30
125	241	5	Wednesday	♑ 12	11 56 40	5 41	4 52	7 3	55	4 58	6 55	45	4 43	7 10	1 6
126	240	6	Thursday ..	♑ 25	11 56 35	6 32	4 50	7 4	1 25	4 57	6 56	1 17	4 42	7 11	1 33
127	239	7	Friday	♒ 8	11 56 30	7 18	4 49	7 5	1 49	4 56	6 57	1 43	4 40	7 12	1 54
128	238	8	Saturday ..	♒ 20	11 56 26	8 1	4 48	7 6	2 10	4 55	6 58	2 8	4 39	7 13	2 12
129	237	9	SUNDAY ..	♓ 2	11 56 22	8 42	4 46	7 7	2 29	4 54	6 59	2 29	4 38	7 14	2 29
130	236	10	Monday	♓ 15	11 56 19	9 23	4 45	7 8	2 48	4 53	7 0	2 50	4 37	7 16	2 46
131	235	11	Tuesday	♓ 27	11 56 17	10 4	4 44	7 9	3 9	4 52	7 0	3 13	4 36	7 17	3 4
132	234	12	Wednesday	♈ 9	11 56 15	10 47	4 42	7 10	3 31	4 51	7 1	3 38	4 35	7 18	3 24
133	233	13	Thursday ..	♈ 21	11 56 14	11 32	4 41	7 11	3 56	4 50	7 2	4 5	4 34	7 19	3 46
134	232	14	Friday	♉ 2	11 56 13	ev. 20	4 40	7 12	sets	4 49	7 3	sets	4 32	7 20	sets
135	231	15	Saturday ..	♉ 14	11 56 13	1 9	4 39	7 13	9 19	4 48	7 3	9 5	4 31	7 21	9 33
136	230	16	SUNDAY..	♉ 26	11 56 13	2 0	4 38	7 14	10 9	4 48	7 4	9 55	4 30	7 23	10 24
137	229	17	Monday	♊ 8	11 56 14	2 51	4 37	7 15	10 55	4 47	7 5	10 42	4 29	7 24	11 9
138	228	18	Tuesday	♊ 20	11 56 16	3 42	4 36	7 16	11 35	4 46	7 6	11 23	4 28	7 25	11 47
139	227	19	Wednesday	♋ 2	11 56 18	4 31	4 35	7 17	morn	4 45	7 7	11 56	4 27	7 26	morn
140	226	20	Thursday ..	♋ 15	11 56 21	5 18	4 34	7 18	6	4 44	7 8	morn	4 26	7 27	16
141	225	21	Friday	♋ 27	11 56 24	6 4	4 34	7 19	33	4 44	7 9	26	4 25	7 28	41
142	224	22	Saturday..	♌ 11	11 56 28	6 49	4 33	7 20	58	4 43	7 10	53	4 24	7 29	1 2
143	223	23	SUNDAY ..	♌ 24	11 56 32	7 35	4 32	7 21	1 19	4 43	7 11	1 17	4 23	7 30	1 21
144	222	24	Monday	♍ 8	11 56 36	8 23	4 31	7 22	1 40	4 42	7 12	1 41	4 22	7 31	1 39
145	221	25	Tuesday....	♍ 23	11 56 42	9 14	4 30	7 23	2 4	4 42	7 13	2 7	4 21	7 32	2 0
146	220	26	Wednesday	♎ 7	11 56 47	10 10	4 29	7 24	2 29	4 41	7 13	2 36	4 20	7 34	2 22
147	219	27	Thursday ..	♎ 23	11 56 53	11 11	4 28	7 25	3 3	4 41	7 14	3 13	4 19	7 35	2 53
148	218	28	Friday.....	♏ 8	11 57 0	morn	4 27	7 26	rises	4 40	7 15	rises	4 18	7 36	rises
149	217	29	Saturday..	♏ 23	11 57 7	16	4 26	7 27	9 6	4 39	7 16	8 52	4 17	7 37	9 21
150	216	30	SUNDAY ..	♐ 8	11 57 15	1 24	4 26	7 28	10 6	4 39	7 17	9 53	4 16	7 38	10 20
151	215	31	Monday	♐ 23	11 57 23	2 29	4 26	7 29	11 1	4 38	7 17	10 50	4 16	7 39	11 13

Last Quar.. 4th. New Moon, 12th. **6th Month.** # JUNE, 1915. **30 Days.** First Quar., 20th. Full Moon, 26th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month	Day of Week.	Moon's Place	Sun at Noon Mark.	Moon in Meridian.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H.		
							Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
				Con. D.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
152	214	1	Tuesday....	♑ 7	11 57 31	3 29	4 25	7 29	11 25	4 38	7 18	11 16	4 15	7 40	11 34
153	213	2	Wednesday	♑ 21	11 57 40	4 24	4 25	7 30	11 52	4 38	7 19	11 46	4 15	7 41	11 58
154	212	3	Thursday ..	♒ 4	11 57 49	5 13	4 25	7 30	morn	4 38	7 19	morn	4 14	7 41	morn
155	211	4	Friday	♒ 17	11 57 59	5 58	4 25	7 31	13	4 37	7 20	10	4 14	7 42	16
156	210	5	Saturday ..	♒ 29	11 58 9	6 41	4 24	7 31	34	4 37	7 20	33	4 14	7 42	35
157	209	6	SUNDAY...	♓ 12	11 58 20	7 22	4 24	7 32	53	4 37	7 21	55	4 13	7 43	52
158	208	7	Monday	♓ 24	11 58 30	8 4	4 24	7 33	1 15	4 37	7 21	1 19	4 13	7 43	1 10
159	207	8	Tuesday....	♈ 6	11 58 42	8 46	4 24	7 33	1 35	4 36	7 22	1 42	4 13	7 44	1 28
160	206	9	Wednesday	♈ 18	11 58 53	9 30	4 23	7 34	2 0	4 36	7 22	2 8	4 13	7 44	1 51
161	205	10	Thursday...	♈ 29	11 59 5	10 17	4 23	7 34	2 29	4 36	7 23	2 40	4 12	7 45	2 18
162	204	11	Friday.....	♉ 11	11 59 17	11 5	4 23	7 35	3 5	4 36	7 24	3 18	4 12	7 46	2 52
163	203	12	Saturday ..	♉ 23	11 59 29	11 56	4 23	7 36	3 48	4 36	7 24	4 2	4 12	7 47	3 34
164	202	13	SUNDAY ..	♊ 5	11 59 41	ev. 48	4 23	7 37	sets	4 36	7 25	sets	4 12	7 47	sets
165	201	14	Monday ...	♊ 17	11 59 54	1 39	4 23	7 37	9 34	4 36	7 25	9 22	4 12	7 48	9 46
166	200	15	Tuesday....	♊ 29	12 0 6	2 28	4 23	7 38	10 8	4 36	7 25	9 58	4 12	7 49	10 18
167	199	16	Wednesday	♋ 12	12 0 19	3 16	4 23	7 38	10 37	4 36	7 26	10 30	4 12	7 50	10 45
168	198	17	Thursday ..	♋ 24	12 0 32	4 2	4 23	7 39	11 2	4 36	7 26	10 57	4 12	7 50	11 7
169	197	18	Friday	♌ 7	12 0 45	4 46	4 23	7 39	11 24	4 36	7 26	11 21	4 12	7 51	11 26
170	196	19	Saturday ..	♌ 20	12 0 59	5 30	4 23	7 39	11 43	4 36	7 26	11 43	4 12	7 51	11 43
171	195	20	SUNDAY ..	♍ 4	12 1 11	6 16	4 23	7 39	morn	4 36	7 26	morn	4 12	7 51	morn
172	194	21	Monday	♍ 18	12 1 24	7 4	4 24	7 40	6	4 36	7 26	8	4 12	7 51	3
173	193	22	Tuesday	♎ 2	12 1 37	7 55	4 24	7 40	30	4 37	7 27	35	4 13	7 51	24
174	192	23	Wednesday	♎ 16	12 1 50	8 52	4 24	7 40	57	4 37	7 27	1 6	4 13	7 51	48
175	191	24	Thursday ..	♏ 1	12 2 3	9 54	4 24	7 40	1 32	4 37	7 27	1 43	4 13	7 51	1 20
176	190	25	Friday.....	♏ 17	12 2 15	11 0	4 24	7 40	2 17	4 37	7 27	2 30	4 13	7 51	2 03
177	189	26	Saturday..	♐ 2	12 2 28	morn	4 25	7 40	rises	4 38	7 27	rises	4 13	7 51	rises
178	188	27	SUNDAY ..	♐ 17	12 2 41	7	4 25	7 40	8 41	4 38	7 27	8 29	4 14	7 51	8 54
179	187	28	Monday	♑ 1	12 2 53	1 11	4 25	7 40	9 21	4 38	7 27	9 11	4 14	7 51	9 31
180	186	29	Tuesday....	♑ 16	12 3 5	2 10	4 25	7 40	9 51	4 39	7 27	9 44	4 14	7 51	9 59
181	185	30	Wednesday	♑ 29	12 3 17	3 3	4 26	7 40	10 16	4 40	7 27	10 11	4 15	7 51	10 20

Last Quar., 4th. New Moon, 12th. **7th Month.** # JULY, 1915. **31 Days.** First Quar., 19th. Full Moon, 26th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month	Day of Week.	Moon's Place	Sun at Noon Mark.	Moon in Meridian.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H.		
							Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
				Con. D.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
182	184	1	Thursday..	♑ 13	12 3 29	3 51	4 27	7 40	10 38	4 40	7 27	10 37	4 16	7 51	10 40
183	183	2	Friday.....	♑ 26	12 3 40	4 36	4 28	7 40	10 48	4 40	7 27	10 49	4 17	7 51	10 47
184	182	3	Saturday..	♐ 8	12 3 52	5 19	4 29	7 40	11 18	4 41	7 27	11 22	4 18	7 51	11 15
185	181	4	SUNDAY..	♐ 20	12 4 3	6 1	4 29	7 40	11 38	4 41	7 27	11 44	4 18	7 51	11 32
186	180	5	Monday....	♐ 2	12 4 14	6 43	4 30	7 40	morn	4 42	7 27	morn	4 19	7 51	11 53
187	179	6	Tuesday....	♑ 14	12 4 24	7 27	4 31	7 39	2	4 43	7 26	10	4 20	7 50	morn
188	178	7	Wednesday	♑ 26	12 4 34	8 13	4 32	7 39	30	4 44	7 26	41	4 21	7 50	19
189	177	8	Thursday..	♒ 8	12 4 44	9 1	4 32	7 39	1 3	4 44	7 26	1 16	4 21	7 50	50
190	176	9	Friday.....	♒ 20	12 4 54	9 51	4 33	7 39	1 45	4 45	7 25	1 58	4 22	7 49	1 30
191	175	10	Saturday...	♓ 2	12 5 3	10 43	4 33	7 38	2 34	4 46	7 25	2 48	4 22	7 48	2 20
192	174	11	SUNDAY..	♓ 14	12 5 11	11 34	4 34	7 37	3 28	4 46	7 24	3 42	4 23	7 48	3 13
193	173	12	Monday	♓ 26	12 5 20	ev. 25	4 35	7 37	sets	4 47	7 24	sets	4 24	7 47	sets
194	172	13	Tuesday....	♉ 9	12 5 27	1 14	4 35	7 36	8 41	4 47	7 24	8 32	4 24	7 46	8 56
195	171	14	Wednesday	♉ 21	12 5 35	2 0	4 36	7 36	9 6	4 48	7 23	9 0	4 25	7 46	9 12
196	170	15	Thursday..	♊ 4	12 5 41	2 45	4 36	7 35	9 29	4 49	7 23	9 26	4 26	7 45	9 32
197	169	16	Friday.....	♊ 17	12 5 48	3 29	4 37	7 34	9 50	4 50	7 22	9 49	4 27	7 44	9 51
198	168	17	Saturday...	♊ 30	12 5 54	4 14	4 38	7 34	10 10	4 51	7 21	10 12	4 28	7 43	10 8
199	167	18	SUNDAY..	♋ 14	12 5 59	5 0	4 39	7 33	10 34	4 51	7 21	10 38	4 29	7 42	10 29
200	166	19	Monday....	♋ 28	12 6 4	5 49	4 39	7 33	10 58	4 52	7 20	11 5	4 30	7 41	10 50
201	165	20	Tuesday....	♌ 12	12 6 8	6 42	4 40	7 32	11 30	4 53	7 20	11 40	4 31	7 40	11 19
202	164	21	Wednesday	♌ 26	12 6 11	7 40	4 41	7 31	morn	4 54	7 19	morn	4 32	7 39	11 59
203	163	22	Thursday..	♍ 11	12 6 14	8 42	4 42	7 30	8	4 54	7 19	21	4 33	7 38	morn
204	162	23	Friday.....	♍ 26	12 6 17	9 47	4 43	7 29	1 0	4 55	7 18	1 14	4 34	7 37	46
205	161	24	Saturday...	♎ 10	12 6 18	10 52	4 44	7 28	2 5	4 56	7 17	2 19	4 35	7 36	1 51
206	160	25	SUNDAY..	♎ 25	12 6 20	11 53	4 45	7 27	3 22	4 57	7 16	3 34	4 36	7 35	3 9
207	159	26	Monday....	♏ 9	12 6 20	morn	4 46	7 26	rises	4 58	7 15	rises	4 37	7 34	rises
208	158	27	Tuesday ...	♏ 24	12 6 20	49	4 47	7 25	8 17	4 59	7 14	8 11	4 38	7 33	8 23
209	157	28	Wednesday	♐ 7	12 6 20	1 40	4 48	7 24	8 39	4 59	7 13	8 36	4 39	7 32	8 42
210	156	29	Thursday..	♐ 21	12 6 19	2 27	4 49	7 23	9 0	5 0	7 12	9 0	4 40	7 31	9 0
211	155	30	Friday.....	♑ 4	12 6 17	3 12	4 50	7 22	9 20	5 0	7 12	9 23	4 41	7 30	9 18
212	154	31	Saturday...	♑ 16	12 6 16	3 55	4 51	7 21	9 41	5 1	7 11	9 46	4 42	7 30	9 36

Last Quar., 2d. New Moon, 10th. **8th Month.** # AUGUST, 1915. **31 Days.** First Quar., 17th. Full Moon, 24th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month	Day of Week	Moon's Place	Sun at Noon Mark.	Moon in Meridian.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H.		
							Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
				Con. D.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
213	153	1	SUNDAY..	♑ 29	12 6 12	4 38	4 52	7 19	10 5	5 2	7 10	10 12	4 43	7 29	9 57
214	152	2	Monday....	♒ 11	12 6 8	5 22	4 53	7 18	10 31	5 2	7 9	10 40	4 44	7 27	10 21
215	151	3	Tuesday....	♒ 23	12 6 4	6 7	4 54	7 17	11 3	5 3	7 8	11 14	4 45	7 25	10 50
216	150	4	Wednesday	♓ 6	12 6 0	6 55	4 54	7 16	11 40	5 4	7 7	11 53	4 46	7 24	11 26
217	149	5	Thursday...	♓ 16	12 5 55	7 44	4 55	7 15	morn	5 5	7 6	morn	4 47	7 22	morn
218	148	6	Friday.....	♓ 28	12 5 49	8 36	4 56	7 14	27	5 6	7 5	41	4 49	7 20	12
219	147	7	Saturday...	♈ 10	12 5 42	9 27	4 57	7 13	1 19	5 7	7 4	1 33	4 50	7 19	1 5
220	146	8	SUNDAY..	♈ 23	12 5 35	10 19	4 59	7 12	2 21	5 7	7 3	2 34	4 51	7 18	2 8
221	145	9	Monday....	♉ 5	12 5 28	11 8	5 0	7 10	3 25	5 8	7 2	3 36	4 53	7 17	3 14
222	144	10	Tuesday....	♉ 18	12 5 19	11 56	5 1	7 9	4 32	5 9	7 1	4 40	4 54	7 15	4 24
223	143	11	Wednesday	♊ 1	12 5 11	ev. 42	5 2	7 7	sets	5 10	7 0	sets	4 55	7 14	sets
224	142	12	Thursday..	♊ 14	12 5 1	1 28	5 3	7 6	7 55	5 11	6 59	7 54	4 56	7 13	7 57
225	141	13	Friday.....	♊ 27	12 4 52	2 13	5 4	7 5	8 17	5 12	6 57	8 18	4 58	7 12	8 16
226	140	14	Saturday...	♋ 11	12 4 41	2 58	5 5	7 4	8 38	5 13	6 56	8 42	4 59	7 10	8 34
227	139	15	SUNDAY..	♋ 25	12 4 30	3 46	5 6	7 3	9 2	5 14	6 54	9 8	5 0	7 9	8 56
228	138	16	Monday....	♌ 9	12 4 19	4 38	5 7	7 2	9 34	5 15	6 53	9 41	5 2	7 8	9 23
229	137	17	Tuesday....	♌ 23	12 4 6	5 33	5 8	7 1	10 7	5 16	6 51	10 19	5 3	7 6	9 55
230	136	18	Wednesday	♍ 7	12 3 54	6 33	5 9	6 59	10 54	5 16	6 50	11 8	5 4	7 4	10 40
231	135	19	Thursday..	♍ 21	12 3 41	7 35	5 10	6 57	11 53	5 17	6 49	morn	5 5	7 2	11 38
232	134	20	Friday.....	♎ 6	12 3 27	8 38	5 11	6 55	morn	5 18	6 48	7	5 6	7 1	morn
233	133	21	Saturday...	♎ 20	12 3 13	9 39	5 12	6 53	1 1	5 19	6 46	1 14	5 7	7 0	47
234	132	22	SUNDAY..	♏ 4	12 2 58	10 36	5 13	6 51	2 18	5 20	6 44	2 29	5 8	6 58	2 6
235	131	23	Monday....	♏ 18	12 2 43	11 29	5 14	6 50	3 36	5 21	6 43	3 45	5 9	6 56	3 28
236	130	24	Tuesday....	♐ 2	12 2 28	morn	5 15	6 49	rises	5 22	6 42	rises	5 10	6 54	rises
237	129	25	Wednesday	♐ 15	12 2 12	17	5 16	6 47	7 3	5 23	6 40	7 1	5 11	6 52	7 4
238	128	26	Thursday .	♑ 29	12 1 55	1 3	5 17	6 45	7 23	5 24	6 39	7 24	5 12	6 50	7 22
239	127	27	Friday	♑ 12	12 1 38	1 47	5 18	6 44	7 44	5 25	6 37	7 48	5 14	6 48	7 40
240	126	28	Saturday...	♒ 24	12 1 21	2 31	5 20	6 43	8 6	5 26	6 36	8 12	5 16	6 46	7 59
241	125	29	SUNDAY..	♒ 7	12 1 4	3 15	5 21	6 41	8 32	5 27	6 35	8 40	5 17	6 45	8 23
242	124	30	Monday....	♓ 19	12 0 46	4 0	5 22	6 39	9 1	5 28	6 34	9 12	5 18	6 43	8 49
243	123	31	Tuesday....	♓ 1	12 0 28	4 47	5 23	6 38	9 36	5 28	6 33	9 49	5 19	6 41	9 23

☾ Last Quar., 1st. ● New Moon, 9th. **9th Month.** # SEPTEMBER, 1915. **30 Days.** ☽ First Quar., 16th. ○ Full Moon, 23d.

Day of Year	Days in Year	Day of Month	Day of Week.	Moon's Place	Sun at Noon Mark.	Moon in Meridian.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H.		
							Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
				Con. D.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
244	122	1	Wednesday	♉ 13	12 0 9	5 36	5 24	6 36	10 20	5 29	6 32	10 34	5 20	6 39	10 6
245	121	2	Thursday..	♉ 24	11 59 50	6 28	5 25	6 34	11 9	5 29	6 30	11 23	5 21	6 38	10 54
246	120	3	Friday.....	♊ 6	11 59 27	7 18	5 26	6 32	morn	5 30	6 29	morn	5 23	6 36	11 57
247	119	4	Saturday..	♊ 18	11 59 12	8 10	5 27	6 30	7	5 31	6 27	20	5 24	6 34	morn
248	118	5	SUNDAY..	☋ 1	11 58 52	9 0	5 28	6 29	1 10	5 32	6 25	1 22	5 25	6 32	58
249	117	6	Monday....	☋ 13	11 58 32	9 49	5 29	6 27	2 16	5 33	6 23	2 25	5 26	6 30	2 7
250	116	7	Tuesday....	☋ 26	11 58 12	10 36	5 30	6 25	3 24	5 34	6 22	3 30	5 28	6 28	3 17
251	115	8	Wednesday	♌ 10	11 57 52	11 22	5 31	6 24	4 33	5 35	6 21	4 37	5 29	6 26	4 29
252	114	9	Thursday...	♌ 23	11 57 32	ev. 8	5 32	6 22	sets	5 36	6 19	sets	5 30	6 24	sets
253	113	10	Friday.....	♍ 7	11 57 11	54	5 33	6 20	6 44	5 37	6 17	6 46	5 31	6 22	6 41
254	112	11	Saturday...	♍ 21	11 56 51	1 42	5 34	6 18	7 6	5 37	6 15	7 12	5 32	6 20	7 1
255	111	12	SUNDAY....	♎ 5	11 56 30	2 34	5 35	6 16	7 34	5 38	6 14	7 43	5 33	6 18	7 26
256	110	13	Monday....	♎ 19	11 56 9	3 29	5 36	6 15	8 9	5 39	6 13	8 20	5 34	6 17	7 57
257	109	14	Tuesday....	♏ 4	11 55 48	4 27	5 37	6 13	8 50	5 40	6 12	9 3	5 35	6 15	8 36
258	108	15	Wednesday	♏ 18	11 55 27	5 29	5 38	6 11	9 47	5 41	6 10	10 1	5 36	6 13	9 32
259	107	16	Thursday...	♐ 2	11 55 5	6 31	5 39	6 9	10 52	5 42	6 8	11 6	5 37	6 11	10 38
260	106	17	Friday.....	♐ 16	11 54 44	7 32	5 41	6 7	morn	5 43	6 6	morn	5 39	6 9	11 54
261	105	18	Saturday...	♐ 30	11 54 23	8 29	5 42	6 6	6	5 44	6 4	18	5 41	6 7	morn
262	104	19	SUNDAY....	♑ 14	11 54 2	9 21	5 43	6 4	1 22	5 45	6 3	1 31	5 42	6 5	1 12
263	103	20	Monday....	♑ 27	11 53 40	10 10	5 44	6 2	2 36	5 46	6 1	2 43	5 43	6 3	2 29
264	102	21	Tuesday....	♒ 11	11 53 19	10 56	5 45	6 0	3 48	5 47	6 0	3 52	5 44	6 1	3 44
265	101	22	Wednesday	♒ 24	11 52 58	11 41	5 46	5 59	4 58	5 47	5 59	4 59	5 46	6 0	4 57
266	100	23	Thursday..	♓ 7	11 52 37	morn	5 47	5 58	rises	5 48	5 57	rises	5 47	5 58	rises
267	99	24	Friday.....	♓ 20	11 52 16	24	5 48	5 56	6 9	5 49	5 55	6 14	5 48	5 56	6 4
268	98	25	Saturday...	♈ 2	11 51 55	1 8	5 49	5 54	6 32	5 50	5 53	6 41	5 49	5 54	6 25
269	97	26	SUNDAY....	♈ 15	11 51 34	1 53	5 50	5 52	7 1	5 51	5 51	7 11	5 50	5 52	6 51
270	96	27	Monday....	♈ 27	11 51 14	2 40	5 51	5 50	7 35	5 52	5 50	7 47	5 52	5 50	7 22
271	95	28	Tuesday....	♉ 9	11 50 53	3 28	5 52	5 49	8 15	5 53	5 49	8 28	5 53	5 48	8 1
272	94	29	Wednesday	♉ 20	11 50 33	4 19	5 53	5 47	9 2	5 54	5 47	9 16	5 54	5 46	8 48
273	93	30	Thursday...	♊ 2	11 50 14	5 10	5 54	5 45	9 55	5 55	5 45	10 9	5 55	5 44	9 41

☾ Last Quar., 1st, 30th. ● New Moon, 8th. **10th Month.** # OCTOBER, 1915. **31 Days.** ☽ First Quar., 15th. ○ Full Moon, 22d.

Day of Year	Days in Year	Day of Month	Day of Week.	Moon's Place	Sun at Noon Mark.	Moon in Meridian.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H.		
							Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
				Con. D.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
274	92	1	Friday.....	♊ 14	11 49 54	6 0	5 56	5 44	10 55	5 56	5 43	11 7	5 57	5 42	10 43
275	91	2	Saturday...	♋ 26	11 49 35	6 50	5 57	5 42	12 0	5 56	5 42	morn	5 58	5 40	11 49
276	90	3	SUNDAY.	● 9	11 49 16	7 39	5 58	5 40	morn	5 57	5 41	0	5 59	5 39	morn
277	89	4	Monday....	● 21	11 48 57	8 26	5 59	5 38	1 5	5 58	5 40	1 14	6 0	5 38	58
278	88	5	Tuesday....	♌ 4	11 48 39	9 12	6 0	5 37	2 13	5 59	5 38	2 19	6 1	5 36	2 8
279	87	6	Wednesday	♌ 18	11 48 21	9 58	6 1	5 35	3 22	6 0	5 36	3 24	6 2	5 34	3 19
280	86	7	Thursday...	♍ 2	11 48 4	10 45	6 2	5 33	4 33	6 1	5 34	4 33	6 4	5 33	4 33
281	85	8	Friday.....	♍ 16	11 47 47	11 33	6 3	5 32	5 45	6 2	5 33	5 42	6 5	5 30	5 48
282	84	9	Saturday...	♍ 30	11 47 30	ev. 24	6 4	5 30	sets	6 3	5 31	sets	6 6	5 28	sets
283	83	10	SUNDAY....	♎ 15	11 47 14	1 19	6 5	5 28	6 7	6 4	5 29	6 17	6 7	5 26	5 56
284	82	11	Monday....	♎ 30	11 46 58	2 19	6 7	5 26	6 49	6 5	5 28	7 1	6 8	5 24	6 36
285	81	12	Tuesday....	♏ 14	11 46 43	3 21	6 8	5 25	7 41	6 6	5 27	7 54	6 10	5 22	7 26
286	80	13	Wednesday	♏ 29	11 46 28	4 25	6 9	5 23	8 45	6 7	5 26	8 58	6 12	5 20	8 30
287	79	14	Thursday...	♐ 13	11 46 13	5 27	6 10	5 21	9 57	6 8	5 24	10 9	6 13	5 19	9 42
288	78	15	Friday.....	♐ 27	11 46 0	6 25	6 11	5 19	11 12	6 9	5 23	11 22	6 14	5 17	11 02
289	77	16	Saturday...	♑ 11	11 45 46	7 18	6 12	5 18	morn	6 10	5 22	morn	6 16	5 16	morn
290	76	17	SUNDAY....	♑ 24	11 45 33	8 7	6 13	5 17	27	6 11	5 20	34	6 17	5 14	19
291	75	18	Monday....	♒ 7	11 45 21	8 53	6 14	5 16	1 38	6 12	5 19	1 43	6 18	5 12	1 33
292	74	19	Tuesday....	♒ 20	11 45 10	9 37	6 15	5 15	2 47	6 13	5 18	2 49	6 19	5 10	2 45
293	73	20	Wednesday	♓ 3	11 44 59	10 20	6 16	5 13	3 53	6 14	5 17	3 51	6 21	5 8	3 53
294	72	21	Thursday...	♓ 16	11 44 48	11 4	6 18	5 11	4 59	6 15	5 16	4 56	6 22	5 7	5 02
295	71	22	Friday.....	♓ 28	11 44 39	11 48	6 19	5 9	6 5	6 16	5 14	6 0	6 24	5 5	6 11
296	70	23	Saturday...	♈ 11	11 44 29	morn	6 21	5 7	rises	6 16	5 12	rises	6 25	5 3	rises
297	69	24	SUNDAY....	♈ 23	11 44 21	34	6 22	5 6	5 36	6 17	5 11	5 47	6 27	5 2	5 25
298	68	25	Monday....	♉ 5	11 44 13	1 22	6 24	5 4	6 11	6 18	5 10	6 24	6 28	5 1	5 58
299	67	26	Tuesday....	♉ 17	11 44 6	2 11	6 25	5 2	6 56	6 19	5 8	7 09	6 30	4 59	6 41
300	66	27	Wednesday	♉ 29	11 44 0	3 2	6 26	5 1	7 47	6 20	5 7	8 0	6 31	4 57	7 32
301	65	28	Thursday..	♊ 10	11 43 55	3 53	6 27	5 0	8 44	6 21	5 6	8 56	6 32	4 55	8 31
302	64	29	Friday.....	♊ 22	11 43 50	4 43	6 28	4 59	9 46	6 22	5 5	9 57	6 33	4 54	9 35
303	63	30	Saturday...	● 4	11 43 46	5 31	6 29	4 58	10 50	6 23	5 4	10 58	6 34	4 53	10 41
304	62	31	SUNDAY..	● 17	11 43 43	6 18	6 30	4 57	11 55	6 24	5 3	morn	6 36	4 51	11 49

● New Moon, 7th. ☽ First Quar., 13th. **11th Month. NOVEMBER, 1915.** **30 Days.** ○ Full Moon, 21st. ☾ Last Quar., 29th.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H.		
							Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
				Con. D.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
305	61	1	Monday....	♋ 29	11 43 40	7 3	6 31	4 55	morn	6 26	5 1	1	6 38	4 49	morn
306	60	2	Tuesday....	♌ 12	11 43 39	7 48	6 33	4 54	1 1	6 27	5 0	1 5	6 39	4 48	57
307	59	3	Wednesday	♌ 26	11 43 38	8 33	6 34	4 53	2 10	6 28	4 59	2 11	6 40	4 47	2 9
308	58	4	Thursday...	♍ 10	11 43 38	9 20	6 35	4 52	3 20	6 29	4 58	3 18	6 41	4 45	3 21
309	57	5	Friday.....	♍ 24	11 43 39	10 9	6 36	4 50	4 34	6 30	4 57	4 29	6 42	4 43	4 38
310	56	6	Saturday..	♎ 9	11 43 41	11 3	6 37	4 49	5 51	6 31	4 56	5 44	6 44	4 42	5 59
311	55	7	SUNDAY..	♎ 24	11 43 44	ev. 2	6 38	4 48	7 14	6 32	4 55	7 4	6 45	4 41	7 25
312	54	8	Monday....	♏ 9	11 43 47	1 5	6 39	4 47	sets	6 33	4 54	sets	6 46	4 40	sets
313	53	9	Tuesday....	♏ 24	11 43 51	2 11	6 40	4 46	6 31	6 34	4 53	6 44	6 47	4 39	6 16
314	52	10	Wednesday	♐ 9	11 43 56	3 16	6 41	4 45	7 42	6 35	4 53	7 55	6 48	4 38	7 29
315	51	11	Thursday..	♐ 23	11 44 2	4 17	6 43	4 44	9 0	6 37	4 52	9 10	6 50	4 36	8 47
316	50	12	Friday.....	♑ 7	11 44 9	5 14	6 44	4 43	10 18	6 38	4 51	10 26	6 52	4 35	10 10
317	49	13	Saturday..	♑ 21	11 44 17	6 5	6 45	4 42	11 31	6 39	4 50	11 36	6 53	4 34	11 25
318	48	14	SUNDAY..	♒ 4	11 44 25	6 52	6 46	4 41	morn	6 40	4 50	morn	6 55	4 33	morn
319	47	15	Monday....	♒ 17	11 44 34	7 36	6 48	4 40	40	6 41	4 49	43	6 56	4 32	37
320	46	16	Tuesday....	♓ 30	11 44 44	8 19	6 49	4 39	1 46	6 42	4 49	1 46	6 58	4 31	1 46
321	45	17	Wednesday	♓ 13	11 44 55	9 2	6 51	4 38	2 51	6 43	4 48	2 49	6 59	4 30	2 53
322	44	18	Thursday..	♈ 25	11 45 7	9 45	6 52	4 38	3 56	6 44	4 47	3 51	7 0	4 30	4 0
323	43	19	Friday.....	♉ 7	11 45 20	10 30	6 54	4 37	4 59	6 45	4 47	4 52	7 2	4 29	5 6
324	42	20	Saturday...	♉ 20	11 45 33	11 17	6 55	4 37	6 3	6 46	4 46	5 54	7 3	4 28	6 13
325	41	21	SUNDAY..	♊ 2	11 45 47	morn	6 56	4 36	rises	6 47	4 45	rises	7 5	4 27	rises
326	40	22	Monday....	♊ 13	11 46 2	6	6 57	4 35	4 53	6 48	4 45	5 6	7 6	4 26	4 39
327	39	23	Tuesday....	♋ 25	11 48 18	57	6 58	4 34	5 42	6 49	4 44	5 55	7 7	4 26	5 27
328	38	24	Wednesday	♌ 7	11 46 35	1 48	6 59	4 33	6 37	6 50	4 44	6 50	7 9	4 25	6 23
329	37	25	Thursday..	♌ 19	11 46 52	2 38	7 0	4 33	7 38	6 51	4 43	7 49	7 10	4 24	7 26
330	36	26	Friday.....	♍ 1	11 47 10	3 26	7 1	4 32	8 40	6 52	4 43	8 49	7 11	4 23	8 30
331	35	27	Saturday...	♍ 13	11 47 29	4 13	7 3	4 31	9 43	6 53	4 42	9 50	7 12	4 22	9 35
332	34	28	SUNDAY..	♎ 25	11 47 49	4 59	7 4	4 31	11 2	6 54	4 42	11 5	7 13	4 22	10 59
333	33	29	Monday....	♏ 8	11 48 9	5 41	7 5	4 31	11 53	6 55	4 42	11 55	7 14	4 21	11 51
334	32	30	Tuesday....	♏ 20	11 48 30	6 25	7 6	4 31	morn	6 56	4 42	morn	7 15	4 21	morn

● New Moon, 6th. ☽ First Quar., 13th. **12th Month. DECEMBER, 1915.** **31 Days.** ○ Full Moon, 21st. ☾ Last Quar., 29th.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H.		
							Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
				Con. D.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
335	31	1	Wednesday	♏ 4	11 48 52	7 9	7 7	4 31	59	6 57	4 41	59	7 16	4 21	1 0
336	30	2	Thursday..	♐ 18	11 49 14	7 55	7 8	4 30	2 8	6 58	4 41	2 5	7 17	4 20	2 11
337	29	3	Friday.....	♐ 2	11 49 38	8 46	7 9	4 30	3 23	6 59	4 41	3 18	7 18	4 20	3 29
338	28	4	Saturday..	♑ 17	11 50 1	9 41	7 10	4 30	4 42	7 0	4 41	4 33	7 19	4 19	4 51
339	27	5	SUNDAY..	♒ 2	11 50 26	10 42	7 11	4 29	6 3	7 1	4 41	5 52	7 20	4 19	6 12
340	26	6	Monday....	♒ 17	11 50 51	11 47	7 12	4 29	7 24	7 2	4 41	7 11	7 22	4 19	7 38
341	25	7	Tuesday....	♓ 3	11 51 16	ev. 55	7 13	4 29	sets	7 3	4 41	sets	7 23	4 19	sets
342	24	8	Wednesday	♓ 18	11 51 42	2 1	7 14	4 29	6 36	7 4	4 41	6 47	7 24	4 19	6 24
343	23	9	Thursday...	♈ 2	11 52 9	3 2	7 15	4 29	7 57	7 5	4 41	8 6	7 25	4 19	7 48
344	22	10	Friday.....	♉ 17	11 52 36	3 57	7 16	4 29	9 15	7 6	4 41	9 21	7 26	4 19	9 8
345	21	11	Saturday..	♉ 1	11 53 3	4 47	7 17	4 29	10 28	7 6	4 41	10 31	7 27	4 19	10 24
346	20	12	SUNDAY..	♊ 14	11 53 31	5 34	7 18	4 29	11 38	7 7	4 41	11 39	7 28	4 19	11 37
347	19	13	Monday....	♊ 27	11 53 59	6 18	7 19	4 29	morn	7 8	4 42	morn	7 29	4 19	morn
348	18	14	Tuesday....	♋ 10	11 54 27	7 1	7 20	4 29	44	7 9	4 42	42	7 30	4 20	45
349	17	15	Wednesday	♋ 22	11 54 56	7 44	7 21	4 30	1 49	7 9	4 42	1 45	7 31	4 20	1 53
350	16	16	Thursday...	♌ 4	11 55 25	8 28	7 21	4 30	2 53	7 10	4 43	2 47	7 32	4 20	3 0
351	15	17	Friday.....	♌ 17	11 55 54	9 14	7 21	4 30	3 58	7 10	4 43	3 49	7 32	4 20	4 7
352	14	18	Saturday..	♍ 29	11 56 23	10 2	7 22	4 31	4 59	7 11	4 43	4 48	7 33	4 21	5 10
353	13	19	SUNDAY..	♎ 10	11 56 53	10 52	7 22	4 31	6 0	7 12	4 44	5 47	7 34	4 21	6 13
354	12	20	Monday....	♎ 22	11 57 22	11 43	7 23	4 32	6 57	7 12	4 44	6 43	7 34	4 21	7 11
355	11	21	Tuesday....	♏ 4	11 57 52	morn	7 24	4 32	rises	7 13	4 44	rises	7 35	4 22	rises
356	10	22	Wednesday	♏ 16	11 58 22	34	7 24	4 33	5 30	7 13	4 45	5 42	7 35	4 22	5 17
357	9	23	Thursday..	♏ 28	11 58 52	1 23	7 25	4 34	6 30	7 14	4 45	6 40	7 36	4 23	6 20
358	8	24	Friday.....	♐ 10	11 59 22	2 10	7 25	4 34	7 36	7 14	4 46	7 43	7 36	4 24	7 28
359	7	25	Saturday...	♐ 22	11 59 51	2 56	7 25	4 35	8 38	7 14	4 46	8 43	7 37	4 25	8 32
360	6	26	SUNDAY..	♑ 4	12 0 21	3 39	7 26	4 35	9 43	7 15	4 47	9 46	7 37	4 26	9 40
361	5	27	Monday....	♑ 17	12 0 51	4 22	7 26	4 36	10 46	7 15	4 48	10 47	7 37	4 26	10 46
362	4	28	Tuesday....	♒ 30	12 1 21	5 4	7 26	4 37	11 52	7 15	4 49	11 50	7 38	4 27	11 54
363	3	29	Wednesday	♓ 13	12 1 50	5 48	7 27	4 38	morn	7 16	4 50	morn	7 38	4 28	morn
364	2	30	Thursday..	♓ 27	12 2 19	6 35	7 27	4 38	1 3	7 16	4 51	58	7 39	4 29	1 7
365	1	31	Friday.....	♈ 11	12 2 48	7 26	7 28	4 39	2 17	7 16	4 51	2 10	7 39	4 29	2 25

A READY-REFERENCE CALENDAR.

For ascertaining any day of the week for any given time within two hundred years from the introduction of the New Style, *1752 to 1952 inclusive.

Years 1753 to 1952.											Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1761	1767	1778	1789	1795																		
1801	1807	1818	1829	1835	1846	1857	1863	1874	1885	1891	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
						1903	1914	1925	1931	1942												
1762	1773	1779	1790																			
1802	1813	1819	1830	1841	1847	1858	1869	1875	1886	1897	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
						1909	1915	1926	1937	1943												
1757	1763	1774	1785	1791																		
1803	1814	1825	1831	1842	1853	1859	1870	1881	1887	1898	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
						1910	1921	1927	1938	1949												
1754	1765	1771	1782	1793	1799																	
1805	1811	1822	1833	1839	1850	1861	1867	1878	1889	1895	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
					1901	1907	1918	1929	1935	1946												
1755	1766	1777	1783	1794	1800																	
1806	1817	1823	1834	1845	1851	1862	1873	1879	1890		3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
					1902	1913	1919	1930	1941	1947												
1758	1769	1775	1786	1797																		
1809	1815	1826	1837	1843	1854	1865	1871	1882	1893	1899	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
					1905	1911	1922	1933	1939	1950												
1753	1759	1770	1781	1787	1798																	
1810	1821	1827	1838	1849	1855	1866	1877	1883	1894	1900	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
						1906	1917	1923	1934	1945												
										1951												

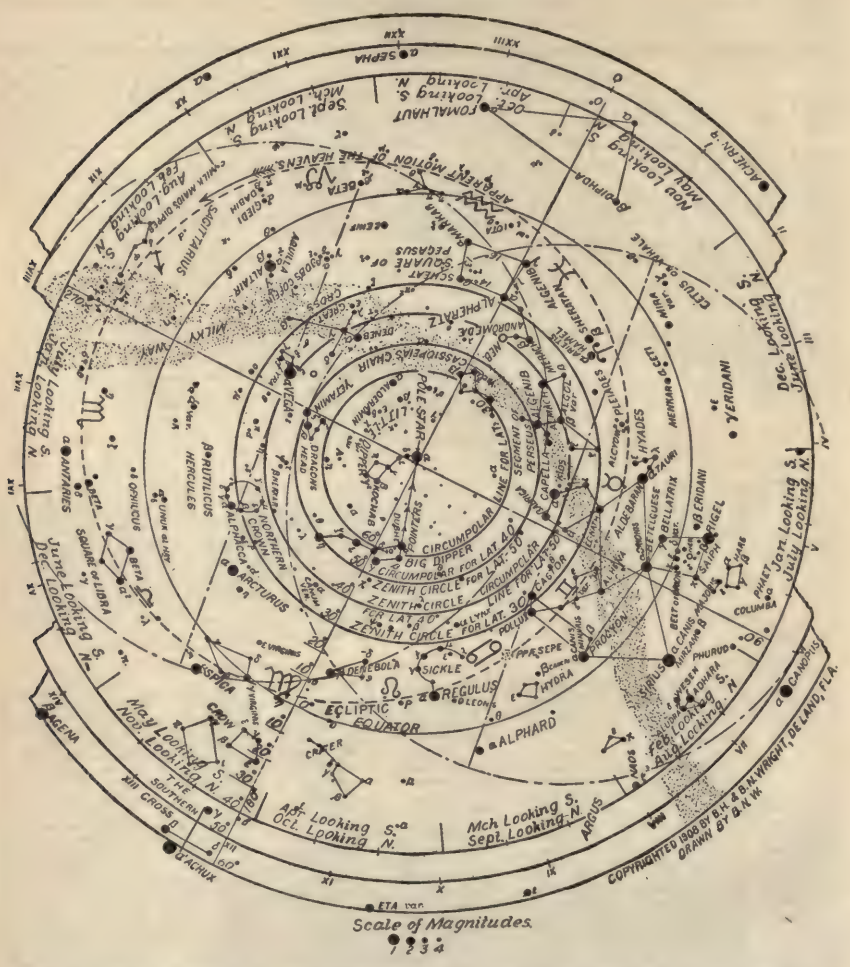
Leap Years.								..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1764	1792	1804	1832	1860	1888	1928	.....	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1768	1796	1808	1836	1864	1892	1904	1932	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1772	.....	1812	1840	1868	1896	1908	1936	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1776	.....	1816	1844	1872	.....	1912	1940	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1780	.....	1820	1848	1876	.....	1916	1944	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1756	1784	1824	1852	1880	.....	1920	1948	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1760	1788	1828	1856	1884	.....	1924	1952	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Monday 1	Tuesday..... 1	Wednesday. 1	Thursday ... 1	Friday..... 1	Saturday.... 1	SUNDAY... 1
Tuesday..... 2	Wednesday. 2	Thursday ... 2	Friday 2	Saturday.... 2	SUNDAY... 2	Monday..... 2
Wednesday. 3	Thursday... 3	Friday 3	Saturday.... 3	SUNDAY.... 3	Monday..... 3	Tuesday.... 3
Thursday... 4	Friday 4	Saturday.... 4	SUNDAY... 4	Monday..... 4	Tuesday 4	Wednesday. 4
Friday 5	Saturday ... 5	SUNDAY... 5	Monday..... 5	Tuesday 5	Wednesday. 5	Thursday... 5
Saturday.... 6	SUNDAY... 6	Monday..... 6	Tuesday 6	Wednesday. 6	Thursday ... 6	Friday 6
SUNDAY... 7	Monday..... 7	Tuesday 7	Wednesday. 7	Thursday ... 7	Friday 7	Saturday.... 7
Monday..... 8	Tuesday 8	Wednesday. 8	Thursday ... 8	Friday..... 8	Saturday.... 8	SUNDAY... 8
Tuesday 9	Wednesday. 9	Thursday... 9	Friday..... 9	Saturday.... 9	SUNDAY... 9	Monday..... 9
Wednesday.10	Thursday...10	Friday 10	Saturday....10	SUNDAY...10	Monday.....10	Tuesday 10
Thursday...11	Friday 11	Saturday....11	SUNDAY...11	Monday.....11	Tuesday 11	Wednesday.11
Friday 12	Saturday ...12	SUNDAY...12	Monday.....12	Tuesday 12	Wednesday.12	Thursday...12
Saturday....13	SUNDAY...13	Monday.....13	Tuesday 13	Wednesday.13	Thursday....13	Friday 13
SUNDAY...14	Monday.....14	Tuesday 14	Wednesday.14	Thursday ...14	Friday 14	Saturday....14
Monday.....15	Tuesday 15	Wednesday.15	Thursday ...15	Friday.....15	Saturday....15	SUNDAY...15
Tuesday 16	Wednesday.16	Thursday...16	Friday 16	Saturday....16	SUNDAY...16	Monday.....16
Wednesday.17	Thursday...17	Friday 17	Saturday....17	SUNDAY...17	Monday.....17	Tuesday 17
Thursday. .18	Friday 18	Saturday....18	SUNDAY...18	Monday.....18	Tuesday 18	Wednesday.18
Friday 19	Saturday....19	SUNDAY...19	Monday.....19	Tuesday 19	Wednesday.19	Thursday ...19
Saturday....20	SUNDAY...20	Monday.....20	Tuesday 20	Wednesday.20	Thursday....20	Friday.....20
SUNDAY...21	Monday.....21	Tuesday 21	Wednesday.21	Thursday...21	Friday 21	Saturday....21
Monday.....22	Tuesday 22	Wednesday.22	Thursday ...22	Friday 22	Saturday....22	SUNDAY...22
Tuesday 23	Wednesday.23	Thursday...23	Friday 23	Saturday....23	SUNDAY...23	Monday.....23
Wednesday.24	Thursday...24	Friday.....24	Saturday....24	SUNDAY...24	Monday.....24	Tuesday 24
Thursday...25	Friday 25	Saturday....25	SUNDAY...25	Monday.....25	Tuesday 25	Wednesday.25
Friday 26	Saturday....26	SUNDAY...26	Monday.....26	Tuesday 26	Wednesday.26	Thursday...26
Saturday....27	SUNDAY...27	Monday.....27	Tuesday 27	Wednesday.27	Thursday ...27	Friday.....27
SUNDAY...28	Monday.....28	Tuesday 28	Wednesday.28	Thursday...28	Friday 28	Saturday....28
Monday 29	Tuesday 29	Wednesday.29	Thursday ...29	Friday.....29	Saturday....29	SUNDAY...29
Tuesday 30	Wednesday.30	Thursday...30	Friday 30	Saturday....30	SUNDAY...30	Monday.....30
Wednesday.31	Thursday...31	Friday 31	Saturday....31	SUNDAY....31	Monday.....31	Tuesday 31

NOTE—To ascertain any day of the week first look in the table for the year required and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. For example: To know on what day of the week July 4 was in the year 1895, in the table of years look for 1895, and in a parallel line, under July, is figure 1, which directs to column 1, in which it will be seen that July 4 falls on Thursday.

*1752 same as 1772 from Jan. 1 to Sept. 2. From Sept. 14 to Dec. 31 same as 1780 (Sept. 3-13 were omitted).—This Calendar is from Whitaker's London Almanack, with some revisions.

CHART OF THE HEAVENS.



EXPLANATION—The chart of the heavens shows all the bright stars and groups visible in the United States, Canada, Cuba and Hawaii. Stars of the third magnitude are sometimes shown in order to complete a figure.

If a bright, uncharted body be seen near the "ecliptic circle" it must be a planet. To locate the planets or moon, refer to the monthly calendar pages in this almanac, find the proper signs on the chart in the "ecliptic circle" and an inspection of that part of the heavens, comparing with the chart, will serve to identify the planet and all surrounding objects.

Because of the earth's motion from west to east (opposite to the direction of the arrow in the chart), the stars rise 4 m. earlier each day or 30 m. per week or 2 hrs. a month. The chart shows the position at 9 p. m. Then if the position for any other hour be desired, as for 7 p. m., count ahead one month, or back one month for 11 p. m., and so on for any hour of the night, holding the month desired in front as the face looks either to the north or south with name down.

A circle described from the zenith on the "zenith circle" for the desired latitude with a radius of 90 degrees (see graduated meridian) will show what stars are above the horizon. Thus Capella is near the overhead (zenith) point on latitude 40 degrees north Jan. 15, 9 p. m.; as will be "big dipper" at 3 a. m. Then from Capella or Algenib all the surrounding visible groups can be identified. The "pointers," being 5 degrees apart and always in sight, may be used as a convenient unit of measure; also when visible, the "belt of Orion," 3 degrees, or the sides of the "square of Pegasus."

STORY OF OUR WORLD FAMILY FOR 1915.

THE SUN—Mighty as the sun seems to us—and it is more than 1,000,000 times the size of our earth—an astronomer, aided by the most powerful telescope known and stationed on the nearest of the fixed stars, would be unable to see it. If, however, it were possible to see the sun, it would appear as a dim star with a varying degree of brightness, due to the partial interception of its light by the giant planet Jupiter. The influence over our meteoric conditions of the sun during a maximum of sun spots was abundantly illustrated in 1914 and will continue into 1915.

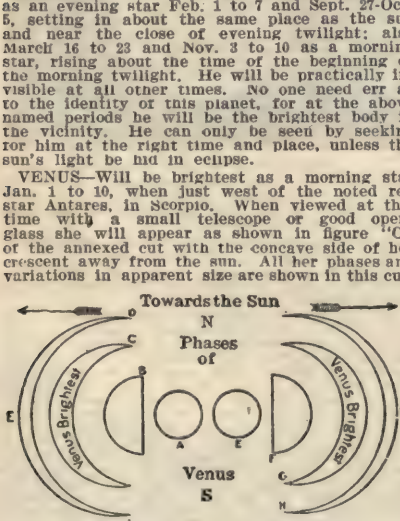
The planets are bodies which revolve about the sun and borrow most of their light from it, while the stars are similar to our sun, each shining by its own light and probably surrounded by a family of planets and comets. Nevertheless, at certain periods the planets are designated as evening and morning stars. An inferior planet (one whose orbit is within that of the earth) can never shine all night, as do the superior planets when opposite the sun. A superior planet is called an evening star, in this almanac, when it rises before midnight.

THE FAMILY OF THE SUN.

1. Mercury.
2. Venus.
3. Earth, with one moon.
4. Mars, with two moons.
5. Asteroids, about 700.
6. Jupiter, with seven moons.
7. Saturn, with nine moons.
8. Uranus, with four moons.
9. Neptune, with one moon.
10. Comets, about 500.

MERCURY—Will be brightest and easily seen as an evening star Feb. 1 to 7 and Sept. 27-Oct. 5, setting in about the same place as the sun and near the close of evening twilight; also March 16 to 23 and Nov. 3 to 10 as a morning star, rising about the time of the beginning of the morning twilight. He will be practically invisible at all other times. No one need err as to the identity of this planet, for at the above named periods he will be the brightest body in the vicinity. He can only be seen by seeking for him at the right time and place, unless the sun's light be hid in eclipse.

VENUS—Will be brightest as a morning star Jan. 1 to 10, when just west of the noted red star Antares, in Scorpio. When viewed at this time with a small telescope or good opera glass she will appear as shown in figure "C" of the annexed cut with the concave side of her crescent away from the sun. All her phases and variations in apparent size are shown in this cut.



Explanation:

A—Fifteen days before superior conjunction with the sun, Aug. 27, 1915.

B—At greatest elongation west of the sun, about Feb. 6, 1915.

C—When brightest as a morning star, Jan. 2, 1915.

D—Just after inferior conjunction with the sun; not in 1915.

E—Fifteen days after superior conjunction with the sun, Sept. 27, 1915.

F—At greatest elongation east of the sun, about April 20, 1916.

G—When brightest as an evening star; not in 1915.

H—Just before inferior conjunction with the sun; not in 1915.

As will be seen by the chart "Visibility of the planets" she will continue to recede from the sun until Feb. 6, when she will be at her greatest angular distance west of the sun, 46° 54′. The reason she does not increase in brilliancy up to that time is that she is running away from us too rapidly. From Feb. 6 she will gradually approach the sun until she becomes invisible in September, being at superior conjunction Sept. 12, and when last to be seen appearing as at A. Then when she is first visible on the other (east) side of the sun as an evening star, she will appear as at E. From then on to the end of the year she will grow brighter as she approaches the earth and recedes from the sun, being very bright at the end of the year.

The conjunctions or near approaches of Venus to the moon during the time she is fairly bright will be as follows: Jan. 12, 9° north; Feb. 10, 7° north; March 12, 3° north; April 10, 2° south; May 11 and June 10, 6° south; July 10, 4° south; Nov. 8, 4° north, and Dec. 8, 1° north. She will be close to other planets as follows: Uranus, March 19, 1° 10′ north; Jupiter, April 15, 9′ north; Mars, May 14, 56′ south, and Saturn, July 17, 38′ north. Her very close approach to Jupiter on April 15 will make a pretty sight. While their nearest approach takes place before they are above the horizon in the United States, they will be so close at rising and for some time after they will appear almost as one very bright body. The apparent diameter of the moon is about 30′, hence their distance apart (about 9′) will be about one-third the apparent diameter of the moon.

Venus' itinerary, for the time she is conspicuously visible, will be as follows: Jan. 1 in Scorpio close to Beta Scorpio, and nearly midway between the Square of Libra and the red star Antares. From Feb. 10 to 20 she will be sailing along westward just north of the Milkmaid's Dipper in Sagittarius. About March 5 to 10, close to the bright stars in the head of the Goat (Capricornus) and by April 5 just south of the Y in Aquarius; April 10-11, about midway between the bright stars in the southern Fishes, Fomalhaut and Markhab, which marks the southwest corner of the Great Square of Pegasus; about April 24-26, in line with the east side of the Square of Pegasus and about 10° south of Algenib; about May 20-25, 10° south of the brightest stars in Aries, Hamel and Sheratan, in the head of the Ram; June 8-14, close to and just about south of the Pleiades or seven stars, also known as the Seven Sisters, and from June 20 to 25 just north of the Hyades and Aldebaran in the head of Taurus, the Bull; July 1, just below Elnath, the southernmost star of the beautiful five-sided figure in Auriga in the Milky Way; about July 5, midway between Capella 20° to the north and Betelgeuse, in Orion, to the south. She will be too near the sun for good seeing until in November and December; Nov. 9-10 she will be back to the place where she was at the beginning of the year, midway between Antares and the Square of Libra, and in the middle of November close to Antares; Dec. 5-10 she will pass along the length of the Milkmaid's Dipper, ending the year in Capricornus.

MARS—Will be too near the sun in January to be easily seen. He will be west of the sun and therefore a morning star until Nov. 9, when he will begin his career as evening star, being at that time 90° west of the sun, passing the meridian at 6 a. m. and therefore rising near midnight, and continuing as evening star the remainder of the year. Look for a morning star in the east and an evening star in the west. Our rule for fixing the morning and evening star periods of the superior planets has been criticised, but we believe the most consistent rule is to call them evening stars when they rise in the evening hours and morning stars when they rise in the morning.

Mars will not attain, in this year, his greatest degree of brilliancy possible or usual in a year,

but may be best seen in December. On May 12-16 he will be only about 1° north of the beautiful Venus. The two, with Hamel and Sheratan on the north, form a beautiful trapezoidal figure. His conjunctions or near approaches to the moon will be as follows: Feb. 12, 24′ north; March 14, 2° south; April 12, 4° south; May 11, 5° south; June 9, 6° south; July 8, 5° south; August 6, 4° south; Sept. 4, 3° south; Oct. 2, 24′ south; Oct. 31, 1° north; Nov. 28, 4° north, and Dec. 26, 6° north. The conjunction of Oct. 2 will be an occultation between latitudes 11 north and 90 north wherever the bodies are above the horizon near the time of conjunction about 8:30 in the evening, or about three hours before they will rise in the United States. Mars will be in an exceedingly interesting quarter of the heavens at this time (Oct. 2) and thereabouts, viz., in Gemini, just south of the beautiful stars, Castor and Pollux, and the cluster Praesepe about midway between him and the Sickle, the Lion, with Regulus at the end of the handle; Procyon will be 10° south, and the glorious Sirius still farther south and west. From Oct. 15-20 he will be passing through the cluster Praesepe, and in December through the Sickle, being in conjunction with the magnificent Regulus Dec. 12 and only about 3° north of that star.

JUPITER—Will be a dim evening star at the beginning of the year, soon becoming invisible as he approaches the sun, which he reaches Feb. 24, after which he will reappear on the other (west) side of the sun as a morning star, and will so remain until about June 19, when he will begin to rise before midnight, and will so continue until the end of the year. He may be called an all night star also in September, when brightest, when he will rise about sunset and shine all night. He will be very close to Mars March 23 in the early morning hours, being the most northern, but the two appearing almost as one body, making a very pretty sight. Again in the morning of April 15 he will have Venus for a close companion.

His near approaches to the moon will be as follows: April 11, 3° south; May 9, 4° south; June 5, 4° south; July 3, Aug. 26, Sept. 22, Oct. 20, Nov. 1 and Dec. 13 the moon will pass about 5° to the north of Jupiter. When brightest in September he will be just south of the great Square of Pegasus, forming a neat triangular figure with Markab and Algenib to the north of him. (See chart of the heavens.)

SATURN—Will be nearly at his brightest and may be best seen in January and December, when he will rise near sunset and be an all night star, nearly, being also an evening star until June 28 or until he becomes lost in the light of the sun weeks before that time. When next visible, the latter part of July or in August, he will be a morning star and will remain such until early in October, when he will begin his course as an evening star, remaining such to the end of the year. A beautiful sight will greet early risers in September, as Saturn and Mars travel along in close company, being only about double the amount of the moon's apparent diameter apart; Mars, the red one and farthest north. Saturn's near approaches to the moon will be as follows: Jan. 27, Feb. 23, March 23, April 19 and May 17, in all of which the moon will pass about 5° north of Saturn; also Aug. 7, Sept. 4, Oct. 1 and 29, Nov. 25 and Dec. 22, in all of which the moon will pass about 3° to the north of Saturn.

Saturn is the possessor of a magnificent and unique set of rings, which may be better seen this year than will again be the case in fourteen years, or until 1928-1929. At this time the southern faces of the rings are presented to our view; in 1900 it was the northern surfaces and in 1918 it will be the same. These rings are inclined about 28° to the earth's orbit and once in 15 years are edgewise to us, and are then invisible for a considerable time, even to the best telescope, being only about 50 miles thick and one billion of miles distant. Then when the dark or unilluminated sides are toward us they again disappear. These various phases are shown in the annexed cut. It is believed that they illustrate the world-building process, an unfinished world, and that in time they will be resolved into other moons to illumine that great planet.

SATURN AND HIS RINGS.

URANUS—Will be brightest Aug. 1-14 and is invisible to the unaided eye except at about that time, when he may be just seen by knowing exactly where to seek him.

NEPTUNE—Will be brightest Jan. 10-26 and is always invisible without optical aid.

COMETS—Several small wanderers of this class were discovered in 1914, but none worth mentioning here.

ZODIACAL LIGHT—This phenomenon is a glow or faint pyramid of light, most noticeable in northern latitudes in the evenings of February and March and the mornings of October and November, shortly after sunset and before sunrise. Near the equator it has been observed as late as midnight and extending entirely across the heavens. A fainter "counter glow" is frequently observed opposite the principal glow. The light of the moon or even of a bright planet renders the zodiacal light very feeble or invisible. This is believed to be due to the reflection of sunlight on myriads of particles revolving about the sun as a thin ring something like Saturn's rings, and extending to the orbit of the earth or to that of Mars.

EXPORT TRADE IN FOUNTAIN PENS.

[From department of commerce report.]

In the year ended June 30, 1913, the United States exported to about fifty foreign countries 309,200 fountain pens having an average wholesale value of $1.05 each. In the same year 49,500,000 ordinary metallic pens were exported. Of the fountain pens exported 169,000 were consigned to England, 53,700 to Canada and 30,000 to France. Germany, Holland and Austria-Hungary were the next in importance as markets for these pens. Considerable quantities were also sent to Cuba and the British West Indies, Panama, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, India, Japan, Australia and the Philippines. The same countries are in most cases the largest purchasers of American metallic pens. Manufacturers in this country use English and Swedish steel to a large extent in the pen industry. Most of the imported steel pens come from Birmingham, England. A large proportion of the world's supply of gold pens is made in New York city.

EPHEMERIS OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS FOR 1915.

Mean time.

DATE.	VENUS.			MARS.			JUPITER.			SATURN.		
	Right ascension.	Northern states.	Southern states.	Right ascension.	Northern states.	Southern states.	Right ascension.	Northern states.	Southern states.	Right ascension.	Northern states.	Southern states.
	See Chart. Hours	Rises. Morn. H. M.	Rises. Morn. H. M.	See Chart. Hours.	Rises. Morn. H. M.	Rises. Morn. H. M.	See Chart. Hours.	Sets. Eve. H. M.	Sets. Eve. H. M.	See Chart. Hours.	Sets. Morn. H. M.	Sets. Morn. H. M.
Jan. 1	XVI	4 16	4 1	XVIII½	7 24	7 1	XXI¾	8 8	8 21	V¾	6 34	6 12
11	XVI¼	4 3	3 49	XIX	7 16	6 55	XXI¾	7 38	7 51	V¾	5 51	5 29
21	XVII	4 3	3 46	XIX¾	7 4	6 43	XXII	7 10	7 22	V¾	5 9	4 47
Feb. 1	XVII¾	4 7	3 49	XX¼	6 50	6 31	XXII	....Invisible.		V¾	4 23	4 1
11	XVIII½	4 13	3 54	XX¾	6 35	6 18	XXII¼	☌ ☉ 24th		V¾	3 43	3 21
21	XIX¼	4 18	3 59	XXI¼	6 19	6 4	XXII½	Rises. Morn.	Rises. Morn.	V¾	3 2	2 40
Mch. 1	XIX¾	4 21	4 2	XXI¾	6 5	5 52	XXII½	6 2	5 54	V¾	2 21	2 8
11	XX½	4 21	4 5	XXII	5 45	5 36	XXII¾	5 28	5 21	V¾	1 50	1 29
21	XX¾	4 19	4 6	XXII¾	5 26	5 17	XXII¾	4 50	4 44	V¾	1 12	0 51
April 1	XXII¼	4 13	4 3	XXIII¼	5 3	4 57	XXIII	4 18	4 12	V¾	0 32	0 11
11	XXII	4 5	3 59	XXIII¾	4 41	4 40	XXIII¼	3 43	3 39	V¾	11 55	11 34
21	XXIII¾	3 55	3 52	XXIII¼	4 20	4 20	XXIII¼	3 8	3 4	VI	11 21	11 0
May 1	XIII½	3 46	3 46	XXIII¾	3 58	4 0	XXIII½	2 34	2 30	VI	10 46	10 24
11	I¼	3 34	3 39	I¼	3 37	3 40	XXIII½	1 59	1 56	VI	10 12	9 50
21	II	3 24	3 33	I¾	3 15	3 23	XXIII½	1 19	1 17	VI	9 37	9 15
June 1	II¾	3 16	3 29	II¼	2 55	3 3	XXIII¾	1 19	1 17	VI¼	9 0	8 38
11	III½	3 10	3 27	II¾	2 33	2 46	XXIII¾	43	0 40	VI¼	8 26	8 4
21	IV½	3 10	3 30	III¼	2 13	2 39	XXIII¾	6	0 4	VI¼	....Invisible..	
July 1	V¼	3 15	3 36	III½	1 55	2 13	XXIII¾	11 29	11 27	VI½	☌ ☉ June 28.	
11	V¾	3 27	3 47	IV	1 39	1 58	XIV	10 50	10 49	VI½	Rises.	Rises.
21	VII	3 36	3 58	IV½	1 24	1 44	XIV	10 11	10 10	VI¾	3 23	3 44
Aug. 1	VIII	3 57	4 18	V¼	1 8	1 33	XIV	9 28	9 26	VI¾	2 45	3 6
11	VIII¾	4 24	4 41	V½	0 54	1 17	XIV	8 48	8 46	VI¾	2 12	2 35
21	IX¾	4 48	5 1	VI	0 42	1 5	XXIII¾	8 7	8 4	VI¾	1 38	1 59
Sept 1	X½	5 14	4 24	VI¼	0 31	0 54	XXIII¾	7 21	7 18	VII	0 59	1 20
11	XI¼	Supr. ☌	☉12th	VII	0 19	0 42	XXIII¾	Sets.	Sets.	VII	0 24	0 45
21	XII	Sets	Sets.	VII½	0 9	0 31	XXIII½	Morn.	Morn.	VII	11 45	0 6
Oct. 1	XII¾	5 57	6 0	VIII	11 57	0 17	XXIII¼	4 37	4 40	VII	11 11	11 32
11	XIII½	5 47	5 55	VIII¼	11 47	0 5	XXIII½	3 52	3 56	VII¼	10 35	10 55
21	XIV¼	5 37	5 49	VIII¾	11 33	11 50	XXIII½	3 8	3 13	VII¼	9 57	10 17
Nov. 1	XV¼	5 31	5 48	IX	11 17	11 34	XXIII¾	2 21	2 26	VII¼	9 14	9 34
11	XVI	5 29	5 49	IX¼	11 0	11 16	XXIII¾	1 41	1 46	VII¼	8 33	8 54
21	XVII	5 33	5 56	IX½	10 41	10 56	XXIII¾	1 2	1 7	VII¼	7 52	8 13
Dec. 1	XVIII	5 44	6 8	IX¾	10 20	10 34	XXIII¾	0 25	0 30	VII	7 11	7 32
11	XVIII¾	6 1	6 25	X	9 54	10 7	XXIII¾	11 49	11 54	VII	6 29	6 50
21	XIX¾	6 20	6 43	X¼	9 23	9 36	XXIII½	11 16	11 19	VII¼	5 47	6 6
31	XX½	6 40	7 0	X¼	8 47	9 0	XXIII½	10 42	10 46	VII¼	5 5	5 25

NOTE—On the chart of the heavens the hours of right ascension and subdivisions are marked on the margin, and inasmuch as the planets will always be near or on the ecliptic circle it is a simple matter to locate the above planets at any time on the chart. Thus on April 11 Venus will be in right ascension XVIII½, and that point on the outer circle connected with Polaris intersects the ecliptic circle at a point just north of the bowl of the Milkmaid's Dipper, and there Venus will be seen in the middle of April. By the same means Mars will be found close to the Pleiades early in July and close to Regulus and the Sickle in December.

FACTS ABOUT THE SUN AND PLANETS.

Name.	Diameter, miles.	Distance from sun, miles.	Period of rev. days.
Sun	866,400	.....	.....
Mercury	3,030	36,000,000	88
Venus	7,700	67,200,000	225
Earth	7,918	92,900,000	365
Mars	4,230	141,500,000	687
Jupiter	86,500	483,300,000	4,333
Saturn	73,000	886,000,000	10,759
Uranus	31,900	1,781,900,000	30,687
Neptune	34,800	2,791,600,000	60,181

The sun's surface is 12,000 and its volume 1,300,000 times that of the earth, but the mass is only 332,000 times as great and its density about one-quarter that of the earth. The force of gravity at the surface of the sun is twenty-seven times greater than that at the surface of the earth. The sun rotates on its axis once in 25.3 days at the equator, but the time is longer in the higher latitudes, from which fact it is presumed that the sun is not solid, at least as to its surface.

THE EARTH AND THE MOON.

Earth—The equatorial diameter of the earth is 7,926.5 miles and the polar diameter 7,899.5 miles; equatorial circumference, 25,000. The linear velocity of the rotation of the earth on its axis at the equator is 24,840 miles a day, or 1,440 feet a second; its velocity in its orbit around the sun is approximately nineteen miles per second, the length of the orbit being about 560,000,000 miles. The superficial area of the earth, according to Encke, the astronomer, is 197,108,580 square miles, of which two-thirds is water and one-third land. The planetary mass is about 256,000,000 cubic miles.

Moon—The moon has a diameter of 2,162 miles, a circumference of about 6,800 miles and a surface area of 14,685,000 square miles. Her mean distance from the earth is 238,840 miles. The volume of the moon is about 1-49th that of the earth and the density about 3⅝ that of water. The time from new moon to new moon is 29 days 12 hours 44.05 minutes. The moon has no atmosphere and no water and is a dead world.

Light travels at the rate of 186,300 miles per second. It requires 8 minutes and 8 seconds for light to come from the sun to the earth.

INCOME TAX COLLECTED IN BRITAIN.

Year.	Total tax.	Year.	Total tax.	Year.	Total tax.	Year.	Total tax.
1905-1906.....	$156,473,700	1907-1908.....	$159,301,900	1909-1910.....	$63,760,450	1911-1912.....	$221,670,200
1906-1907.....	159,459,700	1908-1909.....	168,542,700	1910-1911.....	*316,982,150	1912-1913.....	223,561,900

*Including arrears of 1909-1910.

THE BRIGHTEST STARS.

NAME.	Constellation or group.	Magnitude. (v.: variable.)	Right ascension. Sidereal time.	Declination.	For upper meridian passage. Mn. time.	For rising, subtract For setting, add.†		
						For lat. 30° N.	For lat. 40° N.	For lat. 50° N.
			H. M.	Deg. Min	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Alpheratz	Andromeda	2.1	0 4	+28 56	0 3	7 18	7 52	8 39
Caph	Cassiopeia	2.4	0 4	+58 40	0 4	.....	.....	.....
Algenib	Pegasus	2.8	0 9	+14 41	0 8	6 39	6 51	7 18
Alpha	Phœnix	3.0	0 21	−43 19	0 21	3 51*	2 25*	*
Schedir	Cassiopeia	2.3 v	0 35	+56 30	0 35	9 56	.....	.....
Diphda	Cetus (whale)	2.2	0 39	−18 39	0 38	5 20	4 53	4 36
Gamma	Cassiopeia	2.3	0 51	+60 14	0 50	.....	.....	.....
Mirach	Andromeda	2.2	1 5	+35 9	1 4	7 37	8 29	9 48
Delta	Cassiopeia	2.4	1 20	+59 46	1 19	.....	.....	.....
Polaris	Ursa Minor	2.2	1 27	+88 50	1 24	.....	.....	.....
Achernar	Eridanus	0.4	1 34	−57 41	1 34	1 37*	*	*
Sheratan	Aries (ram) ♈	2.8	1 50	+20 22	1 49	6 54	7 14	7 52
Almaach	Andromeda	2.2	1 58	+41 54	1 57	8 0	9 21	.....
Hamel	Aries ♈	2.1	2 2	+23 3	2 1	7 1	7 26	8 6
Mira	Cetus	2.1 v	2 14	− 3 26	2 13	5 54	5 51	5 46
Menkar	Cetus	2.6	2 58	+ 3 44	2 56	6 12	6 13	6 20
Algol	Perseus	2.6 v	3 2	+40 37	3 0	8 0	9 10	.....
Marfak	Perseus	1.9	3 18	+49 33	3 18	8 52	.....	.....
Alcyone	Taurus (bull) ♉	3.1	3 42	+23 50	3 41	7 3	7 29	8 13
Aldebaran	Taurus ♉	1.0	4 31	+16 20	4 29	6 39	6 58	7 26
Capella	Auriga	0.1	5 10	+45 55	5 9	8 28	10 14	.....
Rigel	Orion	0.3	5 10	− 8 18	5 9	5 45	5 31	5 27
El Nath	Taurus ♉	1.8	5 21	+28 32	5 19	7 18	7 52	8 49
Mintaka	Orion	2.3	5 27	− 0 22	5 26	6 2	6 2	6 2
Al Nilam	Orion	1.8	5 32	− 1 15	5 30	6 1	6 1	6 1
Phaet	Columba (dove)	2.7	5 36	−34 8	5 35	4 30	3 37*	2 33*
Saiph	Orion	2.3	5 43	− 9 42	5 42	5 42	5 26	5 17
Betelgeuse	Orion	0.9	5 50	+ 7 24	5 49	6 22	6 26	6 42
Menkalina	Auriga	2.0	5 53	+44 56	5 51	8 22	9 58	.....
Canopus	Argus	0.8	6 22	−52 39	6 21	2 46*	*	*
Alhena	Gemini (twins) ♊	2.0	6 33	+16 29	6 31	6 44	6 59	7 27
Sirius	Canis Major	−1.4	6 41	−16 36	6 40	5 25	5 1	4 45
Adhara	Canis Major	1.5	6 55	−28 51	6 54	4 51	4 7	3 20
Castor	Gemini ♊	1.9	7 29	+32 5	7 27	7 30	8 11	9 19
Procyon	Canis Minor	0.5	7 35	+ 5 27	7 33	6 17	6 19	6 30
Pollux	Gemini ♊	1.2	7 40	+28 15	7 38	7 17	7 50	8 42
Beta	Cancer (crab) ♋	3.8	8 12	+ 9 28	8 10	6 27	6 33	6 50
Alphard	Hydra	2.1	9 23	− 8 16	9 21	5 45	5 31	5 24
Regulus	Leo (lion) ♌	1.3	10 4	+12 25	10 1	6 34	6 44	7 4
Eta	Argus	1.6 v	10 42	−59 13	10 39	1 3*	*	*
Dubhe	Ursa Major	2.0	10 58	+62 14	10 56	.....	.....	.....
Denebola	Leo ♌	2.2	11 44	+15 4	11 42	6 41	6 54	7 18
Acrux	Southern Cross	1.6	12 22	−62 36	12 19	1 0*	*	*
Beta	Corvus (crow)	2.8	12 30	−22 54	12 27	5 9	4 35	4 13
Mizar	Ursa Major	2.4	13 20	+55 22	13 18	.....	.....	.....
Spica	Virgo (virgin) ♍	1.1	13 20	−10 42	13 18	5 40	5 23	5 12
Agena	Centaurus	0.7	13 57	−59 56	13 54	1 9*	*	*
Arcturus	Bootes	0.2	14 12	+19 39	14 9	6 42	7 12	7 45
Bengula	Centaurus	0.2	14 33	−60 28	14 30	0 52*	*	*
Alpha	Libra (scales) ♎	2.9	14 46	−15 40	14 43	5 27	5 4	4 47
Kochab	Ursa Minor	2.2	14 51	+74 31	14 48	.....	.....	.....
Alpha	Northern Crown	2.3	15 31	+27 1	15 28	7 13	7 44	8 34
Unuk	Serpent Bearer	2.7	15 40	+ 6 42	15 37	6 20	6 23	6 35
Beta	Scorpion ♏	2.9	16 0	−19 34	15 57	5 16	4 54	4 24
Antares	Scorpion ♏	1.2	16 24	−26 14	16 20	4 58	4 20	3 42
Rutilicus	Hercules	2.8	16 26	+21 41	16 23	6 58	7 20	7 57
Etamin	Dragon	2.5	17 54	+51 30	17 51	9 8	.....	.....
Vega	Lyra	0.1	18 34	+38 42	18 30	7 52	8 54	10 52
Delta	Sagittarius ♐	2.1	18 50	−26 25	18 46	4 58	4 19	3 38*
Altair	Eagle	0.9	19 46	+ 8 38	19 43	6 24	6 30	6 45
Alpha	Capricorn ♑	3.7	20 13	−12 49	20 9	5 35	5 19	4 56
Deneb	Cygnus (swan)	1.4	20 38	+44 58	20 35	8 22	9 56	.....
Alderamin	Cephus	2.6	21 16	+62 13	21 12	.....	.....	.....
Beta	Aquarius ♒	2.9	21 27	− 5 58	21 23	5 41	5 43	5 55
Eni	Pegasus	2.4	21 40	+ 9 28	21 36	6 26	6 33	6 50
Alpha	The Crane	1.9	22 33	−47 24	21 58	3 26*	1 21*	*
Fomalhaut	Pisces Australes	1.3	22 53	−30 6	22 48	4 46	4 0	3 11
Markab	Pegasus	2.5	23 0	+14 44	22 56	6 39	6 52	7 16
Iota	Pisces ♓	4.3	23 35	+ 5 9	23 31	6 16	6 17	6 28

†Explanation: By the absolute scale of magnitudes stars brighter than Aldebaran and Altair are indicated by fractional or negative quantities: thus Vega 0.2 and Sirius −1.4. As the magnitudes increase the brilliancy decreases, each increase of a unit being equal to a decrease of about two and one-half in brightness.

To ascertain when any star or constellation will be on the upper meridian add the number opposite in the column "For Meridian Passage" to the figures in the table on the following page "Sidereal Noon," taking note whether such figures be "Morn." or "Eve." If "Morn." and the sum is more than 12h. the result will be Eve. of same day; if "Eve." and the sum is more than 12h. the result will be Morn. of the next day. Having found the time of meridian passage, for the rising subtract and for the setting add the numbers opposite the star in the column headed "For Rising and Setting" and observe the directions as to Morn. and Eve. given for the meridian passage. Those marked (.....) in the last columns are circumpolar. Stars having an asterisk (*) in the last columns are only to be seen in the far south and then when near the meridian, as the vapors of the horizon will prevent seeing them when they rise or set. To tell how high up from the nearest point of the horizon a star will be at its meridian passage subtract the star's declination from 90° and if the

result is less than the latitude of the place of the observer that star will neither rise nor set, but is circumpolar, and the difference between that result and the latitude shows the star's altitude above the north point of the horizon or below the southern horizon. Or (90°—dec.)—lat. =alt. or elevation of the star above the nearest point of the horizon at meridian passage for stars of a southern declination. Examples:

Sidereal noon, Oct. 30, 9:28 p. m.
Fomalhaut "in Merid." col., 22:48
32:16
Subtract, 24:00
8:16 p.m. of the 31st. time of meridian passage.
Fomalhaut rls.and set.col.add 4:00 for lat. 40° N.
12:16 = 0:16 a. m. of Nov.1. the time of setting.

Fomalhaut, dec. 30° S. 90° — 30° = 60°, — 40° = 20°, altitude of Fomalhaut in latitude 40° at its meridian passage. To measure celestial distances with the eye keep in mind that one-third of the distance from the zenith to the horizon is 30°. For smaller measurements use the belt of Orion, 3° long, or the sides of the Square of Pegasus; the "pointers" in the "big dipper," which are nearly 5° apart—a convenient celestial yardstick because always to be seen. In the case of a star whose dec. is such as to bring it nearer to the zenith than to a horizon at meridian passage, it will be more convenient to use its zenith distance as a means of locating it. The difference between the latitude and dec. is this zenith distance. If the dec. is greater than the latitude then such distance is to be counted northward, otherwise southward from the zenith.

SIDEREAL NOON OR MERIDIAN PASSAGE OF THE VERNAL EQUINOX.

For use in connection with star table. See note under same.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 18	3 16	1 26	11 25	9 26	7 24	5 26	3 25	1 23	11 21	9 19	7 21
2	5 14	3 12	1 22	11 21	9 22	7 20	5 22	3 21	1 19	11 17	9 15	7 17
3	5 11	3 8	1 18	11 16	9 18	7 16	5 18	3 17	1 15	11 13	9 11	7 13
4	5 7	3 4	1 14	11 12	9 14	7 13	5 14	3 13	1 11	11 9	9 7	7 9
5	5 3	3 0	1 10	11 8	9 10	7 9	5 11	3 9	1 7	11 5	9 3	7 5
6	4 58	2 57	1 6	11 4	9 6	7 5	5 7	3 5	1 3	11 1	8 59	7 1
7	4 55	2 53	1 2	11 0	9 2	7 1	5 3	3 1	0 59	10 57	8 55	6 57
8	4 51	2 49	0 58	10 57	8 59	6 57	4 59	2 57	0 55	10 53	8 51	6 53
9	4 47	2 45	0 54	10 53	8 55	6 53	4 55	2 53	0 51	10 49	8 47	6 49
10	4 43	2 41	0 51	10 49	8 51	6 49	4 51	2 49	0 47	10 45	8 43	6 45
11	4 39	2 37	0 47	10 45	8 47	6 45	4 47	2 45	0 43	10 41	8 40	6 42
12	4 35	2 33	0 43	10 41	8 43	6 41	4 43	2 41	0 39	10 37	8 36	6 38
13	4 31	2 29	0 39	10 37	8 39	6 37	4 39	2 37	0 35	10 34	8 32	6 34
14	4 27	2 25	0 35	10 33	8 35	6 33	4 35	2 33	0 32	10 30	8 28	6 30
15	4 23	2 21	0 31	10 29	8 31	6 29	4 31	2 29	0 28	10 26	8 24	6 26
16	4 19	2 17	0 27	10 25	8 27	6 25	4 27	2 26	0 24	10 22	8 20	6 22
17	4 15	2 13	0 23	10 21	8 23	6 21	4 23	2 22	0 20	10 18	8 16	6 18
18	4 11	2 9	0 19	10 17	8 19	6 17	4 19	2 18	0 16	10 14	8 12	6 14
19	4 7	2 5	0 15	10 13	8 15	6 13	4 16	2 14	0 12	10 10	8 8	6 10
20	4 4	2 1	0 11	10 9	8 11	6 10	4 12	2 10	0 8	10 6	8 4	6 6
21	4 0	1 57	0 7	10 5	8 7	6 6	4 8	2 6	0 4	10 2	8 0	6 2
22	3 55	1 54	0 3	10 1	8 3	6 2	4 4	2 2	0 0	9 58	7 56	5 58
23	3 51	1 50	11 59	9 58	8 0	5 58	4 0	1 58	11 52	9 54	7 52	5 54
24	3 48	1 46	11 56	9 54	7 56	5 54	3 56	1 54	11 48	9 50	7 48	5 50
25	3 44	1 42	11 52	9 50	7 52	5 50	3 52	1 50	11 44	9 46	7 44	5 47
26	3 40	1 38	11 48	9 46	7 48	5 46	3 48	1 46	11 40	9 42	7 40	5 43
27	3 36	1 34	11 44	9 42	7 44	5 42	3 44	1 42	11 36	9 38	7 37	5 39
28	3 32	1 30	11 40	9 38	7 40	5 38	3 40	1 38	11 33	9 35	7 33	5 35
29	3 28	.....	11 36	9 34	7 37	5 34	3 36	1 34	11 29	9 31	7 29	5 31
30	3 24	.....	11 32	9 30	7 32	5 30	3 32	1 30	11 25	9 27	7 25	5 27
31	3 20	.....	11 28	.....	7 29	.....	3 28	1 27	.....	9 23	.....	5 23

NOTE—Black figures are p. m.; all others a. m.

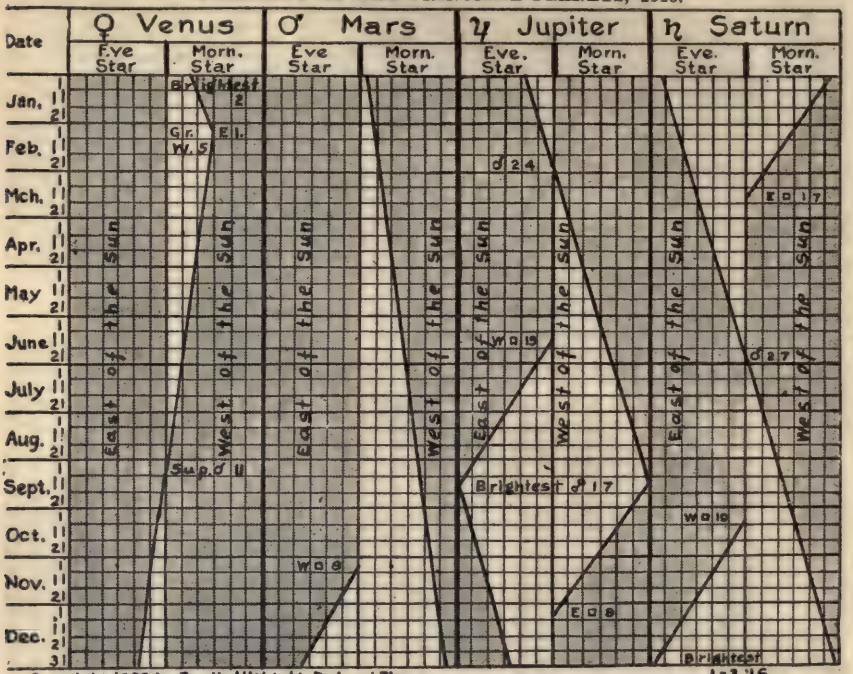
SIGNS AND CONSTELLATIONS OF THE ZODIAC.

Until recently it was taken for granted that the present relationship between signs and constellations of the zodiac was generally understood, as all astronomical textbooks mention their disagreement and explain the cause. The numerous letters of inquiry concerning differences between the data in this almanac and certain others show the necessity for this note of explanation.

Thousands of years ago when the zodiac, that belt of the heavens about 16° in width within which move the moon and planets, was formed and divided into twelve parts or seasons called signs, each containing certain star groups called constellations, each was given the name of an object or animal which never did bear any relationship to the configuration of the stars in that group or division, but which did or is supposed to have reference to certain astronomical or other facts. Thus Libra ♎, the scales or balance, comes at the autumnal equinox when there is an equilibrium or balance between the length of day and night the world over. Aquarius, ♒, the water-bearer, whose sign is the Egyptian sign for running water, comes at the season of greatest rains in Egypt, and so on.

Since the time when these divisions were made and named, owing to the precession of the equinoxes, resulting from the differing polar and equatorial diameters of the earth, the signs have moved back west nearly a whole division or constellation and where ♈ was the first, ♓ now is. Hence, though the sun now enters the sign ♈ March 20, it is a month later when he enters the constellation ♈. It must be apparent, therefore, that any supposed influence or relationship which early astrologers attributed to the position of the sun, moon or planets when in certain of these divisions can no longer exist, as the sign now only represents that space or division of the zodiac where the controlling constellation was 2,000 or more years ago, but is not now. Nevertheless some almanacs still give the signs for the moon's place, which is very misleading to those who attempt to follow her in her course among the stars. Hence, this almanac gives the constellation and discards the ancient picture of the disemboweled man as relics of the age of superstition. The sign is retained for sun's place in connection with the seasons and sun's path through the zodiac each month because of its relationship to the equinoxes and solstices.

VISIBILITY OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS, 1915.



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EXPLANATION—The light spaces show the approximate time and extent of visibility of the planets named. Each of the small divisions represents 15° of arc or 1 hour of time. The width of the light-colored space is the measure of the angular distance of the planet from the sun, east or west.

EXAMPLES—Venus will be about 3 hours or 45° west of the sun at the first of January and therefore rise 3 hours before the sun. Saturn will shine nearly equally in the evening and morning hours; Mars only for 30 minutes in the morning.

PLANETS BRIGHTEST OR BEST SEEN, INVISIBLE, EVENING AND MORNING AND ALL NIGHT STARS.

MERCURY (☿) will be brightest as an evening star Feb. 1 to 7 and Sept. 27 to Oct. 5, setting shortly after the sun, and near the same place; also as a morning star March 16 to 23 and Nov. 3 to 10, rising about 1h. before the sun and near the same point of the horizon. He will be practically invisible at all other times.

VENUS (♀) will be brightest Jan. 1 to 10 as a morning star, which she will continue to be until Sept. 11, or until she is lost in the morning twilight somewhat before that time. When next visible she will be on the east side of the sun as an evening star and so continue to the end of the year, when she will set some two hours after the sun.

MARS (♂) will be too near the sun in January to be well seen. He will be a morning star, being west of the sun until about Nov. 9, when he may be considered an evening star, and he remains so until the end of the year. He will not attain his greatest brightness possible or usual this year, but will be best seen toward the close of the year, and he will continue to increase in brightness until the latter part of February, 1916, when he will be only about one-fiftieth as bright as in 1907.

JUPITER (♃) will be a rather dim evening star at the beginning of the year, becoming invisible in February and March. Then he will reappear on the other (west) side of the sun as a morning star, and will so continue until about the middle of June, when he will begin his course as an evening star, remaining such to the end of the year, though also called an all night star during most of September, rising at sunset Sept. 17, and brightest Sept. 12 to 22.

SATURN (♄) will be nearly at his brightest of the year at its beginning and close and may be best seen in January and December, being at these times nearly an all night star. He will be an evening star until June 28 or as long as visible, for he will be invisible for some weeks before and after that date. When next visible, the latter part of July or early in August, he will be a morning star and will so continue until about Oct. 10, when he will again be an evening star and will so continue until the end of the year.

URANUS (♅) will be brightest Aug. 1 to 14.

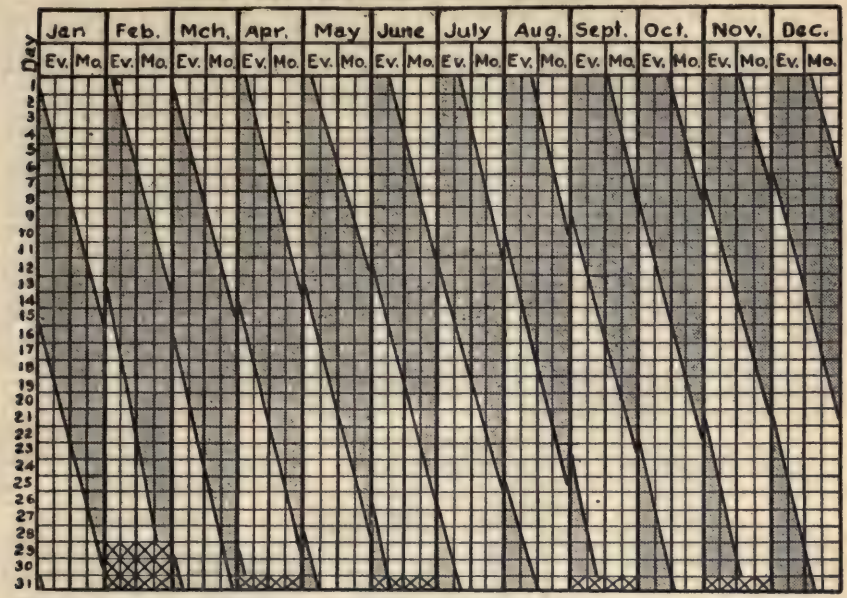
NEPTUNE (♆) will be brightest Jan. 10 to 26.

Both Uranus and Neptune are invisible to the naked eye at all times.

NUMBER OF THE STARS.

According to the best astronomers the number of stars that can be seen by a person of average eyesight is only about 7,000. The number visible through the telescope has been estimated by J. E. Gore at 70,000,000 and by Profs. Newcomb and Young at 100,000,000.

CHART SHOWING LIGHT AND DARK MOON, 1915.



EXPLANATION—The small spaces represent 3 h. of time or 6 h. in each the morning and evening, and the middle division is the midnight line. The light portions show approximately the number of hours of moonlight and the dark the reverse, in each night of the year. Thus in January the 1st is all light, 5th dark until 9 p. m., 8th dark until midnight, 11th dark until 3 a. m. and on the 15th dark all night. On the 18th it will be moonlight until 9 p. m.; 23d to midnight; 26th to 3 a. m. and 30th all night.

ECLIPSES IN 1915.

There will be two eclipses in 1915, both of the sun, as follows:

I. Annular Feb. 14, invisible in United States; visible in Indian ocean, Australia, etc.

II. Annular Aug. 10, invisible in U. S.; visible in Pacific ocean, Asia, etc.

NOTE—All eclipses occur in series, the first one of which will take place at one of the poles and the last one at the opposite pole. The whole number in a series of lunar eclipses covers a period of about 865 years and in the case of the sun about 1,200 years. Two is the least number that can occur in any one year and seven the greatest. When two occur both must be of the sun, as this year, and when there are seven five must be of the sun, as will be the case in 1917 and 1935.

POSITIONS OF THE MOON FOR THE YEAR 1915.

Moon.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Perigee	11	6	4	1-30	28	25	24	20	14	11	8	6
Apogee	24	21	20	16	14	10	8	4	1-29	27	23	20
Lowest ☋	12	8	8	4	1-29	25*	23	19	15	13	9	7
Highest ☊	27	23	22	19	16	11	9	5	1-29	26	22	20†
Descending Node ☋	5	1-28	28	23	21	17	14	10	6	4-31	27	24
Ascending Node ☊	17	13	13	9	6	2-29	27	23	19	16	12	9

*Lowest of the year. †Highest of the year.

HUNTER'S AND HARVEST MOON.

The full moon nearest to Sept. 21 is popularly known as the "harvest moon." This is because the moon then rises, for several consecutive evenings, at nearly the same hour, giving an unusual number of moonlight evenings. This is the most noticeable in the higher latitudes and quite disappears at the equator.

The "hunter's moon" is the first full moon following the harvest moon.

BERLIN AND NEW YORK WIRELESS COMMUNICATION.

Wireless press messages between Germany and the United States were exchanged for the first time Feb. 12, 1914. The stations used were at Sayville, L. I., and Nouen, twenty-five miles from Berlin. These are about 4,000 miles apart, but little difficulty was experienced in reading the messages at either end as the conditions for transmission were declared to be perfect. On the invitation of the Atlantic Communication company The Associated Press and a number of newspapers sent greetings to the Berlin newspapers, to the Wolff bureau, Emperor William, Ambassador James W. Gerard and Mayor Wermuth of Berlin, cordial replies being received from all.

TIME AND STANDARDS OF TIME.

Various kinds of time are in use in this country:

1. Astronomical Time or Mean Solar Time—This is reckoned from noon through the twenty-four hours of the day and is used mainly by astronomical observatories and in official astronomical publications. It is the legal time of the dominion of Canada, though "standard" and "mean" time are in general use there as in this country.

2. Mean Local Time—This is the kind that was in almost universal use prior to the introduction of standard time. This time was based upon the time when the mean sun* crosses the meridian, and the day begins at midnight. When divided into civil divisions—years, months, weeks, days, etc.—it is sometimes called civil time.

3. Standard Time—For the convenience of the railroads and business in general a standard of time was established by mutual agreement in 1883 and by this calculation trains are now run and local time is regulated. By this system the United States, extending from 65° to 125° west longitude, is divided into four time sections, each of 15° of longitude, exactly equivalent to one hour (7½° or 30m. on each side of a meridian), commencing with the 75th meridian. The first or eastern section includes all territory between the Atlantic coast and an irregular line drawn from Buffalo to Charleston, S. C., the latter city being its southernmost point. The second or central section includes all the territory between this eastern line and another irregular line extending from Bismarck, N. D., to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The third or mountain section includes all the territory between the last named line and nearly the western borders of Idaho, Nevada and Arizona. The fourth or Pacific section includes all the territory of the United States between the boundary of the mountain section and the Pacific coast. Inside of each of these sections standard time is uniform and the time of each section differs from that next to it by exactly one hour, as shown on the map.

*Owing to the eccentricity of the earth's orbit and the inclination of the equator to the ecliptic, the apparent motion of the sun is retarded or accelerated according to the earth's place in its orbit. Hence, to take the actual sun as a guide would necessitate years, days and their subdivisions of unequal length. Therefore an imaginary or "mean sun" was invented. The difference between apparent and mean time is called the "equation of time" and may amount to a quarter of an hour in twenty-four hours. It is the difference between the figures in "Sun at noon mark" column in calendar and twelve hours. The figures on a correct sun dial give the apparent time.

STANDARDS OF TIME.

The following is the table of times, based upon the meridians used by the United States and Canada:

Name of Time.	Degrees.	Central meridian from Greenwich.	Nearest place.
Intercolonial or Atlantic	60	4 hours west	About 3½ degrees east of Halifax, N.S.
Eastern	75	5 hours west	Between New York and Philadelphia
Central	90	6 hours west	St. Louis and New Orleans.
Mountain	105	7 hours west	Denver, Col.
Pacific	120	8 hours west	1½ degrees east of Sacramento, Cal.
Sitka	135	9 hours west	¼ degree east of Sitka, Alaska.
Tahiti	150	10 hours west	½ degree west of the island of Tahiti
Hawaiian	157½	10 hrs. 31 min. west.	Near center of Molokai.

It is obvious that to express the time of rising and setting of the sun and moon in standard time would limit the usefulness of such data to the single point or place for which it was computed, while in mean time it is practically correct for places as widely separated as the width of the continent (see note at bottom of February calendar), and persons having obtained the mean time by the rising or setting of the sun or moon may easily ascertain the correct standard time of any event by making use of the following table and map:

STANDARD TIME TABLE.

To obtain standard time, add or subtract the figures given to local time.

City.	Standard Correction, or division.	Min.
Albany, N. Y.—Eastern	Sub.	5
Austin, Texas—Central	Add	31
Baltimore, Md.—Eastern	Add	6
Baton Rouge, La.—Cent.	Add	4
Bismarck, N. D.—Cent.	Add	43
Boston, Mass.—Eastern	Sub.	16
Buffalo, N. Y.—Eastern	Add	16
Burlington, Iowa—Cent.	Add	5
Cairo, Ill.—Central	Sub.	3
Charleston, S. C.—East.	Add	20
Chicago, Ill.—Central	Sub.	10
Cincinnati, O.—Central	Sub.	22
Cleveland, O.—Central	Sub.	33
Columbia, S. C.—Eastern	Add	24
Columbus, O.—Central	Sub.	28
Dayton, O.—Central	Sub.	23
Denver, Col.—Mountain	Add	0
Des Moines, Ia.—Central	Add	14
Detroit, Mich.—Central	Sub.	28
Dubuque, Iowa—Central	Add	3
Duluth, Minn.—Central	Add	9
Erie, Pa.—Central	Sub.	39
Evansville, Ind.—Central	Sub.	10
Ft. Gibson, Ch. N.—Cent.	Add	21
Fort Smith, Ark.—Cent.	Add	19
Fort Wayne, Ind.—Cent.	Sub.	20
Galena, Ill.—Central	Add	2
Galveston, Tex.—Central	Add	19
Gr. Haven, Mich.—Cent.	Sub.	13
Harrisburg, Pa.—Eastern	Add	7
Houston, Tex.—Central	Add	21
Huntsville, Ala.—Cent.	Sub.	12
Indianapolis, Ind.—Cent.	Sub.	16
Jackson, Miss.—Central	Add	1
Jacksonville, Fla.—Cent.	Sub.	33
Janesville, Wis.—Cent.	Sub.	4
Jefferson City, Mo.—Cent.	Add	9
Kansas City, Mo.—Cent.	Add	19
Keokuk, Iowa—Central	Add	6
Knoxville, Tenn.—Cent.	Sub.	24
LaCrosse, Wis.—Central	Add	5
Lawrence, Kas.—Central	Add	21
Lexington, Ky.—Central	Sub.	23
Little Rock, Ark.—Cent.	Add	9
Louisville, Ky.—Central	Sub.	18
Lynchburg, Va.—Eastern	Add	17
Memphis, Tenn.—Cent.	Sub.	0
Milwaukee, Wis.—Cent.	Sub.	8
Mobile, Ala.—Central	Sub.	8
Montgomery, Ala.—Cent.	Sub.	15
Nashville, Tenn.—Cent.	Sub.	13
N. Haven, Conn.—East.	Sub.	8
New Orleans, La.—Cent.	Add	0
New York, N. Y.—East.	Sub.	4
Norfolk, Va.—Eastern	Add	5
Ogdensburg, N. Y.—East.	Add	2
Omaha, Neb.—Central	Add	24
Pensacola, Fla.—Central.	Sub.	11
Philadelphia, Pa.—East.	Add	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Eastern.	Add	20
Portland, Me.—Eastern.	Sub.	19
Providence, R. I.—East.	Sub.	14
Quincy, Ill.—Central	Add	6
Raleigh, N. C.—Eastern.	Add	15
Richmond, Va.—Eastern.	Add	10
Rochester, N. Y.—East.	Add	11
Rock Island, Ill.—Cent.	Add	3
S. Francisco, Cal.—Pac.	Add	10
Santa Fe, N.M.—Mountain.	Add	4
Savannah, Ga.—Central.	Sub.	36
Shreveport, La.—Central.	Add	15
Springfield, Ill.—Central.	Sub.	2
St. Joseph, Mo.—Cent.	Add	19
St. Louis, Mo.—Central.	Add	1
St. Paul, Minn.—Cent.	Add	12
Superior City, Wis.—Cent.	Add	8
Syracuse, N. Y.—East.	Add	5
Toledo, O.—Central	Sub.	26
Trenton, N. J.—Eastern.	Sub.	1
Utica, N. Y.—Eastern	Add	1
Washington, D. C.—East.	Add	8
Wheeling, W. Va.—East.	Add	23
Wilmington, Del.—East.	Add	2
Wilmington, N. C.—East.	Add	13
Yankton, S. D.—Central.	Add	29

All the calculations in this Almanac and Year-Book are based upon mean or clock time unless otherwise stated. The sun's rising and setting are for the upper limb, corrected for parallax and refraction. In the case of the moon no correction is needed, as in the sun, for "parallax and refraction"; with her they are of an opposite nature and just balance each other. The figures given, therefore, are for the moon's center on a true horizon such as the ocean affords.

The calculations in each of the geographical divisions of each calendar page will apply with sufficient accuracy to all places in the contiguous North American zones indicated by the headings of the divisions.

The heavy dotted lines show the arbitrary (standard) divisions of time in the United States. The plus and minus marks on either side of the meridian lines show whether it is necessary to add to or subtract from the mean time of points east or west of these lines to arrive at actual standard time. Example: Chicago is 2½° east of the 90th meridian; therefore Chicago local time = 2½ × 4 = 10 to be subtracted from mean time to = standard time, and for Boston standard (eastern) time, 16m. must be subtracted from mean time.

FOREIGN STANDARDS OF TIME.

	Central meridian.	Fast or slow on Greenwich.		Central meridian.	Fast or slow on Greenwich.
	Degrees.	H. M. S.		Degrees.	H. M.
Japan	135 east	9 00 00 fast	West Australia	120 east	8 00 fast
Spain*	0	0 00 00	South Australia	142½ east	9 30 fast
Argentina	64+ west	3 51 38.8 slow	New Zealand	172½ east	11 30 fast
Ecuador	81+ west	5 24 15 slow	Victoria	150 east	10 00 fast
Natal	30 east	2 00 00 fast	New South Wales		
Cape Colony	22½ east	1 30 00 fast	Queensland		
Mid-Europe	15 east	1 00 00 fast	Tasmania		
Egypt	30 east	2 00 00 fast	Eastern Europe	30 east	2 00 fast

*In Spain the hours are counted from 0 to 24, avoiding the use of a. m. and p. m.

CALENDAR FOR 1916.

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
JAN.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
FEB.	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	..	..	..	..
MAR.	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
APRIL	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
MAY	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
JUNE	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	..

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
JULY	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
AUG.	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
SEPT.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
OCT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
NOV.	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	..	..
DEC.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..

EASTER SUNDAY DATES.

1850.....March 31	1884.....April 13	1918.....March 31	1935.....April 21
1851.....April 20	1885.....April 5	1919.....April 20	1936.....April 12
1852.....April 11	1886.....April 25	1920.....April 4	1937.....March 28
1853.....March 27	1887.....April 10	1921.....March 27	1938.....April 17
1854.....April 16	1888.....April 1	1922.....April 16	1939.....April 9
1855.....April 8	1889.....April 21	1923.....April 1	1940.....March 24
1856.....March 23	1890.....April 6	1924.....April 20	1941.....April 13
1857.....April 12	1891.....March 29	1925.....April 12	1942.....April 5
1858.....April 4	1892.....April 17	1926.....April 4	1943.....April 25
1859.....April 24	1893.....April 2	1927.....April 17	1944.....April 9
1860.....April 8	1894.....March 25	1928.....April 8	1945.....April 1
1861.....March 31	1895.....April 14	1929.....March 31	1946.....April 21
1862.....April 20	1896.....April 5	1930.....April 20	1947.....April 6
1863.....April 5	1897.....April 18	1931.....April 5	1948.....March 28
1864.....March 27	1898.....April 10	1932.....March 27	1949.....April 17
1865.....April 16	1899.....April 2	1933.....April 16	1950.....April 9
1866.....April 1	1900.....April 15	1934.....April 1	
1867.....April 21	1901.....April 7		
1868.....April 12	1902.....March 30		
1869.....March 28	1903.....April 12		
1870.....April 17	1904.....April 3		
1871.....April 9	1905.....April 23		
1872.....March 31	1906.....April 15		
1873.....April 13	1907.....March 31		
1874.....April 5	1908.....April 19		
1875.....March 28	1909.....April 11		
1876.....April 16	1910.....March 27		
1877.....April 1	1911.....April 16		
1878.....April 21	1912.....April 7		
1879.....April 13	1913.....March 23		
1880.....March 28	1914.....April 12		
1881.....April 17	1915.....April 4		
1882.....April 9	1916.....April 23		
1883.....March 25	1917.....April 8		

The earliest date on which Easter Sunday has fallen within a century was March 22, 1818. As will be seen from the above table it fell on March 23 in 1856 and 1913. The time of the celebration of the principal church days which depend upon Easter is as follows:

Days.	Before Easter.
Septuagesima Sunday	9 weeks
First Sunday in Lent	6 weeks
Ash Wednesday (beginning of Lent)	46 days
Palm Sunday	8 days
After Easter.	
Rogation Sunday	5 weeks
Ascension Day (Holy Thursday)	40 days
Pentecost (Whitsunday)	7 weeks
Trinity Sunday	8 weeks

DIFFERENCE IN TIME.

When it is 12 o'clock noon in New York, N. Y., or other places having eastern time, the corresponding time in the cities named below is:

Aden, Arabia	8:00 p. m.,	Monday
Amsterdam, Holland	5:20 p. m.,	Monday
Apia, Samoa	5:33 a. m.,	Tuesday
Berlin, Germany	5:53 p. m.,	Monday
Bern, Switzerland	5:29 p. m.,	Monday
Bombay, India	9:51 p. m.,	Monday
Bremen, Germany	5:33 p. m.,	Monday
Brussels, Belgium	5:17 p. m.,	Monday
Calcutta, India	10:53 p. m.,	Monday
Chicago, Ill.	*11:00 a. m.,	Monday
Christiania, Norway	5:42 p. m.,	Monday
City of Mexico, Mexico	10:24 a. m.,	Monday
Colon, Panama	11:40 a. m.,	Monday
Constantinople, Turkey	6:56 p. m.,	Monday
Copenhagen, Denmark	5:40 p. m.,	Monday
Denver, Colorado	†10:00 a. m.,	Monday
Dublin, Ireland	4:34 p. m.,	Monday
Edinburgh, Scotland	4:47 p. m.,	Monday
Hamburg, Germany	5:10 p. m.,	Monday
Havana, Cuba	11:33 a. m.,	Monday
Havre, France	5:00 p. m.,	Monday
Hongkong, China	12:37 a. m.,	Tuesday
Honolulu, Hawaii	6:29 a. m.,	Monday
Lisbon, Portugal	5:00 p. m.,	Monday
Liverpool, England	4:48 p. m.,	Monday
London, England	5:00 p. m.,	Monday
Madrid, Spain	4:45 p. m.,	Monday
Manila, Philippines	1:03 a. m.,	Tuesday
Melbourne, Australia	2:39 a. m.,	Tuesday
Paris, France	5:09 p. m.,	Monday
Pekin, China	12:45 a. m.,	Tuesday
§Petrograd, Russia	7:01 p. m.,	Monday
Pretoria, South Africa	6:55 p. m.,	Monday
Rome, Italy	5:49 p. m.,	Monday
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	2:07 p. m.,	Monday
San Francisco, Cal.	‡9:00 a. m.,	Monday
San Juan, Porto Rico	12:35 p. m.,	Monday
Sitka, Alaska	7:58 a. m.,	Monday
Stockholm, Sweden	6:12 p. m.,	Monday
Sydney, New South Wales	3:04 a. m.,	Tuesday
The Hague, Holland	5:17 p. m.,	Monday
Tokyo, Japan	2:18 a. m.,	Tuesday
Valparaiso, Chile	12:13 p. m.,	Monday
Vienna, Austria	6:05 p. m.,	Monday
Yokohama, Japan	2:19 a. m.,	Tuesday

*Same in all places having central time. †In all places having mountain time. ‡In all places having Pacific time. §St. Petersburg; name officially changed in 1914.

WHERE FRUITS AND NUTS ARE IMPORTED FROM.

In 1913 the domestic food supply of the United States was supplemented by $32,000,000 worth of fruits and $16,000,000 worth of nuts from foreign countries and, in addition, more than $4,000,000 worth of fruits and nuts from Hawaii and $3,500,000 worth from Porto Rico. A comparatively small number of countries supply most of the fruits and nuts, other than those of domestic production, consumed in the United States. Bananas are exclusively from American countries, chiefly the British West Indies and Central America; the imports in 1912 were valued at $15,000,000, or almost double the figures of 1903. Sicily supplied most of the $6,500,000 worth of lemons imported. We now import more than 40,000,000 pounds of dates annually, chiefly from Asiatic Turkey. Currants come principally from Greece, from which country we import from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 pounds annually.

Most of the 20,000,000 pounds of figs imported annually come from a strip of land near Smyrna about ninety miles long and less than one mile wide, this being the world's chief dried-fig district. We also import from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 cubic feet of grapes, nearly all from Spain. Spain rivals Asiatic Turkey as a source for our imported raisins and exceeds Greece and Italy in shipments of olives to the United States, though Italy still supplies most of our imported olive oil. The domestic orange has almost entirely supplanted the imported fruit, the few oranges still being imported coming chiefly from Jamaica. In Hawaii the pineapple is becoming an important industry, that island having sent us in 1913 $4,000,000 worth, or forty times as much as in 1903. Cuba is also an important source, while pineapples are received from Porto Rico in rapidly increasing quantities.

The so-called English walnut is almost exclusively the product of France, from which country we import from 15,000,000 to 25,000,000 pounds annually. Our imported almonds are mostly from Spain and Italy; our filberts from Italy and Spain; cream nuts from Brazil; cocoanuts in the shell from Central America and the West Indies; cocoanut meat, or copra, from the Philippines and other oriental islands, and peanuts from Japan, Spain, China and in lesser quantities from various countries in Europe, Asia and North America.

HOLIDAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.

GENERALLY OR LOCALLY OBSERVED.

Arbor Day—Usually fixed by governor.
Bennington Battle Day—Aug. 16.
Christmas Day—Dec. 25.
Columbus Day—Oct. 12.
Confederate Memorial Day—See Decoration day.
Davis, Jefferson, Birthday—June 3.
Decoration Day—Federal, May 30; confederate, April 26 (Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi) and May 10 (North and South Carolina).
Election Days—See Election Calendar.
Flag Day—June 14; designated by governor.
Georgia Day—Feb. 12.
Independence Day—July 4.
Jefferson's Birthday—April 13.
Labor Day—First Monday in September.
Landing Day—July 25 (Porto Rico).
Lee's Birthday—Jan. 19.
Lincoln's Birthday—Feb. 12.
Maine (Battle Ship) Day—Feb. 15.
Mardi Gras—February (New Orleans).
McKinley Day—Jan. 29.
Mecklenburg Independence Declaration—May 20.
Memorial Day—See Decoration day.
Mothers' Day—Second Sunday in May.
New Orleans, Battle of—Jan. 8.
New Year's Day—Jan. 1.
Patriots' Day—April 19 (Maine, Massachusetts).
Pioneers' Day—July 15 (Idaho), July 24 (Utah).
Texas Independence Day—March 2.
Thanksgiving Day—Last Thursday in November.
Washington's Birthday—Feb. 22.

HOLIDAYS IN THE VARIOUS STATES.

Alabama—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; Mardi Gras (the day before Ash Wednesday, first day of Lent); Good Friday (the Friday before Easter); April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); July 4; Labor day (first Monday in September); Thanksgiving day (last Thursday in November); Dec. 25.

Alaska—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30 (Memorial day); July 4; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Arizona—Jan. 1; Arbor day (first Monday in February); Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Arkansas—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; July 4; Thanksgiving day; Oct. 12 (Columbus day); Dec. 25.

California—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Sept. 9 (Admission day); Labor day (first Monday in September); Oct. 12; general election day in November; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Colorado—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor and School day (third Friday in April); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon from June 1 to Aug. 31 in the city of Denver.

Connecticut—Jan. 1; Feb. 12 (Lincoln's birthday); Feb. 22; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; Labor day (first Monday in September); Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Delaware—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

District of Columbia—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; March 4 (Inauguration day); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Florida—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Arbor day (first Friday in February); Feb. 22; April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25.

Georgia—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Arbor day (first Friday in December); Dec. 25.

Idaho—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor day (first Friday after May 1); July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Illinois—Jan. 1; Feb. 12 (Lincoln's birthday); Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Labor day (first Monday in September); Oct. 12 (Columbus day); general, state, county and city election days; Saturday afternoons; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; Arbor, Bird, Flag and Mothers' days are appointed by the governor, but are not legal holidays. Like McKinley day (Jan. 29), "Remember the Maine" day (Feb. 15), Douglas day (April 23), they are observed by special exercises, flag displays, etc.; banks are not closed. Arbor and Bird days usually come on the third Friday of April in the northern part of the state and the fourth Friday of October in the southern part. Flag day is June 14 and Mothers' day the second Sunday in May.

Indiana—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Iowa—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Kansas—The only holidays by statute are Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; Labor day (first Monday in September) and Arbor day; Oct. 12; but the days commonly observed in other states are holidays by general consent.

Kentucky—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25.

Louisiana—Jan. 1; Jan. 8 (anniversary of the battle of New Orleans); Feb. 22; Mardi Gras (day before Ash Wednesday); Good Friday (Friday before Easter); April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); July 4; Nov. 1 (All Saints' day); general election day; fourth Saturday in November (Labor day, in the parish of New Orleans only); Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon in New Orleans.

Maine—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; Labor day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Maryland—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Sept. 12 (Defenders' day); Oct. 12; general election day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

Massachusetts—Feb. 22; April 19 (Patriots' day); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Michigan—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Oct. 12; general election day; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Minnesota—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; Good Friday (Friday before Easter); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25; Arbor day (as appointed by the governor).

Mississippi—First Monday in September; by common consent July 4, Thanksgiving day and Dec. 25 are observed as holidays.

Missouri—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Labor day; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon in cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants.

Montana—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor day (third Tuesday in April); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; any day appointed by the governor as a fast day.

Nebraska—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor day (April 22); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Nevada—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; July 4; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

New Hampshire—Feb. 22; fast day appointed by the governor; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25.

New Jersey; Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving and fast days, and every Saturday afternoon.

New Mexico—Jan. 1; July 4; Thanksgiving and fast days; Dec. 25; Decoration, Labor and Arbor days appointed by the governor.

New York—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving and fast days; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

North Carolina—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); May 10 (Confederate Memorial day); May 20 (anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence); July 4; state election day in August; first Thursday in September (Labor day); Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

North Dakota—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Arbor day (when appointed by the governor); general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Ohio—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon in cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants.

Oklahoma—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Oregon—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; first Saturday in June; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; public fast day; Dec. 25.

Pennsylvania—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; Good Friday; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

Philippines—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Thursday and Friday of Holy week; July 4; Aug. 13; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; Dec. 30.

Porto Rico—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; July 25 (Landing day); Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Rhode Island—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; second Friday in May (Arbor day); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

South Carolina—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; May 10 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25, 26, 27.

South Dakota—Same as in North Dakota.

Tennessee—Jan. 1; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

Texas—Jan. 1; Feb. 22 (Arbor day); March 2 (anniversary of Texas independence); April 21 (anniversary of battle of San Jacinto); July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; appointed fast days; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Utah—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; April 15 (Arbor day); May 30; July 4; July 24 (Pioneer day); first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day and appointed fast days; Dec. 25.

Vermont—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Aug. 16 (Bennington Battle day); Labor day; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Virginia—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving and appointed fast days; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

Washington—Jan. 1; Feb. 12 (Lincoln's birthday); Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

West Virginia—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Labor day; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Wisconsin—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Wyoming—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Dec. 25.

The national holidays, such as July 4, New Year's, etc., are such by general custom and observance and not because of congressional legislation. Congress has passed no laws establishing holidays for the whole country. It has made Labor day a holiday in the District of Columbia, but the law is of no effect elsewhere. It has also designated the second Sunday in May as "Mothers' Day."

MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION TABLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120
13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117	130
14	28	42	56	70	84	98	112	126	140
15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150
16	32	48	64	80	96	112	128	144	160
17	34	51	68	85	102	119	136	153	170
18	36	54	72	90	108	126	144	162	180
19	38	57	76	95	114	133	152	171	190
20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200
21	42	63	84	105	126	147	168	189	210
22	44	66	88	110	132	154	176	198	220
23	46	69	92	115	138	161	184	207	230
24	48	72	96	120	144	168	192	216	240
25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250
26	52	78	104	130	156	182	208	234	260
27	54	81	108	135	162	189	216	243	270
28	56	84	112	140	168	196	224	252	280
29	58	87	116	145	174	203	232	261	290
30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300
31	62	93	124	155	186	217	248	279	310
32	64	96	128	160	192	224	256	288	320
33	66	99	132	165	198	231	264	297	330
34	68	102	136	170	204	238	272	306	340
35	70	105	140	175	210	245	280	315	350
36	72	108	144	180	216	252	288	324	360
37	74	111	148	185	222	259	296	333	370
38	76	114	152	190	228	266	304	342	380
39	78	117	156	195	234	273	312	351	390
40	80	120	160	200	240	280	320	360	400
41	82	123	164	205	246	287	328	369	410
42	84	126	168	210	252	294	336	378	420
43	86	129	172	215	258	301	344	387	430
44	88	132	176	220	264	308	352	396	440
45	90	135	180	225	270	315	360	405	450
46	92	138	184	230	276	322	368	414	460
47	94	141	188	235	282	329	376	423	470
48	96	144	192	240	288	336	384	432	480
49	98	147	196	245	294	343	392	441	490
50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500

FASTEST VOYAGES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

Queenstown to New York, Raunt's Rock to Ambrose channel lightship (short course), 4 days 10 hours 48 minutes, by the Mauretania, Sept. 11-15, 1910; long course (2,891 miles), 4 days 17 hours 6 minutes, Mauretania, Feb. 13-18, 1909.

New York to Queenstown, 4 days 13 hours 41 minutes, by the Mauretania, Sept. 15-20, 1909.

Hamburg to New York, 5 days 11 hours 54 minutes, by the Deutschland, Sept. 2-8, 1903.

Cherbourg to New York, 5 days 11 hours 9 minutes, by the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Aug. 19-25, 1908.

New York to Cherbourg, 5 days 16 hours, by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Jan. 4-10, 1900.

Southampton to New York, 5 days 20 hours, by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, March 30-April 5, 1898.

Havre to New York, 6 days 1 hour 12 minutes, by La Provence, Sept. 6-13, 1907.

New York to Southampton, 5 days 17 hours 8 minutes, by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Nov. 23-29, 1897.

New York to Havre, 6 days 2 hours 48 minutes, by La Provence, May 31-June 6, 1906.

New York to Plymouth (short course), 2,962 miles, 5 days 7 hours 28 minutes, by the Deutschland, Sept. 5-10, 1900; (long course), 3,080 miles, 5 days 9 hours 55 minutes, Kaiser Wilhelm II., Aug. 18-24, 1908.

Plymouth to New York, 5 days 15 hours 46 minutes, by the Deutschland, July 7-12, 1900.

Moville, Ireland, to Cape Race, N. F., 4 days 10 hours, by the Virginian (turbine), June 9-13, 1905.

The best day's run by any steamer was 676 knots, made by the Mauretania, January, 1911.

Distances: New York to Southampton, 3,100 miles; to Plymouth, 2,962 miles; to Queenstown, 2,800 miles; to Cherbourg, 3,047 miles; to Havre, 3,170 miles; to Hamburg, 3,820 miles.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES USED IN THE UNITED STATES.

LONG MEASURE.

12	inches	= 1 foot.	
3	feet	= 1 yard	= 36 inches.
5½	yards	= 1 rod	= 16½ feet.
40	rods	= 1 furlong	= 660 feet.
8	furlongs	= 1 mile	= 5,280 feet.

MARINERS' MEASURE.

6	feet	= 1 fathom.
120	fathoms	= 1 cable length.
7½	cable lengths	= 1 mile.
5280	feet	= 1 statute mile.
6085	feet	= 1 nautical mile.
3	marine miles	= 1 marine league.

LIQUID MEASURE.

4	gills	= 1 pint.
2	pints	= 1 quart.
4	quarts	= 1 gallon.
31½	gallons	= 1 barrel.
2	barrels	= 1 hogshead.

SQUARE MEASURE.

144	square inches	= 1 square foot.
9	square feet	= 1 square yard.
30¼	square yards	= 1 square rod.
160	square rods	= 1 acre.
640	acres	= 1 square mile.
36	square miles	= 1 township.

CUBIC MEASURE.

1,728	cubic inches	= 1 cubic foot.
27	cubic feet	= 1 cubic yard.
128	cubic feet	= 1 cord of wood or stone.

1 gallon contains 231 cubic inches.
1 bushel contains 2,150.4 cubic inches.
A cord of wood is 8 ft. long, 4 ft. wide & 4 ft. high.

DRY MEASURE.

2	pints	= 1 quart.
8	quarts	= 1 peck.
4	pecks	= 1 bushel.

CIRCULAR MEASURE.

60	sec ds	= 1 minute.
60	minutes	= 1 degree.
360	degrees	= 1 circle.
1	degree	= 60 geographic miles.
1	geographic mile	= 1.1527 statute miles.
1	degree of the equator	= 69.124 statute miles.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

20	grains	= 1 scruple
3	scruples	= 1 dram.
8	drams	= 1 ounce.
12	ounces	= 1 pound.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27 11-32	grains	= 1 dram.
16	drams	= 1 ounce.
16	ounces	= 1 pound.
2,000	lbs.	= 1 short ton.
2,240	lbs.	= 1 long ton.

TROY WEIGHT.

24	grains	= 1 pennyweight.
20	pennyw's	= 1 ounce.
12	ounces	= 1 pound

TIME MEASURE.

60	seconds	= 1 minute.
60	minutes	= 1 hour.
24	hours	= 1 day.
365	days	= 1 year.
100	years	= 1 century.

CLOTH MEASURE.

2¼	inches	= 1 nail.
4	nails	= 1 quarter,
4	quarters	= 1 yard.

MISCELLANEOUS.

3	inches	= 1 palm.
4	inches	= 1 hand.
6	inches	= 1 span.
18	inches	= 1 cubit.
21.8	inches	= 1 bible cubit.
2½	feet	= 1 military pace

SURVEYORS' MEASURE.

7.92	inches	= 1 link.
25	links	= 1 rod.
4	rods	= 1 chain.
10	chains	= 1 furlong.
8	furlongs	= 1 mile.

COUNTING.

12 things	= 1 dozen.
12 dozen	= 1 gross.
12 gross	= 1 great gross.
20 things	= 1 score.

STATIONERS' TABLE.

24	sheets	= 1 quire.
20	quires	= 1 ream.
2	reams	= 1 bundle.
5	bundles	= 1 bale.

SIZES OF BOOKS.

	Pages.	Leaves.	Sheet.
Folio	4	2	1
Quarto (4to)	8	4	1
Octavo (8vo.)	16	8	1
Duodecimo (12mo.)	24	12	1
Octodecimo (18mo.)	36	18	1

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The metric system is in general use in all the principal nations of Europe and America with the exception of Great Britain, Russia and the United States, where it is authorized but not compulsory. Its use for scientific purposes is common throughout the world.

WEIGHTS.

Milligram (.001 gram)	=	.0154 grain.
Centigram (.01 gram)	=	.1543 grain.
Decigram (.1 gram)	=	1.5432 grains.
Gram	=	15.432 grains.
Decagram (10 grams)	=	.3527 ounce.
Hectogram (100 grams)	=	3.5274 ounces.
Kilogram (1,000 grams)	=	2.2046 pounds.
Myriagram (10,000 grams)	=	22.046 pounds.
Quintal (100,000 grams)	=	220.46 pounds.
Millier or tonneau—ton	(1,000,000 grams)	= 2,204.6 lbs.

DRY.

Milliliter (.001 liter)	=	.061 cubic inch.
Centiliter (.01 liter)	=	.6102 cubic inch.
Deciliter (.1 liter)	=	6.1022 cubic inches.
Liter	=	.908 quart.
Decaliter (10 liters)	=	9.08 quarts.
Hectoliter (100 liters)	=	2.838 bushels.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters)	=	1.308 cubic yards.

LIQUID.

Milliliter (.001 liter)	=	.0388 fluid ounce.
Centiliter (.01 liter)	=	.338 fluid ounce.
Deciliter (.1 liter)	=	.845 gill.
Liter	=	1.0567 quarts.
Decaliter (10 liters)	=	2.6418 gallons.
Hectoliter (100 liters)	=	26.417 gallons.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters)	=	264.18 gallons.

LENGTH.

Millimeter (.001 meter)	=	.0394 inch.
Centimeter (.01 meter)	=	.3937 inch.
Decimeter (.1 meter)	=	3.937 inches.
Meter	=	39.37 inches.
Decameter (10 meters)	=	393.7 inches.
Hectometer (100 meters)	=	328 feet 1 inch.
Kilometer (1,000 meters)	=	.62137 mile (3,280 ft. 10 inches).
Myriameter (10,000 meters)	=	6.2137 miles.

SURFACE.

Centare (1 square meter)	= 1,550	sq. inches.
Are (100 square meters)	= 119.6	sq. yards.
Hectare (10,000 sq. meters)	= 2.471	acres.

METRIC EQUIVALENTS.

1 grain	=	0.06480 gram.
1 ounce	=	28.3495 grams.
1 pound	=	0.45359 kilogram.
1 dram (apoth.)	=	3.6967 grams.
1 scruple (apoth.)	=	1.2322 grams.
1 quart (dry)	=	1.1012 liters.
1 peck (dry)	=	8.8098 liters.
1 bushel	=	0.35239 hectoliter.
1 quart (liq.)	=	0.94636 liter.
1 gallon	=	3.78543 liters.
1 inch	=	25.4001 millimeters.
1 inch	=	2.54001 centimeters.
1 inch	=	0.0254 meter.
1 foot	=	0.3048 meter.
1 yard	=	0.9144 meter.
1 mile	=	1.6093 kilometers.
1 sq. inch	= 645.16	sq. millimeters.
1 sq. foot	=	0.0929 sq. meter.
1 sq. yard	=	0.8361 sq. meter.
1 sq. mile	=	2.5900 sq. kilometers.
1 acre	=	0.4017 hectare.
1 cubic inch	=	16.387 cubic millimeters.
1 cubic foot	=	0.02832 cubic meter.
1 cubic yard	=	0.7645 cubic meter.

ELECTRICAL UNITS DEFINED.

Ohm—Unit of resistance; represents resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of ice, 14.5421 grams in mass, of a cross-sectional area of 1.00003 square millimeters and of the length of 106.3 centimeters.

Ampere—Unit of current; decomposes .0009324 of a gram of water in one second or deposits silver at the rate of .001118 of a gram per second, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water.

Volt—Unit of electro motive force; one volt equals one ampere of current passing through a substance having one ohm of resistance.

Coulomb—Unit of quantity; amount of electricity transferred by a current of one ampere in one second.

Farad—Unit of capacity; capacity of a condenser charged to a potential of one volt by one coulomb. A microfarad is one-millionth of a farad.

Joule—Unit of work; equivalent to energy expended in one second by one ampere current in one ohm resistance.

Watt—Unit of power; equivalent to work done at the rate of one joule per second. A kilowatt is 1,000 watts.

STATUTORY WEIGHTS OF THE BUSHEL.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Barley.	Buckwheat.	Shelled corn.	Corn on cob.	Cornmeal.	Bran.	Potatoes, Irish.	Potatoes, sweet.	Carrots.	Onions.	Turnips.	Beets.	Beans.	Peas.	Apples.	Dried apples.	Dried peaches.	Castor beans.	Flax seed.	Hemp seed.	Millet.	Timothy seed.	Blue grass seed.	Hungarian gr. seed	Clover seed.
United States	60	56	32	48	42	..	..	48	..	60	..	..	..	55	..	60	60	..	24	33	50	56	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alabama	60	56	32	47	..	56	70	46	..	60	55	..	..	..	..	60	60	..	24	33	..	..	..	50	60	14	..	60
Arizona	60	56	32	45	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arkansas	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	48	20	60	50	..	57	57	..	60	60	50	24	33	..	56	..	50	60	14	..	60
California	60	54	32	50	40	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colorado	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	50	..	60	..	..	57	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	45	14	..	60
Connecticut	60	56	32	48	48	56	..	..	20	60	54	50	52	50	60	60	60	48	25	33	..	55	..	..	45	..	..	60
Delaware	60	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District of Columbia	..	..	32	..	..	56	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Florida	60	56	32	48	..	56	70	48	20	60	60	..	56	54	..	60	..	48	24	33	48	..	..	50	..	..	..	..
Georgia	60	56	32	47	52	56	70	48	20	60	55	..	57	55	..	60	60	..	24	33	..	56	44	..	45	14	..	60
Hawaii	60	56	32	48	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Idaho	60	56	36	48	42	56	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	28	28	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Illinois	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	48	20	60	50	50	57	55	60	60	60	50	24	33	46	56	44	50	45	14	50	60
Indiana	60	56	32	48	50	56	68	50	..	60	55	..	48	55	..	60	..	..	25	33	46	..	44	50	45	14	..	60
Iowa	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	..	20	60	46	..	57	..	..	60	..	48	24	33	46	56	44	50	45	14	50	60
Kansas	60	56	32	48	50	56	70	50	20	60	50	..	57	55	..	60	..	48	24	33	50	56	44	50	45	14	50	60
Kentucky	60	56	32	47	56	56	70	50	20	60	55	..	57	60	..	60	60	..	24	39	45	56	44	50	45	14	50	60
Louisiana	60	56	32	48	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maine	60	50	32	48	48	56	..	50	..	60	..	50	52	50	60	60	60	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..
Maryland	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Massachusetts	60	56	32	48	48	56	..	50	20	60	54	50	52	..	..	60	60	48	25	33	..	55	..	..	45	..	..	60
Michigan	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	..	60	56	..	54	58	..	60	60	48	22	28	46	56	44	50	45	14	50	60
Minnesota	60	56	32	48	50	56	70	..	..	60	55	45	52	..	50	60	60	50	28	28	..	..	50	48	45	14	48	60
Mississippi	60	56	32	48	48	56	72	48	20	60	60	..	57	55	..	60	60	..	26	33	46	56	44	50	45	14	50	60
Missouri	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	50	20	60	56	50	57	42	..	60	60	48	24	33	46	56	44	50	45	14	48	60
Montana	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	50	20	60	..	50	57	50	50	60	60	45	..	..	..	56	44	..	45	14	50	60
Nebraska	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	50	20	60	50	..	57	55	..	60	60	..	24	33	46	56	44	50	45	14	50	60
New Hampshire	60	56	32	..	..	56	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	62	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Jersey	60	56	30	48	50	56	..	..	..	60	54	..	57	..	..	60	60	50	25	33	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	64
New York	60	56	32	48	48	56	..	50	20	60	54	50	57	..	..	60	60	48	25	33	..	55	..	..	45	..	..	60
North Carolina	60	56	32	48	50	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	60
North Dakota	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	..	20	60	46	..	52	60	60	60	60	..	24	33	..	56	..	50	45	..	..	60
Ohio	60	56	32	48	50	56	68	..	..	60	50	50	55	60	56	60	60	50	24	33	..	56	44	50	45	..	50	60
Oklahoma	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	..	20	60	46	..	52	60	60	60	60	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	42	..	..	60
Oregon	60	56	32	46	42	56	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	28	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Pennsylvania	60	56	32	47	48	56	..	..	..	56	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Rhode Island	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	20	60	54	50	50	50	50	60	60	48	25	33	46	56	44	50	45	..	50	60
South Carolina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Dakota	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	..	20	60	46	..	52	60	60	60	60	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	42	..	..	60
Tennessee	60	56	32	48	50	56	70	..	20	60	50	50	56	50	50	60	60	50	24	26	46	56	44	50	45	14	48	60
Texas	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	..	20	60	55	..	57	55	..	60	..	45	28	28	..	56	44	50	45	..	48	60
Vermont	60	56	32	48	48	56	..	..	..	60	..	50	52	60	60	62	60	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	60
Virginia	60	56	30	48	52	56	70	50	..	56	56	..	57	55	..	60	60	..	28	40	..	56	44	50	45	14	48	60
Washington	60	56	32	48	42	56	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	28	28	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	60
West Virginia	60	56	32	48	52	56	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	25	33	..	56	..	..	45	..	..	60
Wisconsin	60	56	32	48	50	56	70	50	20	60	54	50	57	42	50	60	60	50	25	33	..	56	44	50	45	..	48	60

NOTE—Rye meal takes 48 pounds to the bushel in the District of Columbia and 50 in Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island and Wisconsin. The metric system is used in the Philippines and Porto Rico.

TABLE OF SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

Compared with water.

Water, distilled	100	Iron, cast	721
Water, sea	103	Ivory	183
Alcohol	84	Lead	1,135
Aluminum	256	Mahogany	106
Ash	84	Maple	75
Beech	85	Marble	270
Beer	102	Milk, cow's	103
Brass	840	Milk, goat's	104
Butter	94	Oak	117
Cedar	61	Oil, olive	92
Chalk	279	Opium	134
Cider	102	Platina	2,150
Coal	130	Porcelain	226
Copper	895	Silver	1,047
Cork	24	Steel	783
Diamond	353	Sulphur	203
Ebony	133	Tin	729
Fir	55	Turpentine	99
Glass	289	Walnut	67
Gold	1,926	Wine	100
Ice	92	Zinc	691
Indigo	77		

LONGEST RAILWAY TUNNELS.

Railway and country.	Miles.	Yards.
Simplon, Switzerland-Italy	12	458
St. Gothard, Switzerland-Italy	9	564
Loetschberg, Switzerland	9	55
Mont Cenis, France-Italy	7	1,730
Arlberg, Austria	6	404
Ricken, Switzerland	5	578
Tauern, Austria	5	546
Ronco, Italy	5	277
Tenda, Italy	5	56
Transandine, Chile-Argentina	5	..
Karawanken, Austria	4	1,683
Hoosac, United States	4	1,320
Borzallo, Italy	4	700
Severn, England	4	636
Turchina, Italy	4	10
Wocheiner, Austria	3	1,647
Mont d'Or, France-Switzerland	3	1,320
Albula, Switzerland	3	1,150
Totley, England	3	950
Peloritana, Sicily	3	686
Gravehals, Norway	3	516
Standedge, England	3	62
Woodhead, England	3	17
Cascade, United States	2	1,080
Khojak, Baluchistan	2	769

SIMPLE INTEREST TABLE.

NOTE—To find the amount of interest at 2½ per cent on any given sum, divide the amount given for the same sum in the table at 5 per cent by 2; at 3½ per cent divide the amount at 7 per cent by 2, etc.

Amt.	Interest.	1 day.	2 days.	3 days.	4 days.	5 days.	6 days.	7 days.	8 days.	9 days.	10 days.	20 days.	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos	6 mos.	1 year.
	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	3
	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	1	1	2	4
$1	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	3	5
	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	2	3	6
	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	3	4	7
	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	3	6
	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	8
	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	10
$2	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	12
	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	4	5	6	7	14
	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3	4	5	9
	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	12
	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	4	5	6	8	15
$3	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3	5	6	8	9	18
	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	4	5	7	9	11	21
	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	4	5	6	12
	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	4	5	6	8	16
	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3	5	7	8	10	20
$4	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	10	12	24
	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	5	7	9	12	14	28
	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	4	5	7	8	15
	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	3	5	6	8	10	20
	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	10	13	25
$5	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	8	10	13	15	30
	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	9	12	15	18	35
	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	5	7	10	12	15	30
	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	10	13	16	20	40
	5	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	8	13	17	21	25	50
$10	6	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	5	10	15	20	25	30	60
	7	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	6	12	18	23	29	35	70
	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	4	6	12	19	25	31	38	75
	4	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	5	8	16	25	33	41	50	1.00
	5	....	....	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	7	10	21	31	42	52	63	1.25
$25	6	....	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	5	8	13	25	38	50	63	75	1.50
	7	....	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	10	15	29	44	58	73	88	1.75
	3	....	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	8	12	25	37	50	62	75	1.50
	4	....	1	1	2	3	3	4	4	5	6	11	16	33	50	67	83	1.00	2.00
$50	5	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	14	21	42	63	83	1.04	1.25	2.50
	6	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	17	25	50	75	1.00	1.25	1.50	3.00
	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	19	29	58	88	1.17	1.46	1.75	3.50
	3	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	16	25	50	75	1.00	1.25	1.50	3.00
	4	1	2	3	4	6	6	8	9	10	11	22	33	66	1.00	1.33	1.67	2.00	4.00
	5	1	3	4	6	7	8	10	11	13	14	28	42	83	1.25	1.67	2.08	2.50	5.00
	6	2	3	5	7	8	10	12	13	15	17	33	50	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	6.00
	7	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	19	39	58	1.17	1.75	2.33	2.92	3.50	7.00

COMPOUND INTEREST ON ONE DOLLAR.

Years.	3%.	4%.	5%.	6%.	7%.
1	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.07
1½	1.04	1.06	1.07	1.09	1.10
2	1.06	1.08	1.10	1.12	1.14
2½	1.07	1.10	1.13	1.15	1.18
3	1.09	1.12	1.15	1.19	1.22
3½	1.10	1.14	1.18	1.22	1.27
4	1.12	1.17	1.21	1.26	1.31
4½	1.14	1.19	1.24	1.30	1.36
5	1.16	1.21	1.28	1.34	1.41
5½	1.17	1.24	1.31	1.38	1.45
6	1.19	1.26	1.34	1.42	1.51
6½	1.21	1.29	1.37	1.46	1.56
7	1.23	1.31	1.41	1.51	1.61
7½	1.24	1.34	1.44	1.55	1.67
8	1.26	1.37	1.48	1.60	1.73
8½	1.28	1.39	1.52	1.65	1.79
9	1.30	1.42	1.55	1.70	1.85
9½	1.32	1.45	1.59	1.75	1.92
10	1.34	1.48	1.63	1.80	1.98
100	19.25	50.50	131.50	340.00	868.00

WHEN MONEY DOUBLES AT INTEREST.

Rate.	Interest. Simple. Years.	Interest. Comp'd. Years.	Rate.	Interest. Simple. Years.	Interest. Comp'd. Years.
1	100.00	69.66	4½	22.22	15.75
1½	66.66	46.56	5	20.00	14.21
2	50.00	35.00	5½	18.18	12.94
2½	40.00	28.07	6	16.67	11.90
3	33.33	23.45	6½	15.38	11.00
3½	28.57	20.15	7	14.29	10.24
4	25.00	17.67	7½	13.33	9.58

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The library of congress was established in 1800 in the city of Washington, D. C. It was burned in 1814, and in 1851 lost 35,000 volumes by fire. The present library building, which cost $6,347,000, was opened to the public in November, 1897. It is located a short distance east of the capitol and is the largest and finest building of its kind in the world.

June 30, 1913, the library contained 2,128,255 books and pamphlets, 135,223 maps, 625,098 pieces of music and 360,494 photographs, prints, engravings and lithographs. The copyright office is a distinct division of the library with its own force of employes. The total number of employes in the library is 494 and the annual cost of maintenance is now about $788,000, including $200,000 for printing and binding.

The librarian of congress is Herbert Putnam, salary, $6,500; chief assistant librarian, Appleton P. C. Griffin, $4,000,

DAYS OF GRACE, INTEREST AND STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

STATE	Days of grace.	INTEREST. Legal rate.	INTEREST. By contract.	LIMITATIONS. Judgments.	LIMITATIONS. Notes.	LIMITATIONS. Accounts.
		P. ct.	P. ct.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Alabama	Yes	8	8	20	†6	3
Alaska	Yes	8	12	10	6	1
Arkansas	Yes	6	10	10	5	3
Arizona	No	6	12	5	4	3
California	No	7	Any	5	4	4
Colorado	No	8	Any	20	6	6
Connecticut	No	6	6	‡	§‡	6
Delaware	No	6	6	10	6	3
Dist. of Columbia	No	6	10	12	3	3
Florida	No	8	10	20	5	3
Georgia	No	7	8	7	6	4
Idaho	No	7	12	5	5	4
Illinois	No	5	7	20	10	5
Indiana	No	6	8	20	10	6
Iowa	No	6	8	20	10	5
Kansas	No	6	10	5	5	3
Kentucky	No	6	6	15	15	5
Louisiana	No	5	8	10	5	3
Maine	Yes*	6	Any	20	6	6
Maryland	No	6	6	12	3	3
Massachusetts	Yes*	6	Any	20	6	6
Michigan	No	5	7	10	6	6
Minnesota	No	7	10	10	6	6
Mississippi	Yes	6	8	7	6	3
Missouri	No	6	8	10	10	5
Montana	No	8	Any	10	8	5
Nebraska	No	7	10	5	5	4
Nevada	No	7	Any	6	4	4
New Hampshire	No*	6	6	20	6	6
New Jersey	No	6	6	20	6	6
New Mexico	Yes	6	12	7	6	4
New York	No	6	6	20	6	6
North Carolina	Yes*	6	6	10	3	3
North Dakota	No	7	12	10	6	6
Ohio	No	6	8	15	15	6
Oklahoma	Yes	6	10	5	5	3
Oregon	Yes	6	10	10	6	6
Pennsylvania	No	6	6	5	5	6
Rhode Island	Yes*	6	Any	20	6	6
South Carolina	Yes*	7	8	10	6	6
South Dakota	Yes	7	12	20	6	6
Tennessee	No	6	6	10	6	6
Texas	Yes*	6	10	10	4	2
Utah	No	8	12	8	6	4
Vermont	No	6	6	8	6	6
Virginia	No	6	6	20	5	2
Washington	No	6	12	6	6	3
West Virginia	No	6	6	10	10	5
Wisconsin	No	6	10	20	6	6
Wyoming	No	8	12	21	5	8

*Sight, yes; demand, no. †Under seal 10. ‡No law. §Negotiable notes 6, nonnegotiable 17.

TABLE OF MONTHLY WAGES.

DAYS.	$10	$11	$12	$13	$14	$15	$16	$17	$18	$19	$20	$21	$22	$23	$24	$25
1	.38	.42	.46	.50	.54	.58	.62	.65	.69	.73	.77	.81	.85	.88	.92	.96
2	.77	.85	.92	1.00	1.08	1.15	1.23	1.31	1.38	1.46	1.54	1.62	1.69	1.77	1.85	1.92
3	1.15	1.27	1.38	1.50	1.62	1.73	1.85	1.96	2.08	2.19	2.31	2.42	2.54	2.65	2.77	2.88
4	1.54	1.69	1.85	2.00	2.15	2.31	2.46	2.62	2.77	2.92	3.08	3.23	3.38	3.54	3.69	3.85
5	1.92	2.12	2.31	2.50	2.69	2.88	3.08	3.27	3.46	3.65	3.85	4.04	4.23	4.42	4.62	4.81
6	2.31	2.54	2.77	3.00	3.23	3.46	3.69	3.92	4.15	4.38	4.62	4.85	5.08	5.31	5.54	5.77
7	2.69	2.96	3.23	3.50	3.77	4.04	4.31	4.58	4.85	5.12	5.38	5.65	5.92	6.19	6.46	6.73
8	3.08	3.38	3.69	4.00	4.31	4.62	4.92	5.23	5.54	5.85	6.15	6.46	6.77	7.08	7.38	7.69
9	3.46	3.81	4.15	4.50	4.85	5.19	5.54	5.88	6.23	6.58	6.92	7.27	7.62	7.96	8.31	8.65
10	3.85	4.23	4.62	5.00	5.38	5.77	6.15	6.54	6.92	7.31	7.69	8.08	8.46	8.85	9.23	9.62
11	4.23	4.65	5.08	5.50	5.92	6.35	6.77	7.19	7.62	8.04	8.46	8.88	9.31	9.73	10.15	10.58
12	4.62	5.08	5.54	6.00	6.46	6.92	7.38	7.85	8.31	8.77	9.23	9.69	10.15	10.62	11.08	11.54
13	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50
14	5.38	5.92	6.46	7.00	7.54	8.08	8.62	9.15	9.69	10.23	10.77	11.31	11.85	12.38	12.92	13.46
15	5.77	6.35	6.92	7.50	8.08	8.65	9.23	9.81	10.38	10.96	11.54	12.12	12.69	13.27	13.85	14.42
16	6.15	6.77	7.38	8.00	8.62	9.23	9.85	10.46	11.08	11.69	12.31	12.92	13.54	14.15	14.77	15.38
17	6.54	7.19	7.85	8.50	9.15	9.81	10.46	11.12	11.77	12.42	13.08	13.73	14.38	15.04	15.69	16.35
18	6.92	7.62	8.31	9.00	9.69	10.38	11.08	11.77	12.46	13.15	13.85	14.54	15.23	15.92	16.62	17.31
19	7.31	8.04	8.77	9.50	10.23	10.96	11.69	12.42	13.15	13.88	14.62	15.35	16.08	16.81	17.54	18.27
20	7.69	8.46	9.23	10.00	10.77	11.54	12.31	13.08	13.85	14.62	15.38	16.15	16.92	17.69	18.46	19.23
21	8.08	8.88	9.69	10.50	11.31	12.12	12.92	13.73	14.54	15.35	16.15	16.96	17.77	18.58	19.38	20.19
22	8.46	9.31	10.15	11.00	11.85	12.69	13.54	14.38	15.23	16.08	16.94	17.77	18.62	19.46	20.31	21.15
23	8.85	9.73	10.62	11.50	12.38	13.27	14.15	15.04	15.92	16.81	17.69	18.58	19.46	20.35	21.23	22.12
24	9.23	10.15	11.08	12.00	12.92	13.85	14.77	15.69	16.62	17.54	18.46	19.38	20.31	21.23	22.15	23.08
25	9.62	10.58	11.54	12.50	13.46	14.42	15.38	16.35	17.31	18.27	19.23	20.19	21.15	22.12	23.08	24.04

TABLE OF YEARLY WAGES.

Per year.	Per month.	Per week.	Per day.	Per year.	Per month.	Per week.	Per day.	Per year.	Per month.	Per week.	Per day.
$20 is	$1.67	$0.38	$0.05	$100 is	$8.33	$1.92	$0.27	$180 is	$15.00	$3.45	$0.49
25	2.08	.48	.07	105	8.75	2.01	.29	185	15.42	3.55	.51
30	2.50	.58	.08	110	9.17	2.11	.30	190	15.83	3.64	.52
35	2.92	.67	.10	115	9.58	2.21	.32	195	16.25	3.74	.53
40	3.33	.77	.11	120	10.00	2.30	.33	200	16.67	3.84	.55
45	3.75	.86	.12	125	10.42	2.40	.34	205	17.08	3.93	.56
50	4.17	.96	.14	130	10.83	2.49	.36	210	17.50	4.03	.58
55	4.58	1.06	.15	135	11.25	2.59	.37	215	17.92	4.12	.59
60	5.00	1.15	.16	140	11.67	2.69	.38	220	18.33	4.22	.60
65	5.42	1.25	.18	145	12.08	2.78	.40	225	18.75	4.31	.62
70	5.83	1.34	.19	150	12.50	2.88	.41	230	19.17	4.41	.63
75	6.25	1.44	.21	155	12.92	2.97	.42	235	19.58	4.51	.64
80	6.67	1.53	.22	160	13.33	3.07	.44	240	20.00	4.60	.66
85	7.08	1.63	.23	165	13.75	3.16	.45	245	20.42	4.70	.67
90	7.50	1.73	.25	170	14.17	3.26	.47	250	20.83	4.79	.69
95	7.92	1.82	.26	175	14.58	3.36	.48				

ACCUMULATION OF ANNUITY OF $1 AT COMPOUND INTEREST.

Yrs.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
2	2.02500	2.03000	2.03500	2.04000	2.04500	2.05000	2.06000
3	3.07563	3.09090	3.10623	3.12160	3.13703	3.15250	3.18360
4	4.15252	4.18363	4.21494	4.24646	4.27819	4.31013	4.37462
5	5.25633	5.30914	5.36247	5.41632	5.47071	5.52563	5.63709
6	6.38774	6.46841	6.55015	6.63298	6.71689	6.80191	6.97532
7	7.54743	7.66246	7.77941	7.89829	8.01915	8.14201	8.39384
8	8.73612	8.89234	9.05169	9.21423	9.38001	9.54911	9.89747
9	9.95452	10.15911	10.36850	10.58280	10.80211	11.02656	11.49132
10	11.20338	11.46388	11.73139	12.00611	12.28821	12.57789	13.18079
11	12.48347	12.80780	13.14199	13.48635	13.84118	14.20679	14.97164
12	13.79555	14.19203	14.60196	15.02581	15.46403	15.91713	16.86994
13	15.14044	15.61779	16.11303	16.62684	17.15991	17.71298	18.88214
14	16.51895	17.08632	17.67699	18.29191	18.93211	19.59863	21.01507
15	17.93193	18.59891	19.29568	20.02359	20.78405	21.57856	23.27597
16	19.38022	20.15688	20.97130	21.82453	22.71934	23.65749	25.67253
17	20.86473	21.76159	22.70502	23.69751	24.74171	25.84037	28.21288
18	22.38635	23.41444	24.49969	25.64541	26.85508	28.13238	30.90565
19	23.94601	25.11687	26.35718	27.67123	29.06356	30.53900	33.75999
20	25.54466	26.87037	28.27968	29.77808	31.37142	33.06595	36.78559
21	27.18327	28.67649	30.26947	31.96920	33.78314	35.71925	39.99273
22	28.86286	30.53678	32.32890	34.24797	36.30338	38.50521	43.39229
23	30.58443	32.45288	34.46041	36.61789	38.93703	41.43048	46.99583
24	32.34904	34.42647	36.66653	39.08260	41.68920	44.50200	50.81558
25	34.15776	36.45926	38.94986	41.64591	44.56521	47.72710	54.86451
26	36.01171	38.55304	41.31310	44.31174	47.57064	51.11345	59.15638
27	37.91200	40.70963	43.75906	47.08421	50.71132	54.66913	63.70577
28	39.85980	42.93092	46.29063	49.96758	53.99333	58.40258	68.52811
29	41.85630	45.21885	48.91080	52.96629	57.42303	62.32271	73.63980
30	43.90270	47.57542	51.62268	56.08494	61.00707	66.43885	79.05819
31	46.00027	50.00268	54.42947	59.32834	64.75239	70.76079	84.80168
32	48.15028	52.50276	57.33450	62.70147	68.66625	75.29883	90.88978
33	50.35403	55.07784	60.34121	66.20953	72.75623	80.06377	97.34316
34	52.61289	57.73018	63.45315	69.85791	77.03026	85.06696	104.18375
35	54.92821	60.46208	66.67401	73.65222	81.49662	90.32031	111.43478
36	57.30141	63.27594	70.00760	77.59831	86.16397	95.83632	119.12087
37	59.73395	66.17422	73.45787	81.70225	91.04134	101.62814	127.26812
38	62.22730	69.15945	77.02889	85.97034	96.13820	107.70955	135.90421
39	64.78298	72.23423	80.72491	90.40915	101.46442	114.09502	145.05846
40	67.40256	75.40126	84.55028	95.02552	107.03032	120.79977	154.76197
41	70.08762	78.66330	88.50954	99.82654	112.84669	127.83976	165.04768
42	72.83981	82.02320	92.60737	104.81960	118.92479	135.23175	175.95054
43	75.66081	85.48389	96.84863	110.01238	125.27640	142.99334	187.50758
44	78.55232	89.04841	101.23833	115.41288	131.91384	151.14301	199.75803
45	81.51613	92.71986	105.78167	121.02939	138.84997	159.70016	212.74351
46	84.55403	96.50146	110.48403	126.87057	146.09821	168.68516	226.50812
47	87.66789	100.39650	115.35097	132.94539	153.67263	178.11942	241.09861
48	90.85958	104.40840	120.38826	139.26321	161.58790	188.02539	256.56453
49	94.13107	108.54065	125.60185	145.83373	169.85936	198.42666	272.95840
50	97.48435	112.79687	130.99791	152.66708	178.50303	209.34800	290.33590

PRESENT VALUE OF AN ANNUITY OF $1.

Yrs.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1	0.97561	0.97087	0.96618	0.96154	0.95694	0.95238	0.94340
2	1.92742	1.91347	1.89969	1.88609	1.87267	1.85941	1.83339
3	2.85602	2.82861	2.80164	2.77509	2.74896	2.72325	2.67301
4	3.76197	3.71710	3.67308	3.62990	3.58753	3.54595	3.46511
5	4.64583	4.57971	4.51505	4.45182	4.38998	4.32948	4.21236
6	5.50813	5.41719	5.32855	5.24214	5.15787	5.07569	4.91732
7	6.34939	6.23028	6.11454	6.00205	5.89270	5.78637	5.58238
8	7.17014	7.01969	6.87396	6.73274	6.59589	6.46321	6.20979
9	7.97087	7.78611	7.60769	7.43533	7.26879	7.10782	6.80169
10	8.75206	8.53020	8.31661	8.11090	7.91272	7.72173	7.36009
11	9.51421	9.25262	9.00155	8.76048	8.52892	8.30641	7.88687
12	10.25776	9.95400	9.66333	9.38507	9.11858	8.86325	8.38384
13	10.98319	10.63496	10.30274	9.98565	9.68285	9.39357	8.85268
14	11.69091	11.29607	10.92052	10.56312	10.22283	9.89864	9.29498
15	12.38138	11.93794	11.51741	11.11839	10.73955	10.37966	9.71225
16	13.05500	12.56110	12.09412	11.65230	11.23402	10.83777	10.10590
17	13.71220	13.16612	12.65132	12.16567	11.70719	11.27407	10.47726
18	14.35336	13.75351	13.18968	12.65930	12.15999	11.68959	10.82760
19	14.97889	14.32380	13.70984	13.13394	12.59329	12.08532	11.15812
20	15.58916	14.87747	14.21240	13.59033	13.00794	12.46221	11.46992
21	16.18455	15.41502	14.69797	14.02916	13.40472	12.82115	11.76408
22	16.76541	15.93692	15.16712	14.45112	13.78442	13.16300	12.04158
23	17.33211	16.44361	15.62041	14.85684	14.14777	13.48857	12.30338
24	17.88499	16.93554	16.05837	15.24696	14.49548	13.79864	12.55036
25	18.42438	17.41215	16.48151	15.62208	14.82821	14.09394	12.78336
26	18.95061	17.87684	16.89035	15.98277	15.14661	14.37519	13.00317
27	19.46401	18.32703	17.28536	16.32959	15.45130	14.64303	13.21053
28	19.96489	18.76411	17.66702	16.66306	15.74287	14.89813	13.40616
29	20.45355	19.18845	18.03577	16.98371	16.02189	15.14107	13.59072
30	20.93029	19.60044	18.39205	17.29203	16.28889	15.37245	13.76483
31	21.39541	20.00043	18.73628	17.58849	16.54439	15.59281	13.92909
32	21.84918	20.38877	19.06887	17.87355	16.78889	15.80268	14.08404
33	22.29188	20.76579	19.39021	18.14765	17.02286	16.00255	14.23023
34	22.72379	21.13184	19.70068	18.41120	17.24676	16.19290	14.36814
35	23.14516	21.48722	20.00066	18.66461	17.46101	16.37419	14.49825

Yrs.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
36	23.55625	21.83225	20.29049	18.90828	17.66604	16.54685	14.62099
37	23.95732	22.16724	20.57053	19.14258	17.86224	16.71129	14.73678
38	24.34860	22.49246	20.84109	19.36786	18.04999	16.86789	14.84602
39	24.73034	22.80822	21.10250	19.58448	18.22966	17.01704	14.94907
40	25.10278	23.11477	21.35507	19.79277	18.40158	17.15909	15.04630
41	25.46612	23.41240	21.59910	19.99305	18.56611	17.29437	15.13802
42	25.82061	23.70136	21.83488	20.18563	18.72355	17.42321	15.22454
43	26.16645	23.98190	22.06269	20.37079	18.87421	17.54591	15.30617
44	26.50385	24.25427	22.28279	20.54884	19.01838	17.66277	15.38318
45	26.83302	24.51871	22.49545	20.72004	19.15635	17.77407	15.45583
46	27.15417	24.77545	22.70092	20.88465	19.28837	17.88007	15.52437
47	27.46748	25.02471	22.89944	21.04294	19.41471	17.98102	15.58903
48	27.77315	25.26671	23.09124	21.19513	19.53561	18.07716	15.65003
49	28.07137	25.50166	23.27656	21.34147	19.65130	18.16872	15.70757
50	28.36231	25.72976	23.45562	21.48218	19.76201	18.25593	15.76186
55	29.71398	26.77443	24.26405	22.10861	20.24802	18.63447	15.99054
60	30.90866	27.67556	24.94473	22.62349	20.63802	18.92929	16.16143
65	31.96458	28.45289	25.51785	23.04668	20.95098	19.16107	16.28912
70	32.89786	29.12342	26.00040	23.39451	21.20211	19.34268	16.38454
75	33.72274	29.70183	26.40669	23.68041	21.40363	19.48497	16.45585
80	34.45182	30.20076	26.74878	23.91539	21.56534	19.59646	16.50913
85	35.09621	30.63115	27.03680	24.10853	21.69511	19.68382	16.54805

ANNUITY WHICH $1 WILL BUY FOR YEARS GIVEN.

Yrs.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1	1.02500	1.03000	1.03500	1.04000	1.04500	1.05000	1.06000
2	.51883	.52261	.52640	.53030	.53410	.53780	.54544
3	.35014	.35353	.35693	.36035	.36377	.36721	.37411
4	.26582	.26903	.27225	.27549	.27874	.28201	.28859
5	.21525	.21835	.22148	.22463	.22779	.23097	.23740
6	.18155	.18470	.18767	.19076	.19388	.19702	.20336
7	.15760	.16051	.16354	.16661	.16970	.17282	.17914
8	.13947	.14246	.14548	.14853	.15161	.15472	.16104
9	.12546	.12843	.13145	.13449	.13757	.14069	.14702
10	.11426	.11723	.12024	.12329	.12638	.13950	.13587
11	.10511	.10808	.11109	.11415	.11725	.12039	.12679
12	.09749	.10046	.10348	.10655	.10967	.11283	.11928
13	.09105	.09403	.09706	.10014	.10328	.10646	.11296
14	.08554	.08853	.09157	.09467	.09782	.10102	.10758
15	.08077	.08377	.08683	.08994	.09311	.09634	.10296
16	.07670	.07961	.08268	.08582	.08902	.09227	.09895
17	.07293	.07595	.07904	.08230	.08542	.08880	.09544
18	.06967	.07271	.07582	.07899	.08224	.08555	.09326
19	.06676	.06981	.07294	.07614	.07941	.08275	.08962
20	.06415	.06722	.07036	.07358	.07688	.08024	.08718
21	.06179	.06487	.06804	.07128	.07460	.07810	.08500
22	.05965	.06275	.06593	.06930	.07255	.07597	.08305
23	.05780	.06081	.06402	.06731	.07068	.07414	.08128
24	.05591	.05905	.06227	.06559	.06899	.07247	.07968
25	.05428	.05743	.06067	.06401	.06744	.07095	.07823
26	.05277	.05594	.05921	.06257	.06602	.06956	.07690
27	.05138	.05456	.05785	.06124	.06472	.06829	.07570
28	.05009	.05329	.05660	.06001	.06352	.06712	.07459
29	.04889	.05211	.05545	.05888	.06241	.06605	.07358
30	.04778	.05102	.05437	.05783	.06139	.06505	.07265
31	.04674	.05010	.05337	.05686	.06044	.06413	.07179
32	.04577	.04905	.05244	.05595	.05956	.06328	.07100
33	.04486	.04816	.05157	.05510	.05874	.06249	.07027
34	.04401	.04732	.05076	.05431	.05798	.06176	.06920
35	.04321	.04654	.05010	.05358	.05727	.06107	.06897
36	.04245	.04580	.04928	.05289	.05661	.06043	.06839
37	.04174	.04511	.04861	.05224	.05598	.05984	.06786
38	.04107	.04446	.04798	.05163	.05540	.05928	.06736
39	.03044	.04384	.04739	.05106	.05486	.05876	.06689
40	.03984	.04326	.04683	.05052	.05434	.05828	.06646
41	.03927	.04271	.04640	.05002	.05386	.05782	.06606
42	.03873	.04219	.04590	.04954	.05341	.05739	.06568
43	.03822	.04180	.04533	.04909	.05298	.05699	.06533
44	.03773	.04123	.04488	.04866	.05258	.05662	.06501
45	.03727	.04079	.04445	.04826	.05220	.05626	.06470
46	.03683	.04036	.04405	.04788	.05184	.05593	.06441
47	.03641	.03996	.04367	.04752	.05151	.05561	.06415
48	.03601	.03958	.04331	.04718	.05119	.05532	.06390
49	.03562	.03921	.04296	.04686	.05089	.05504	.06366
50	.03526	.03887	.04263	.04655	.05060	.05478	.06344
55	.03365	.03735	.04121	.04523	.04939	.05367	.06254
60	.03225	.03613	.04009	.04420	.04845	.05283	.06188
65	.03128	.03515	.03919	.04339	.04773	.05219	.06139
70	.03040	.03434	.03846	.04275	.04717	.05170	.06103
75	.02965	.03367	.03787	.04223	.04672	.05132	.06077
80	.02903	.03311	.03738	.04181	.04637	.05103	.06057

FASTEST TRIPS AROUND THE WORLD.

Made by John Henry Mears in 1913—35 days 21 hours 36 minutes.

Made by Andre Jaeger-Schmidt in 1911—39 days 42 minutes 38 seconds.

Made by Henry Frederick in 1903—54 days 7 hours 20 minutes.

Made by Nellie Bly (Mrs. Nellie Seaman) in 1889—72 days 6 hours 11 minutes.

Foreign Governments.

Rulers and cabinets of the leading countries, with the latest statistics of their area, population, exports and imports.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Government—King, George V.; heir-apparent, Edward Albert, prince of Wales.
Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury—*H. H. Asquith.
Lord Chancellor—*Viscount R. B. Haldane.
Lord President of the Council—Viscount Morley.
Chancellor of Exchequer—*David Lloyd-George.
Home Secretary—*Reginald McKenna.
Foreign Secretary—*Sir Edward Grey.
Colonial Secretary—*L. V. Harcourt.
Secretary for War—*Lord Kitchener.
Secretary for India and Lord Privy Seal—*Marquis of Crewe.
First Lord of Admiralty—*W. L. Spencer Churchill.
Secretary for Ireland—*Augustine Birrell.
Secretary for Scotland—*T. McKinnon Wood.
President of the Board of Trade—*John Burns.
President of the Local Government Board—*Herbert L. Samuel.
President of the Board of Agriculture—*Lord Lucas.
President of the Board of Education—*Joseph Albert Pease.
Postmaster-General—*Charles E. Hobhouse.
Chancellor of Duchy—C. F. G. Masterman.
First Commissioner of Works—*Lord Emmott.
Attorney-General—*Sir John Simon.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Earl of Aberdeen.
Lord Advocate—R. Munro.
Solicitor-General—Sir S. O. Buckmaster.
Solicitor-General for Scotland—T. B. Morison.
Attorney-General for Ireland—John Francis Moriarty.
Solicitor-General for Ireland—Jonathan Pim.

The British parliament, in which the highest legislative authority is vested, consists of the house of lords and the house of commons. The former in 1913 had 636 members and the latter 670. The sessions usually last from February to August.

*Members of the cabinet.

Area and Population—The total area of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the Isle of Man and the Channel islands is 121,391 square miles; the total for the British empire is 11,498,825 square miles. The total population of the empire in 1911 was 421,178,965. The population of the united kingdom April 3, 1911, when the last census was taken, was: England, 34,045,290; Wales, 2,025,202; Scotland, 4,759,445; Ireland, 4,390,219; Isle of Man, 52,034; Channel islands, 96,900. Total, 45,369,090.

The cities of England and Wales having more than 100,000 population each were in 1911:

London	4,522,961	Sunderland	151,162
Liverpool	746,566	Oldham	147,495
Manchester	714,427	Blackburn	133,064
Birmingham	525,960	Brighton	131,250
Leeds	445,568	Gateshead	116,928
Sheffield	454,653	Derby	123,433
Bristol	357,059	Southampton	119,039
West Ham	289,102	Plymouth	112,042
Bradford	288,505	Norwich	121,493
Newcastle	266,671	Birkenhead	130,832
Kingston-upon-Hull	278,024	Preston	117,113
Nottingham	259,942	Halifax	101,556
Leicester	227,242	Burnley	106,337
Salford	231,380	Middlesbrough	104,787
Portsmouth	231,165	Stockport	108,693
Stoke-on-Trent	234,553	South Shields	108,649
Cardiff	182,280	Coventry	106,377
Bolton	180,885	Huddersfield	107,825
Croydon	169,559	Swansea	114,673

The figures given in the above table for London are for the inner or registration district alone. Including the outer belt of suburban towns, which are within the metropolitan police district, the population of "Greater London" April 3, 1911, was 7,251,358.

Population of the chief cities in Scotland in 1911:

Glasgow	784,455	Greenock	68,911
Edinburgh	320,315	Perth	36,995
Aberdeen	133,084	Kilmarnock	34,729
Dundee	165,006	Govan	89,725
Paisley	84,477	Partick	66,848
Leith	80,489	Coatbridge	43,287

The total population of Ireland in 1911 was 4,390,219, against a total of 4,458,775 in 1901.

Population of the chief cities of Ireland in 1911:

Dublin	309,272	Lurgan	12,135
Belfast	385,492	Lisburn	12,172
Cork	76,632	Wexford	11,455
Limerick	38,403	Sligo	11,163
Londonderry	40,799	Kilkenny	13,112
Waterford	27,430	Kingstown	17,227
Galway	15,936	Portadown	11,727
Dundalk	13,128	Ballymena	11,376
Drogheda	12,425	Clonmel	10,277
Newry	12,456		

Exports and Imports—The total exports of the British empire in 1913 were $6,195,418,000; of the united kingdom, $3,075,585,000. Total imports of the empire, $7,047,273,000; of the united kingdom, $3,845,169,500. The total exports of the united kingdom to the United States in 1914 were $293,661,304; imports, $594,271,863.

INDIA.

Government—Governor-general, Sir Charles Hardinge. Legislative authority vested in a council of sixty-eight members, thirty-six being official and thirty-two nonofficial.

Area and Population—The total area of British India is 1,773,088 square miles. The total population according to the census of March 10, 1911, is 315,132,527, divided among the provinces as follows:

Ajmer-Marwara	501,395	Madras	41,405,404
Assam	34,018,527	Northwest provinces	2,196,933
Bengal	52,668,269	United provinces	47,182,044
Bombay presidency	19,672,642	Punjab	19,974,956
Burma	12,115,217	Baluchistan	414,412
Central provinces	13,916,308	Andamans	26,459
Coorg	174,976		

Population of the large cities in 1911:

Calcutta	1,222,313	Delhi	232,837
Bombay	979,445	Lahore	228,687
Madras	518,660	Cawnpore	178,557
Haidarabad	500,623	Agra	185,449
Lucknow	259,788	Ahmedabad	215,835
Rangoon	293,316	Allahabad	171,697
Benares	203,804	Poona	158,856

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Government—The Canadian parliament consists of eighty-seven life senators and a house of commons of 221 members, there being one representative for every 25,367 of population, based upon the census of 1901. The governor-general is Prince Alexander of Teck, appointed in 1914, and the council is made up of the following: Premier, Robert L. Borden; minister of agriculture, Martin Burrell; customs, John D. Reid; finance, W. T. White; inland revenue, W. B. Nantel; interior, William J. Roche; justice, C. J. Doherty; labor, T. W. Crothers; marine and fisheries, J. D. Hazen; militia, Col. S. Hughes; postmaster-general, L. P. Pelletier; public works, Robert Rogers; railways and canals, Francis Cochrane; secretary of state and minister of mines, Louis Coderre; trade and commerce, George E. Foster; ministers without portfolio, A. E. Kemp, J. A. Lougheed, George H. Perley. The governor-general gets a salary of $50,000 a year, the premier $12,000 and the other ministers $7,000 each.

Area and Population—The total area of Canada is 3,729,665 square miles, of which 3,603,910 is land area.

Area of provinces:

Province.	Sq miles.	Province.	Sq. miles.
Alberta	255,285.00	N. Brunswick	27,985.11
Brit. Columbia	355,855.00	Saskatchewan	251,700.00
Nova Scotia..	21,427.77	Yukon	207,076.00
Ontario†	260,862.00	Northwest territories§	...1,921,685.00
Prince Edward island	2,184.36		
Quebec‡	351,873.00	Total	.....3,729,664.96
Manitoba* ...	73,731.72		

*Area increased in 1912 to 251,832 square miles. †Increased in 1912 to 407,262 square miles. ‡Increased in 1912 to 706,834 square miles. §Decreased in 1912 to 1,242,224 square miles.

The census taken June 1, 1911, showed the following population by provinces:

Province.	1911.	1901.	Increase.	Pr. ct. incr.
Alberta	374,663	73,022	301,641	413.08
B'tish Columbia	392,480	178,657	213,823	119.68
Manitoba	455,614	255,211	200,403	78.52
New Brunswick	351,889	331,120	20,769	6.27
Nova Scotia....	492,338	459,574	32,764	7.13
Ontario 2,523,274		2,182,947	340,261	15.58
Prince Edw. isl.	93,728	103,259	*9,531	*9.23
Quebec 2,003,232		1,648,898	354,434	21.46
Saskatchewan...	492,432	91,279	401,153	439.48
Yukon	8,512	27,219	*18,707	*68.73
No'west territ's	18,481	20,129	*1,648	*8.19
Total 7,206,643		5,371,315	1,833,212	34.13

*Decrease.

Population by sex and per square mile in 1911:

Province.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Persq. mile.
Alberta	223,989	150,674	374,663	1.47
B'tish Columbia	251,619	140,861	392,480	1.09
Manitoba	250,056	205,558	455,614	6.18
New Brunswick	179,867	172,022	351,889	12.61
Nova Scotia....	251,019	241,319	492,338	22.98
Ontario 1,299,290		1,223,984	2,523,274	9.67
Prince Edw. isl.	47,069	46,659	93,728	42.91
Quebec 1,011,247		991,465	2,002,712	5.69
Saskatchewan...	291,730	200,702	492,432	1.95
Yukon	6,508	2,004	8,512	.....
No'west territ's	8,530	8,421	16,951	.....
Total 3,820,887		3,383,640	7,204,527	1.93

The rural population in 1911 was 3,924,083 and the urban population 3,280,444. In 1901 the rural population was 3,369,018 and the urban population 2,002,297. The increase of rural population in the ten years was therefore 555,065 and of the urban 1,278,147, or 16.48 per cent for the rural and 63.83 per cent for the urban.

The population of the principal cities and towns in 1911 was:

Amherst, N. S....	3,973	Halifax, N. S.....	46,619
Arnprior, Ont.....	4,405	Hamilton, Ont....	81,969
Barrie, Ont.....	6,420	Hawkesbury, Ont.	4,400
Belleville, Ont....	9,876	Hull, Que.....	18,222
Berlin, Ont.....	15,196	Ingersoll, Ont.....	4,763
Brandon, Man....	13,839	Joliette, Que.....	6,346
Brantford, Ont....	23,132	Kamloops, B. C..	3,772
Brockville, Ont...	9,374	Kaslo, B. C.....	3,146
Calgary, Alb.....	43,704	Kenora, Ont.....	6,158
Charlottetown, P. E. I.....	11,198	Kingston, Ont....	18,874
Chatham, N. B...	4,666	Lachine, Que.....	10,699
Chatham, Ont....	10,770	Leathbridge, Alb.	8,050
Cobalt, Ont.....	5,638	Levis, Que.....	7,452
Chicontimi, Que..	5,880	Lindsay, Ont.....	6,964
Coborg, Ont.....	5,074	London, Ont.....	46,300
Collingwood, Ont.	7,090	Maisonneuve, Que.	18,684
Cornwall, Ont....	6,598	Medicine Hat, Alb.	5,608
Dartmouth, N. S..	5,058	Midland, Ont.....	4,663
Dawson, Yukon...	3,013	Moncton, N. B....	11,345
Dundas, Ont.....	4,299	Montreal, Que.....470,480	
Edmonton, Alb...	24,900	Moosejaw, Sas....	13,823
Fernie, B. C.....	3,146	Nanaimo, B. C...	8,306
Ft. William, Ont.	16,499	Nelson, B. C.....	4,476
Fraserville, Que..	6,774	New Glasgow, N.S.	6,383
Fredericton, N. B.	7,208	New Westminster, B. C.....	13,199
Galt, Ont.....	10,299	Niagara Falls, Ont.	9,248
Glace Bay, N. S..	12,562	North Bay, Ont...	7,737
Goderich, Ont.....	4,552	N'rth Toronto, Ont.	5,362
Granby, Que.....	4,750	North Sydney, N.S.	5,418
Grand Mere, Que.	4,783	North Vancouver, B. C.....	8,306
Guelph, Ont.....	15,175	Orillia, Ont.....	6,828
		Oshawa, Ont.....	7,436
		Ottawa, Ont.....	87,062
		Outremont, Que..	4,820
		Owen Sound, Ont.	12,558
		Paris, Ont.....	4,098
		Pembroke, Ont....	5,626
		Peterborough, Ont.	18,360
		Portage La Prairie, Man.	5,892
		Port Arthur, Ont.	11,220
		Port Hope, Ont...	5,092
		Prince Albert, Sas.	6,254
		Prince Rupert, B. C.....	4,184
		Quebec, Que.....	78,190
		Regina, Sas.....	30,213
		Revelstoke, B. C.	3,017
		St. Boniface, Man.	7,483
		St. Catherines, Ont.	12,484
		St. Hyacinthe, Que.	9,797
		St. Jean, Que.....	5,903
		St. John, N. B...	42,511
		St. Thomas, Ont..	14,054
		Sarnia, Ont.....	9,947
		Saskatoon, Sas....	12,004
		Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	10,984
		Shawinigan Falls, Ont.	4,265
		Sherbrooke, Que..	16,405
		Smith's Falls, Ont.	6,370
		Sorel, Que.....	8,420
		Springhill, N. S..	5,713
		Stratford, Ont....	12,946
		Strathcona, Alb..	5,579
		Sudbury, Ont.....	4,150
		Sydney, N. S.....	17,723
		Sydney Mines, N.S.	7,470
		Thetford Mines, Que.	7,261
		Toronto, Ont.....	376,538
		Trois-Rivieres, Que.	13,691
		Truro, N. S.....	6,107
		Valley Field, Que.	9,449
		Vancouver, B. C..	100,401
		Verdun, Que.....	11,629
		Victoria, B. C....	31,660
		Waterloo, Ont....	4,359
		Welland, Ont.....	5,318
		Westmount, Que..	14,579
		Westville, N. B..	4,417
		Windsor, Ont.....	17,829
		Winnipeg, Man...	136,035
		Woodstock, Ont..	9,320
		Yarmouth, N. S..	6,609

Population by origin (1911):

British total....3,896,985		Dutch	54,986
English 1,823,150		Finnish	15,497
Irish 1,050,384		Grecian	3,594
Scotch	997,880	Hindu	2,342
Welsh	24,848	Indian	105,492
Other	723	Italian	45,411
French 2,054,890		Japanese	9,021
German	393,320	Jewish	75,681
Austro-Hung....	129,103	Negro	16,877
Austrian	42,535	Polish	33,365
Bukovinian ...	9,960	Russian	43,142
Galician	35,158	Scandinavian ...	107,535
Hungarian	11,605	Swiss	6,625
Ruthenian	29,845	Turkish	3,880
Belgian.....	9,593	Various	18,310
Bulgarian-Roumanian.....	5,875	Unspecified	147,345
Chinese	27,774	Ttl. population.	7,206,643

Manufactures—[From census taken in June, 1911, for year 1910.]

	1900.	1910.
Establishments	14,650	19,218
Capital	$446,916,487	$1,247,583,609
Employes' on salaries.....	30,691	44,077
Salaries	$23,676,146	$43,779,715
Employes on wages.....	308,482	471,126
Wages	$89,573,204	$197,228,701
Raw materials.....	$266,527,858	$601,509,018
Value products.....	$481,053,375	$1,165,975,639

Industries by principal groups (1910).

Groups.	Establishments.	Capital.	Wage earners.	Value. products.
Food products	6,985	$133,044,523	52,730	$245,669,321
Textiles	1,444	108,787,407	72,672	135,902,441
Iron and steel	824	123,561,319	48,558	113,640,610
Timber, lumb'r	4,999	259,889,715	110,049	184,630,376
Leather products	399	48,788,803	22,742	62,850,412
Paper, printing	773	62,677,612	22,894	46,458,053
Liquors	260	43,237,757	4,688	28,936,782
Chemicals	178	26,926,124	5,274	27,798,833
Clay, glass, stone prod'ts	771	45,859,507	17,699	25,781,860
Metals other than steel..	341	67,133,540	17,502	73,241,796
Tobacco	173	21,659,935	8,763	25,329,323
Vehicles	465	49,397,096	35,778	69,712,114
Vessels	172	10,351,765	4,414	6,575,417
Miscellaneous	1,011	235,148,103	38,537	104,618,560
Hand trades..	423	11,120,403	8,826	14,829,741
Total 19,218		1,247,583,609	471,126	1,165,975,639

Religions of Canada in 1911. Figures here given are only for denominations having more than 10,000 members:

Adventists	10,406	Buddhists	10,012
Anglicans 1,043,017		Christians	16,773
Baptists	382,666	Confucians	14,562

Congregati'alists	34,054	Mennonites	44,611
Disciples	11,329	Methodists 1,079,892	
Doukhobors	10,493	Mormons	15,971
Evangelicals	10,595	Presbyterians ..1,115,324	
Greek church...	88,507	Protestants	30,265
Jews	74,564	Roman catholics.2,833,041	
Lutherans	229,864	Salvation Army	18,834

Imports and Exports—The total value of the imports for the year ended March 31, 1913, was $692,032,392; exports, $393,232,057. Imports from the United States (1914), $344,716,981; exports to the United States, $160,689,709.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

July 9, 1900, the British parliament passed an act empowering the six provinces of Australia to form a federal union and Jan. 1, 1901, the new commonwealth was proclaimed at Sydney, N. S. W. Its first parliament was opened May 9, 1901, by the prince of Wales (now George V.), heir-apparent to the British throne, acting for his father, King Edward VII. The capital at present is in Melbourne.

Government—The federal parliament is made up of a senate of thirty-six members, six from each original state, and a house of representatives of seventy-five members, apportioned as follows: New South Wales, 27; Victoria, 21; Queensland, 10; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; Tasmania, 5. The king is represented by the governor-general. He and the council of seven ministers exercise the executive power. The governor-general is paid a salary of $50,000 a year. The governor-general is Ronald C. Munro-Ferguson. The ministers are: Joseph H. Cook, home affairs and prime minister; W. H. Irvine, attorney-general; L. E. Groom, trade and customs; E. D. Millen, defense; A. Wynne, postmaster-general; P. M. Glynn, external affairs; Sir J. Forrest, treasurer.

Area and Population—The commonwealth has a total area of 2,974,581 square miles, divided among the states as follows:

New South Wales.	310,372	North'rn Territ'y.	523,620
Victoria	87,884	West'n Australia.	975,920
Queensland	670,500	Tasmania	26,215
South Australia...	380,070		

The total population of the commonwealth as enumerated April 2, 1911, was 4,455,005, divided among the states as follows:

New South Wales	1,648,448	Western Australia	282,114
Victoria	1,315,551	Tasmania	191,211
Queensland	605,813		
South Australia.	408,558		
North'n Territ'y	3,310	Total	4,455,005

The population of Melbourne in 1911 was 600,160; Sydney (1911), 636,353; Adelaide (1911), 192,429; Wellington (1911), 70,729; Brisbane (1911), 143,514.

Exports and Imports—The total exports of the states in the commonwealth in 1913 were $392,506,200; total imports, $398,559,800. Australia in 1914 exported merchandise valued at $17,088,534 to the United States and imported merchandise worth $45,776,216.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Sept. 29, 1909, the British parliament passed an act empowering the four self governing colonies of South Africa—Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal and Orange Free State—to form a federal government to be known as the Union of South Africa. This was proclaimed May 31, 1910, at Pretoria, the seat of government, other services taking place at Cape Town, the seat of the legislature.

The executive government is vested in the king, represented by a governor-general, and an executive council and in ten ministers of state. Legislative power is vested in a parliament consisting of a senate and a house of assembly. The senate contains forty members, eight of whom are nominated by the governor-general in council and thirty-two elected by the four provinces, each of which is entitled to eight senators. The assembly consists of 121 members, chosen in electoral divisions as follows: The Cape of Good Hope, 51; Natal, 17; Transvaal, 36; Orange Free State, 17. Senators are elected for ten years and assemblymen for five. The English and Dutch languages are both official.

Imports and Exports—The total imports of the four states in 1913 were valued at $209,144,000 and the exports at $332,846,820. Exports to the United States in 1914, $2,469,849; imports, $14,884,974.

Governor-General—Viscount Buxton of Newtimber. Cabinet: Premier and minister of agriculture, Gen. Louis Botha; finance and defense, J. C. Smuts; railways, Henry Burton; justice, N. J. de Wet; education and mines, F. S. Malan; posts and telegraphs and public works, Sir T. Watt; agriculture, H. C. Van Heerden; lands, S. H. Theron.

Area in square miles and population in 1911:

Province.	Area.	Population.
Cape of Good Hope.....	276,995	2,564,965
Natal	35,290	1,194,043
Transvaal	110,426	1,686,212
Orange Free State.....	50,389	528,174
Total	473,100	5,973,394

ALBANIA.

Albania is an autonomous kingdom created at a conference of ambassadors in London May 30, 1913, as a result of the Balkan wars. Its territory formerly comprised the Turkish provinces of Scutari and Yanina. It has an area of 11,317 square miles and a population of nearly 1,000,000. Until the outbreak of the European war in August, 1914, it was governed by a king (mpret) and an international commission. William I., prince of Wied, was the first king, but he was on the throne only half a year, an insurrection compelling him to leave the capital, Durazzo, Sept. 2, 1914.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Government—Emperor of Austria and king of Hungary, Francis Joseph I.; heir-apparent, Archduke Charles Francis Joseph.

Joint or common ministry:
Foreign Affairs—Count Leopold Berchtold.
War—Gen. Krobatkin.
Finance—Dr. de Belinski.

Cabinet for Austria:
Premier—Count F. M. G. Stuergkh.
Interior—Dr. Karl Baron Heinold.
Commerce—Dr. Rudolph S. von Bonnot.
Finance—Baron Engel.
Railways—Dr. von Forster.
Instruction—Dr. Max von Husarek.
Agriculture—Franz Zenker.
Justice—Dr. Viktor von Hochenburger.
National Defense—Marshal von Georgi.
Labor—Herr Ottokar Trnka.

Cabinet for Hungary:
Premier—Count Stephan Tisza.
Interior—Johann Sandor.
Finance—Johann Teleszky.
Defense—Samuel Hazay.
Justice—Dr. Eugen Balogh.
Commerce—Baron John Harkanyi.
Agriculture—Baron Emeric Ghillanyi.
Education—Dr. Adalbert Yankovich.

The empire of Austria and the kingdom of Hungary are sovereign states, each with its own constitution, legislative bodies and system of administration, co-ordinate in rank and mutually independent within the domain of home affairs. Foreign representation (embassies and consulates), the army and navy, customs (import and export duties) and the administration of the annexed provinces (Bosnia and Herzegovina) are, however, conducted in common. Legislation on matters affecting the interests of the dual monarchy as a whole is intrusted to the delegations —two bodies of sixty members each, chosen from among members of the two legislative chambers of Austria and Hungary respectively.

Area and Population—Area of Austria, 115,903 square miles; of Hungary, 125,395 square miles. The population of Austria in 1910 was 28,324,940. The population of Hungary in 1910 was 20,886,787. Total population for both countries in 1910 was 49,211,727.

Largest cities of Austria in 1910:

Vienna	2,031,498	Lemberg	206,113
Trieste	229,475	Cracow (1909)...	151,886
Prague	223,741	Gratz	151,781

Brunn	125,737	Linz	67,817
Czernowitz	87,128	Pola	58,081
Pilsen	80,343		

Largest cities of Hungary in 1910:

Budapest	880,371	Poszony	78,223
Szeged	118,328	Temesvar	72,555
Szabadka	94,610	Kecskemet	66,834
Debreczen	92,729	Arad	63,166
Zagrab	79,038	HodmezoVas'rholy	62,445

Imports and Exports—The value of the imports into the Austro-Hungarian customs territory in 1913 was $707,165,000; exports, $575,645,000. Chief imports are cotton, coal, wool, maize, tobacco, coffee and wines; principal exports lumber and wool manufactures, sugar, eggs, barley, lignite, malt, leather, gloves and shoes. Imports from the United States in 1914, $22,718,258; exports to United States, $20,110,834.

BELGIUM.

Government—King, Albert I. Cabinet:
Premier and Minister of War—Ch. de Broqueville.
Foreign Affairs—M. J. Davignon.
Interior—Paul Berryer.
Finance—M. Van de Vyvere.
Justice—H. Carton de Wiart.
Agriculture and Public Works—G. Helleputte.
Industry and Labor—M. A. Hubert.
Science and Arts—P. Poulet.
Colonies—J. Renkin.
Railways, Navy, Posts and Telegraphs—P. Segers.

The legislative power is vested in the king, senate and chamber of representatives. The senate has 120 members and the chamber 186, or one for every 40,000 inhabitants.

Area and Population—Total area, 11,373 square miles. Total population, 1910, 7,423,784; estimated population, 1912, 7,571,387. Population of the largest cities Dec. 31, 1912:

Antwerp	312,884	Liege	170,634
Brussels (capital)	663,647	Ghent	167,477

Imports and Exports—The imports in 1913 amounted to $916,725,000 and the exports to $715,365,000. The trade with the United States in 1914 was: Imports, $61,219,894; exports, $41,035,532. Chief imports are cereals, textiles and metal goods; chief exports, cereals, raw textiles, tissues, iron, glass, hides, chemicals and machinery.

BULGARIA.

Government—King, Ferdinand. Legislation is enacted by the sobranje, a single chamber of 209 members elected for five years. Bulgaria in 1908 declared itself independent of Turkey, under the suzerainty of which country it had been an autonomous principality.

Area and Population—Area, 43,310 square miles. Population in 1914, 4,467,006. Population of Sofia, the capital, 102,769.

Imports and Exports—Exports in 1912, $31,286,320; imports, $42,622,040. Exports to the United States in 1914, $308,840; imports, $226,734. The exports are mainly cereals and the imports textiles.

DENMARK.

Government—King, Christian X.; heir-apparent, Prince Christian Frederick. Cabinet:
Premier and Minister of Justice—M. Zahle.
Finance—Edvard Brandes.
Foreign Affairs—Erik Scavenius.
Home Affairs—Ove Rode.
Agriculture—M. Pederson.
Instruction—Rev. K. Nielsen.
Commerce—J. H. Juergensen.
Defense—P. Munch.

Legislative authority is vested in the landsthing and folkething. The former, which is the upper house, has 66 members, twelve of whom are appointed for life, the remainder being elected for terms of eight years. The folkething, or lower house, has 114 members, each elected for three years.

Area and Population—Denmark's area is 15,582 square miles and total population in 1911, 2,775,076. Copenhagen, the capital, has a population of 462,161; with suburbs, 559,398.

Imports and Exports—Total exports in 1912, $189,468,500; imports, $227,088,400. The imports from the United States in 1914 were $15,670,135; exports, $3,269,735. Leading articles of export are butter, pork, eggs and lard; of import, textiles, cereals, wood, iron manufactures and coal.

FRANCE.

Government—President, Raymond Poincare; term expires 1920.
Premier—Rene Viviani.
Foreign Affairs—Theophile Delcasse.
Justice—Aristide Briand.
Public Instruction—Albert Sarrut.
Colonies—Gaston Doumergue.
Finance—Alexandre Ribot.
War—Alexandre Millerand.
Marine—Victor Augagneur.
Interior—Louis J. Malvy.
Public Works—Marcel Sembat.
Commerce—Gaston Thomson.
Agriculture—Fernand David.
Labor—Bienvenu Martin.
Without Portfolio—Jules Guesde.

Legislative authority is vested in the chamber of deputies and the senate. The former has 597 members, each of whom is elected for four years. The senate has 300 members, elected for nine years. The presidential term is seven years.

Area and Population—France has a total area of 207,054 square miles. The area of the French colonies and dependencies throughout the world is 4,367,746 square miles. Total population (1911) of France proper, 39,601,509. Population of the principal cities in 1911:

Paris	2,888,110	Nantes	170,535
Marseilles	550,619	Toulouse	149,576
Lyons	523,796	St. Etienne	148,656
Bordeaux	261,678	Nice	142,940
Lille	217,807	Havre	136,159

Imports and Exports—The total imports in 1913 amounted to $1,701,675,000; exports, $1,375,060,000. Exports to the United States in 1914, $141,446,252; imports from, $159,818,924. The chief exports are textiles, wine, raw silk, wool, small wares and leather; imports, wine, raw wool, raw silk, timber and wood, leather, skins and linen.

GERMANY.

Government—Emperor and king of Prussia, Wilhelm II.; heir-apparent, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm. Cabinet officers:
Imperial Chancellor—Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg.
Foreign Affairs—Herr Gottlieb von Jagow.
Interior—Herr Klemens Delbruck.
Navy—Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz.
Justice—Herr Dr. Lisco.
Colonies—Herr Dr. Solf.
Treasury—Herr Kuehn.
Postal Affairs—Dr. Reinhold Kraetke.
Commerce—Herr Reinhold Sydow.
President of Imperial Railway Administration—Herr von Breitenbach.
Railways—Herr Wackerzapp.
Imperial Exchequer—Herr von Magdeburg.
Imperial Bank—Herr Havenstein.
Imperial Debt Commission—Herr Kuhn.

The Prussian minister of war, Gen. von Falkenhayn, while nominally having jurisdiction over Prussian army affairs only, represents the imperial government in the reichstag in military matters and is, for all practical purposes, German secretary for war. Of the various independent states of Germany only the kingdoms of Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria and Wurttemberg have their own ministers of war.

Legislative authority is vested in a bundesrath, or senate, of 61 members, and a reichstag, or house, of 397 members. The latter are elected for five year trms on a popular franchise and the senators are appointed from the state governments for each session.

Area and Population—The area of the states in the empire is 208,780 square miles; area of dependencies about 1,027,820 square miles; grand total, 1,236,600 square miles.

The last federal census was taken Dec. 1, 1910. According to this the population of the empire was 64,925,993. The estimated population of the foreign dependencies is 13,946,200. State population in 1910:

Prussia	40,165,219	Saxe-Meiningen	278,762
Bavaria	6,887,291	Anhalt	331,128
Wurttemberg	2,437,574	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	257,177
Baden	2,142,833	Saxe-Altenburg	216,128
Saxony	4,806,661	Lippe	150,937
Hesse	1,282,219	Schwarzburg-Rud	100,702
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	639,958	Schwarzburg-Sond	89,917
Oldenburg	483,042	Reuss, junior branch	152,752
Brunswick	494,339	Schaumburg-Lippe	46,652
Saxony	417,149	Waldeck	61,707
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	106,442	Alsace-Lorraine	1,874,014
Hamburg	1,014,664		
Reuss, elder branch	72,769	Total	64,925,293
Lubeck	116,599		
Bremen	295,715		

German cities having more than 150,000 inhabitants in 1910 included the following:

Berlin	2,071,257	Bremen	247,437
Hamburg	931,035	Duisburg	229,483
Munich	596,467	Dortmund	214,226
Dresden	548,308	Halle-on-Saale	180,843
Leipzig	589,850	Altona	172,628
Breslau	512,105	Strassburg	178,891
Cologne	516,527	Kiel	211,627
Frankfort am. M.	414,576	Elberfeld	170,195
Nurnberg	333,142	Mannheim	193,902
Dusseldorf	358,728	Danzig	170,337
Hanover	302,375	Barmen	169,214
Stuttgart	286,218	Rixdorf	237,289
Chemnitz	287,807	Gelsenkirchen	169,513
Magdeburg	279,629	Aachen	156,143
Charlottenburg	305,978	Schoeneberg	172,823
Essen	294,653	Posen	156,691
Stettin	236,113	Cassel	153,196
Koenigsberg	245,994		

Exports and Imports—Total exports (1913), $2,478,150,000; total imports, $2,673,750,000.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, Germany exported $189,919,136 worth of merchandise to the United States and imported merchandise valued at $344,794,276.

SOVEREIGNS OF STATES.

Anhalt—Duke, Friedrich.
Baden—Grand duke, Friedrich II.
Bavaria—King, Ludwig III.
Brunswick—Duke, Ernst August.
Hesse—Grand duke, Ernst Ludwig.
Lippe—Count, Leopold IV.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin—Grand duke, Friedrich Franz IV.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz—Grand duke, Adolph Friedrich.
Oldenburg—Grand duke, Friedrich August.
Prussia—King, Wilhelm II.
Reuss, Elder Branch—Prince, Heinrich XXIV.
Reuss, Younger Branch—Prince, Heinrich XXVII.
Saxe-Altenburg—Duke, Ernst.
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha—Duke, Charles Edward.
Saxe-Meiningen—Duke, Bernhard.
Saxony (grand duchy)—Grand duke, Wilhelm Ernst.
Saxony—King, Friedrich August III.
Schaumburg-Lippe—Prince, Adolf.
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt—Prince, Gunther.
Waldeck—Prince, Friedrich.
Wurttemberg—King, Wilhelm II.

GREECE.

Government—King, Constantine I.; heir-apparent, Prince George, duke of Sparta. Cabinet:
President of the Council and Minister of War—M. Venezelos.
Marine—M. Dernerdjis.
Foreign—M. Panas.
Worship and Instruction—M. Tsirimakos.
Interior—M. Repoulis.
Finance—M. Alexandre Diomidis.
Commerce and Agriculture—M. Michalakopoulis.
Justice—M. Raktivan.

Legislative authority is vested in one chamber, the boule, consisting of 235 members, each of whom is elected for four years.

Area and Population—Total area, 41,933 square miles. Population in 1914, 4,363,000. Athens in 1907 had 167,479 inhabitants; Piræus, 73,579, and Patras, 37,724.

Exports and Imports—The total exports in 1912 amounted in value to $29,004,300; imports, $30,818,400. Exports to the United States in 1914, $3,866,594; imports from the United States, $1,123,511. The leading exports are currants, ores, olive oil and figs; imports, foodstuffs, textiles, coal and timber.

ITALY.

Government—King, Victor Emmanuel III.; heir to the crown, his son Humbert, prince of Piedmont, born Sept. 16, 1904.
President of Council and Minister of Interior—Sig. Salandra.
Foreign Affairs—Sig. Sonnino.
Grace and Justice—Sig. Orlando.
Treasury—Sig. Rubini.
Finance—Sig. Carcano.
War—Gen. Zupelli.
Marine—Rear-Admiral Millo.
Public Instruction—Sig. Crippo.
Public Works—Sig. Ciuffelli.
Agriculture, Industry and Commerce—Sig. Cavasola.
Posts and Telegraph—Sig. Riccio.
Colonies—Sig. Martini.

Legislative authority vests in the king and parliament. The latter consists of a senate of 369 members (in 1912) and a chamber of deputies of 508 members.

Area and Population—The area of Italy is 110,659 square miles. According to the census of June 10, 1911, the total population was 34,671,377. Population of the principal cities:

Naples	678,031	Florence	232,860
Milan	599,200	Catania	210,703
Rome	542,123	Bologna	172,628
Turin	427,106	Venice	160,719
Palermo	331,088	Messina	126,557
Genoa	272,221	Livorno	105,315

Exports and Imports—The value of merchandise exported in 1913 was $500,785,000; imported, $727,555,000. The total value of exports to the United States in 1914 was $56,407,671; imports from the United States, $74,235,012. Chief imports are coal, cotton, grain, silk, wool, timber, machinery, sugar and oil; chief exports, silk, wine, oil, coral, sulphur, hemp and flax.

MONTENEGRO.

King, Nicholas I. Area, 5,603 square miles; population, 516,000; of the capital, Cetinje, 4,500. Total exports in 1910, $498,200; imports, $1,701,300. Montenegro has practically no trade with the United States. Chief exports are sumac, smoked sardines, cattle, sheep, goats, cheese, olive oil, wine and tobacco. Imports include petroleum, salt, maize, cottons, hardware, sugar, coffee and rice.

NORWAY.

Government—King, Haakon VII.; crown prince, Olaf.
President of Council and Minister of Agriculture—Gunnar Knudsen.
Foreign Affairs—M. Ihlen.
Justice—Lars Abrahamsen.
Commerce—C. Friis-Peterson.
Labor—M. Urbye.
Finance—A. Omholt.
Education and Worship—A. O. Bryggesaa.
Defense—Gen. Keilhau.

Legislative authority is vested in the storthing, consisting of 123 members elected for three years through universal suffrage by men and women. The storthing consists of two houses, the odelsthing and the lagthing. The former is made up of three-fourths of the members of the storthing and the latter of one-fourth.

Area and Population—The total area of Norway is 124,130 square miles. Total population in December, 1910, 2,391,782. Christiania in 1910 had a population of 241,834 and Bergen 76,867.

Imports and Exports—The value of the imports in 1912 was $135,671,000; exports, $87,084,000. Exports

to the United States in 1914, $9,197,265; imports, $9,066,610. The chief exports are timber and wood manufactures, wood pulp, malty food, paper and minerals; imports, breadstuffs, groceries, yarn, textiles, vessels and machinery.

PORTUGAL.

Government—President, Manoel de Arriaga. Cabinet:
Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Interior—Senhor Bernardino Machado.
Justice—Senhor Manuel Monteiro.
Public Works—Senhor Achelles Goncalves.
War—Gen. Pereira Eca.
Marine—Senhor Peres Rodrigues.
Colonies—Senhor Couceiro Costa.
Instruction—Senhor Almeida Lima.

Legislative authority is vested in a national council of 164 members and an upper house of 71 members. The first elections were held May 28, 1911, and the assembly opened June 19. On the same day the republic was officially recognized by the United States.

Area and Population—Total area, including Azores and Madeira, 35,490 square miles. Area of possessions in Africa and Asia, 801,060 square miles. The population of the home country with the Azores and Madeira in 1911 was 5,957,985; of the colonies in Africa and Asia, 9,139,444. In 1910 Lisbon had a population of 356,009 and Oporto 167,955.

Imports and Exports—Total imports in 1912, $83,969,400; total exports, $38,615,900. Imports from the United States in 1914, $5,223,048; exports to the United States, $6,165,065. The chief imports are foodstuffs, cotton, sugar, fish, wool, leather, coal and coffee; chief exports, wine, sardines, copper ore, olives and figs.

ROUMANIA.

Government—King, Ferdinand.

Legislative authority is vested in a senate of 120 members elected for eight years and a chamber of deputies of 183 members elected for four years.

Area and Population—The total area is 53,689 square miles. The population in 1899 was 5,956,690; in 1914, 7,514,976. Population of the principal towns (in 1912): Bucharest, 338,109; Jassy, 75,882; Galatz, 71,719; Braila, 64,730.

Exports and Imports—The value of the exports in 1911 was $138,344,000; of the imports, $113,949,000. The chief exports are cereals and the leading imports are textiles. Exports to the United States in 1914, $906,819; imports from, $2,306,377.

RUSSIA.

Government—Czar, Nicholas II.; heir-apparent, Grand Duke Alexis.
Premier—J. A. Goremykin.
Finance—M. Bark.
Foreign Affairs—M. Sazonoff.
Interior—M. Maklakoff.
Instruction—M. Casso.
Imperial House and Domains—Gen. W. Freedericksz.
Justice—M. Scheglovitoff.
Agriculture—M. Krivoshein.
Commerce—M. Timasheff.
Railways—M. Rukhloff.
Controller—M. Kharitonoff.
Procurator of the Holy Synod—M. Sabler.
War—Gen. Sukhomlinoff.
Navy—Vice-Admiral Grigorovich.

Legislative authority is vested in the czar, duma and council of the empire.

Area and Population—Area, 8,764,586 square miles. Total population in 1912, 171,059,900. Population of the principal cities:

Petrograd	2,018,596	Kiev	506,060
Moscow	1,617,157	Kharkov	248,281
Warsaw	872,478	Yekaterinoslav	217,848
Odessa	620,155	Saratov	217,418
Lodz	415,604	Vilna	192,746
Riga	370,000	Kazan	188,100

Imports and Exports—The total value of the imports in 1913 was $658,350,000; of the exports, $791,600,000. The exports to the United States in 1914 amounted in value to $20,831,184; imports from the United States, $30,088,643. The chief exports are foodstuffs, timber, oil, furs and flax; imports, raw cotton, wool, metals, leather, hides, skins and machinery.

FINLAND.

Grand Duke—The emperor of Russia.

The grand duchy of Finland though nominally autonomous, is now practically a province of Russia. It has a parliament of 200 members chosen by direct election. The right to vote is possessed by men and women alike after they reach their 24th year. The area of Finland is 125,689 square miles and the population Jan. 1, 1914, was 3,154,824.

SERVIA.

Government—King, Peter I. (Karageorgevitch); heir-apparent, Prince Alexander (second son). Legislative authority is vested in a single chamber, called "skupshtina," of 160 elected members.

Area and Population—Area, about 34,000 square miles. Population in 1910, 2,911,701; in 1914, 4,547,990. The capital, Belgrade, had 90,890 inhabitants before the war with Austria.

Exports and Imports—Total value of exports in 1911, $22,565,000; imports, $22,277,000. Exports to the United States in 1914, $1,949,835; imports, $9,462. The exports are mainly agricultural products and animals and the imports cotton and woolen goods and metals.

SPAIN.

Government—King, Alfonso XIII.; heir-apparent, Prince Alfonso. Cabinet:
Premier—Edouardo Dato.
Foreign Affairs—Marquis de Lema.
Interior—Senor Sanchez Guerra.
Finance—Don Gabino Bugallal.
War—Conde del Serrallo.
Marine—Admiral Miranda.
Public Works and Agriculture—Don Javier Ugarte.
Public Instruction—Senor Bergamin.
Justice—Marquis de Vadillo.

Area and Population—Total area, 194,783 square miles. Total population of Spain, census of 1910, 19,588,688. Population of large cities:

Madrid	571,539	Saragossa	105,788
Barcelona	560,000	Carthagena	96,983
Valencia	233,348	Bilbao	92,514
Seville	155,366	Granada	77,425
Malaga	133,045	Valladolid	67,742
Murcia	124,985	Cadiz	67,174

Imports and Exports—The exports of Spain in 1913 amounted to $199,735,000; imports, $235,760,000. Total exports to the United States in 1914, $24,658,867; imports, $30,387,569. Chief exports are wine, sugar, timber, animals, glassware and pottery; imports, cotton and cotton manufactures, machinery, drugs and chemical products.

SWEDEN.

Government—King, Gustaf V.; crown prince, Gustaf Adolf.
Minister of State and Minister of War—Dr. K. Hammarskjold.
Foreign Affairs—K. A. Wallenberg.
Finance—M. Wennersten.
Marine—M. Brostrom.
Education—Dr. Westman.
Interior—O. F. von Sydow.
Agriculture—Baron Beck Friis.
Justice—Chief Justice Haselbrot.

Legislative authority is vested in a parliament of two chambers, the first of which has a membership of 150 and the second 230. Members of the upper house are elected for nine years and those of the lower for three years. The first chamber is elected by municipal representatives. To be eligible one must own real estate worth at least 80,000 crowns or pay taxes on an income of at least 4,000 crowns. The second chamber constituents must have an income of at least 800 crowns or own real estate worth at least 1,000 crowns.

Area and Population—The total area of Sweden is 172,876 square miles. The population Dec. 31,

1912, was 5,604,192. The population of the principal cities at the same time was:

Stockholm	350,955	Norrkoping	46,674
Gothenburg	173,875	Gaefle	35,838
Malmo	92,338	Helsingborg	33,843

Imports and Exports—The total imports in 1912 were valued at $220,476,000; exports, $211,282,430. Exports to the United States in 1914, $11,590,107; imports, $14,644,226. The leading articles of export are timber and machinery; of import, textile goods and foodstuffs.

SWITZERLAND.

Government—President of federal council (1914), Arthur Hoffman.
Vice-President—Dr. Giuseppe Motta.

Legislative authority is vested in a state and a national council, the former having 44 and the latter 167 members. The national councilors are elected directly by the people; the state councilors are elected in some cantons by the people and in others by the cantonal legislature. The chief executive authority is vested in the bundesrath, or federal council, one member of which is the chief of one of the federal departments. Its decrees are enacted as a body. Its members are elected president in rotation.

Switzerland owns its main railroads, its telegraph and telephone system and monopolizes the manufacture and sale of alcohol.

Area and Population—Total area, 15,976 square miles. The population, according to the census of July 1, 1911, was 3,781,430. Population of the largest cities:

Zurich	189,088	Bern	85,264
Basel	131,914	Lausanne	63,926
Geneva	125,520	St. Gallen	37,657

Exports and Imports—Total exports in 1913, $275,186,000; imports, $385,153,500. Exports to the United States in 1914, $25,329,699; imports, $1,019,602. The articles chiefly exported are cottons, silks, clocks and watches; imported, foodstuffs, silk, minerals and metals, clothing and animals.

THE NETHERLANDS.

Government—Queen, Wilhelmina; prince consort, Henry of Mecklenberg-Schwerin; heir, Princess Juliana. Cabinet:
Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior—Mr. P. W. A. Cort vander Linden.
Foreign Affairs—Jonkheer Dr. J. Loudon.
Agriculture, Commerce, Industry and Labor—Mr. W. F. Treub.
War—Maj.-Gen. N. Bosboom.
Navy—Capt. S. S. Rambonnet.
Justice—Dr. B. Ort.
Finance—Mr. A. E. J. Bertling.
Colonies—Mr. Th. B. Pleyte.
vincial states.

Legislative authority is vested in the states-general, composed of two chambers, the first having 50 members and the second 100. The latter are elected directly and the former by the provincial states.

Area and Population—The area of Holland, or the Netherlands, is 12,648 square miles. The total population Dec. 31, 1912, was 6,114,302. That of the chief cities Dec. 31, 1912, was:

Amsterdam	587,876	Groningen	78,276
Rotterdam	446,897	Haarlem	70,491
The Hague	294,698	Arnhem	64,634
Utrecht	122,853	Leiden	59,207

Imports and Exports—In 1912 Holland imported $1,445,200,000 worth of merchandise and exported $1,245,200,000. In 1914 the exports to the United States amounted to $36,294,010 and the imports from the same country to $112,215,673. Chief imports are iron and steel and their manufactures, textiles, coal, cereals and flour; exports, butter, sugar and cheese.

TURKEY.

Government—Sultan, Mehmed V. Cabinet:
Grand Vizier and Minister for Foreign Affairs—Prince Said Halim.
President Council of State—Halil Bey.
Sheik-ul-Islam—Hairi Bey.
Minister of the Interior—Talaat Bey.
Marine—Gen. Jemal Pasha.
Finance—Javid Bey.
Public Instruction—Shukri Bey.
Public Works—Osman Nizami Pasha.
War—Gen. Enver Pasha.
Posts and Telegraphs—Oscan Effendi.
Commerce—Suleiman el Bustani.

A constitutional form of government was adopted July 24 1908, with legislative authority vested in a parliament.

Area and Population—The area of Turkey in Europe is 8,644; of whole empire, 710,224 square miles. The total population of all parts of the empire is 21,273,000. Constantinople has about 1,203,000 inhabitants.

Exports and Imports—The total exports in 1912 amounted in value to $172,871,605 and the imports to $129,907,759. The exports to the United States in 1914 amounted to $8,296,525 in value and the imports to $2,160,289. The principal articles imported are cloth and clothing, sugar, coffee, flour, rice and manufactures of iron; exports, grapes, silk, grain, cocoons, wool, cotton, carpets, hides and skins.

ASIA.

AFGHANISTAN.

Ameer, Habibullah Khan; population, about 6,000,000; area, 250,000 square miles. No statistics as to imports and exports of Afghanistan are available. The chief productions are preserved fruits, spices, wool, silk, cattle and tobacco.

BOKHARA.

Ameer, Sayid Mir Alim Khan; heir, Savid Mir Ibrahim. The area of Bokhara is about 83,000 square miles and the population 1,250,000. The products are corn, tobacco, fruit, silk and hemp. Since 1873 Bokhara has been a dependency of Russia.

CHINA.

Government—President, Yuan Shih-kai; vice-president, Li Yuan Hung. The president and vice-president are each elected for a term of five years. Legislative power is nominally vested in a single house assembly, but it is practically only an advisory body. The president possesses autocratic powers and China is a republic in name only.

Area and Population—Total area of China, with dependencies, 3,913,560 square miles; estimated population, 320,050,000.

Exports and Imports—The total exports in 1912 amounted to $274,822,000 and the imports to $350,906,000. During the fiscal year 1914 goods to the value of $26,346,084 were imported from the United States. The total exports in the same period to the United States amounted to $40,311,340. The articles imported from America consist mainly of flour, kerosene, sago, india rubber, shoes, ginseng, quicksilver, white shirting, drills and broadcloth. Among the leading exports are tea, furs, wool, mats, fans, essential oils, straw braid, silks, hair, hides and hemp.

JAPAN.

Government—Emperor, Yoshihito; crown prince, Hirohito. Cabinet:
Premier and Minister of Interior—Count Shigenobu Okuma.
Foreign Affairs—Baron Takaaki Kato.
Finance—Reijiro Wakatsuki.
War—Lieut.-Gen. Ichinosuke Oka.
Navy—Vice-Admiral Rokuro Yashiro.
Justice—Yujiro Ozaki.
Education—Dr. Kitokuro Ichiki.
Agriculture and Commerce—Viscount Kanetake Oura.
Communications—Tokitoshi Taketomi.

Legislative authority is vested in the emperor and the imperial diet. This consists of the house of peers and the house of representatives, the former having 369 and the latter 379 members.

Area and Population—The total area of Japan is 260,738 square miles. The population according to the census of Dec. 31, 1913, was 52,985,423, exclusive of Formosa, the Pescadores and the south half of Sakhalin. The total population, including Korea, Formosa and Sakhalin, was 71,367,743 in 1913. Cities having more than 100,000 inhabitants are:

Tokyo (1912)	2,099,181	Kobe	378,197
Osaka	1,226,590	Nagasaki	176,480
Kyoto	442,462	Hiroshima	142,763
Yokohama	394,303	Kanafawa	110,994
Nagoya	378,231	Kure	100,679

Imports and Exports—The total imports in 1913 amounted in value to $364,729,500; exports, $316,204,500. In 1914 the imports from the United States were valued at $51,205,520 and the exports to the same country at $107,355,897. The chief exports are raw silk, cotton, yarn, copper, coal and tea; imports, sugar, cotton, iron and steel, machinery, petroleum and wool.

CHOSEN (KOREA).

Formerly an empire, but now a Japanese colony. Estimated area, 86,000 square miles. Population in 1913, 14,827,101. Seoul, the capital, has 302,686 inhabitants.

KHIVA.

Khan, Seyid Asfendiar Khan; heir-apparent, Nasyr Tycuara; area, 24,000 square miles; population, 646,000. Products are cotton and silk. Khiva is a Russian vassal state.

PERSIA.

Shah or emperor, Sultan Ahmad Shah. Under the constitution granted in 1906 legislative authority was vested in a national council of 156 members and a senate of 60 members. The area of Persia is about 628,000 square miles and the population 9,500,000. Imports in 1913, $56,757,500; exports, $43,633,300. Imports from the United States in 1914, $2,343; exports to, $1,948,038. Teheran, the capital, has a population of about 280,000. Chief among the products are silk, fruits, wheat, barley and rice.

SIAM.

King, Chowfa Maha Vajirvudh. Area, 195,000 square miles; population (1910), 8,149,487. Bangkok, the capital, has 628,675 inhabitants. The imports in 1913 were $28,673,100, and the exports $30,834,200. Imports from the United States in 1914, $836,870; exports to, $146,545. Chief among the exports are rice, teak and marine products; imports, cotton goods and opium.

AFRICA.

ABYSSINIA.

Emperor, Lidj Eyassu. Total area of Abyssinia 432,432 square miles; population, 8,000,000. The exports are coffee, hides and skins, gum, wax, gold and ivory.

ALGERIA.

Algeria is a colony of France. Governor-general, M. Lutaud. Area, 343,500 square miles; population in 1911, 5,231,850. Chief imports are cotton, skins and furs and wood work; exports, wine, sheep and cereals.

BELGIAN KONGO.

Kongo was made a Belgian colony in 1908. The estimated area is 909,654 square miles and the negro population about 15,000,000. Europeans numbered 4,003 in January, 1911. Among the leading articles of export are ivory, rubber, cocoa, palm nuts, palm oil, copal gum and coffee. Total imports in 1911, $23,399,500; exports, $26,609,500.

EGYPT.

Khedive, Abbas Hilmi; heir-apparent, Mohammed Abdul Mouneim. Total area of Egypt, 400,000 square miles; area of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 984,520 square miles. The population of Egypt proper in 1907 was 11,189,978; of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 3,000,000. Population of Cairo, 654,476; Alexandria, 332,246. Great Britain controls the state finances and is represented at Cairo by a "financial adviser," who sits in the council of ministers. The total exports in 1913 were valued at $158,310,300 and the imports at $139,325,900. Imports from the United States in 1914, $1,930,016; exports to, $13,311,233. The exports consist chiefly of cereals, raw cotton and provisions; imports, wool, coal, textiles and metal manufactures.

LIBERIA.

President, Daniel E. Howard; vice-president, S. G. Harmon. Legislative power is vested in a senate of nine members and a house of representatives of fourteen members. The total area of the republic is about 40,000 square miles and the population 2,120,000. The exports in 1912 were valued at $1,199,152, and the imports at $1,667,857. Imports from the United States in 1914, $110,171; exports to, $6,287. The chief exports are rubber, palm oil, cocoa, coffee, ivory, ginger and camwood. Imports are cottons, provisions, wood and iron manufactures and gin.

MOROCCO.

Sultan, Mulai Youssef. Morocco is a French protectorate. Area about 219,000 square miles; population, 5,000,000. Total imports in 1912, $40,242,300; exports, $15,412,400. Imports from the United States in 1914, $89,256; exports to, $149,776. The chief imports are cotton, sugar and tea; exports, eggs, almonds, goatskins, beans, peas, linseed, wool, wax and cattle.

TUNIS.

Bey, Sidi Mohammed Ben Nasr Bey; heir-presumptive, Sidi Mohammed Ben Mamoun Bey. Tunis is under the protectorate of France and that country is represented by a resident-general. Total area, 50,000 square miles; population in 1911, 1,780,527. Imports in 1912, $31,258,750; exports, $30,931,000. Chief exports are wheat, barley, olives and palms.

MEXICO.

Government—The republic of Mexico is divided into twenty-seven states, three territories and one federal district, each with a local government, but all subject to the federal constitution. Representatives are elected for two years each and are apportioned at the rate of one for each 40,000 inhabitants; the senators, of whom there are fifty-six, are elected by the people in the same manner as representatives. The president holds office four years and may be elected for several consecutive terms. (See "Revolutions in Mexico" in this volume.)

Area and Population—The total area, including islands, is 785,881 square miles. The population, according to the federal census of 1910, is 15,063,207. The population of leading cities of the republic follows: City of Mexico (capital), 470,659; Guadalajara, 118,799; Puebla, 101,214; Monterey, 81,006; San Luis Potosi, 82,946; Pachuca, 38,620; Aguascalientes, 44,800; Zacatecas, 25,905; Durango, 34,085; Toluca, 31,247; Leon, 63,263; Merida, 61,999; Queretaro, 35,011; Morelia, 39,116; Oaxaca, 37,469; Orizaba, 32,894; Chihuahua, 39,061; Vera Cruz, 29,164.

Commerce—The chief exports of Mexico are precious metals, coffee, tobacco, hemp, sisal, sugar, dyewoods and cabinet woods, cattle and hides and skins. In 1913 the total exports amounted to $150,202,805; total imports for the same year were $97,886,000. The trade of Mexico is chiefly with the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany and Spain. In 1914 the imports from the United States were $38,748,793; exports to, $92,690,565.

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

President, Dr. V. de la Plaza (vice-president); capital, Buenos Aires. Area, 1,153,119 square miles. Population (1912), 7,467,878; Buenos Aires, 1,487,640 (Jan. 1, 1914). Total exports in 1913, $483,504,500; imports, $421,352,540. Exports to the United States in 1914, $45,123,988; imports, $45,179,089. Chief exports, sheep, wool, cattle, hides, frozen meats and wheat; imports, machinery, agricultural implements, railway cars, engines and supplies and manufactures of iron and steel.

BOLIVIA.

President, Gen. Ismael Montes; capital, Sucre. Area, 708,195 square miles. Population (1911),

2,267,935: La Paz, 78,856; Chocachamba, 24,512; Sucre, 23,416. Total exports in 1912, $36,049,100; exports to the United States in 1914, $70; imports, $1,145,555. Chief exports, silver, tin, copper, coffee, rubber; imports, provisions, clothing, hardware, spirits, silks and woolens.

BRAZIL.

President, Wenceslau Braz; capital, Rio de Janeiro. Area, 3,218,991 square miles. Population (estimated 1913), 24,308,219; Rio de Janeiro (1911), 1,128,637; Sao Paulo (1911), 450,000; Bahia, 290,000; Pernambuco, 150,000. Exports (1913), $323,061,400; imports, $335,849,600. Exports to the United States in 1914, $101,329,073; imports, $29,963,914. Chief exports, coffee, sugar, tobacco, cotton and rubber; imports, cotton goods, manufactures of iron and steel, furniture, mineral oils, breadstuffs and provisions.

CHILE.

President, Ramon Barros Luco; capital, Santiago. Area, 292,580 square miles. Population in 1911, 3,459,951; Santiago, 332,724; Valparaiso, 179,815; Concepcion, 55,554. Total exports in 1912, $143,710,400; imports, $125,420,500. Exports to the United States in 1914, $25,722,128; imports, $17,432,392. Chief exports, nitrate, wool, hides and leather; imports, sugar, coal, cotton goods, cashmeres, oil, galvanized iron.

COLOMBIA.

President, Dr. Jose Vincente Concha; capital, Bogota. Area, 461,606 square miles. Population in 1912, 5,472,604; Bogota, 121,257. Total exports (1912), $33,221,700; total imports, $23,964,600. Exports to the United States in 1914, $16,051,120; imports, $6,786,153. Chief exports, gold, silver and other minerals, coffee, cocoa, cattle, sugar, tobacco and rubber; imports, manufactures of iron and steel, cotton goods.

ECUADOR.

President, Gen. Leonidas Plaza; capital, Quito. Area, 116,000 square miles. Population, 1,500,000; Quito, 70,000; Guayaquil, 80,000. Total exports in 1912, $17,356,500; imports, $10,652,800. Exports to the United States in 1914, $3,595,456; imports, $2,967,759. Chief exports, coffee, cocoa, rice, sugar rubber, cabinet woods, chemicals and minerals; imports, cotton, provisions, manufactures of iron and steel, clothing and mineral oils.

PARAGUAY.

President, Edouardo Schaerer; capital, Asuncion. Area, 171,770 square miles. Population (estimated 1912), 800,000; Asuncion (1912), 80,000. Total exports in 1912, $4,235,700; imports, $5,350,500. Exports to the United States in 1914, $64,651; imports, $173,191. Chief exports, mate (or Paraguay tea), tobacco, hides, timber, oranges; imports, cotton goods, machinery and provisions.

PERU.

President, Roberto Legua; capital, Lima. Area, 722,461 square miles. Population estimated (1912) at 4,500,000; Lima, 140,884; Callao, 31,000. Total exports in 1912, $47,192,800; imports, $25,788,300. Exports to the United States in 1914, $12,175,723; imports, $7,141,252. Chief exports, cotton, coffee, sugar, cinchona, india rubber, dyes and medicinal plants; imports, woolens, cotton, machinery and manufactures of iron.

URUGUAY.

President, Dr. Blas Vidal; capital, Montevideo. Area, 72,153 square miles. Population (1912), 1,225,914; Montevideo (1914), 377,994. Total exports in 1913, $67,600,000; imports, $52,600,000. Exports to the United States in 1914, $7,715,144; imports, $5,641,266. Chief exports, animal and agricultural products; imports, manufactured articles.

VENEZUELA.

President, Alfredo Gonzales; capital, Caracas. Area, 393,976 square miles. Population (1913), 2,755,685; Caracas, 75,000. Total exports in 1913, $25,917,800; imports, $21,148,800. Exports to the United States in 1914, $9,763,069; imports, $5,401,386. Chief exports, coffee, hides, cabinet woods, rubber and chemicals; imports, machinery, manufactures of iron and steel, provisions, furniture and mineral wools.

CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

COSTA RICA.

President, Don Alfredo Gonzalez; capital, San Jose. Area, 23,000 square miles. Population (1912), 399,424; San Jose, 32,449. Total exports (1912), $10,250,000; imports, $10,435,800. Exports to the United States in 1914, $3,570,364; imports, $3,501,386. Chief exports, coffee and bananas; imports, cotton, machinery, iron and steel manufactures, woolens and worsteds.

GUATEMALA.

President, Manuel E. Cabrera; capital, Guatemala de Nueva. Area, 48,290 square miles. Population (1913), 2,119,165; of the capital, 90,000. Total exports (1912), $7,551,800; imports, $4,032,400. Exports to the United States in 1914, $4,078,612; imports, $3,601,813. Chief exports, coffee and bananas; imports, cotton and cereals.

HONDURAS.

President, Dr. Francisco Bertrand; capital, Tegucigalpa. Area, 46,250 square miles. Population (1910), 553,446; Tegucigalpa, 22,137. Total exports (1913), $3,225,000; imports, $4,319,200. Exports to the United States in 1914, $3,130,328; imports, $4,873,512. Chief exports, bananas, coffee, cattle, cocoanuts and wood; chief import, cotton.

NICARAGUA.

President, Senor Adolfo Diaz; capital, Managua. Area, 49,200 square miles. Population, 600,000; Managua, 34,872; Leon, 62,569. Total exports (1912), $3,411,209; imports, $4,966,820. Exports to the United States in 1914, $1,395,248; imports, $2,629,034. Chief exports, cattle and coffee; imports, flour, wine, beer, barbed wire, cotton goods, sewing machines, kerosene, calico and tallow.

PANAMA.

President, Dr. Belisario Parras; term expires Sept. 30, 1916. Independence of Panama declared Nov. 3, 1903; constitution adopted Feb. 13, 1904. Legislative power is vested in a national assembly composed of deputies elected by the people. The ratio of representation is one deputy for each 10,000 inhabitants. The term of office is four years. The area of the republic is 31,571 square miles and the population (1912), 426,928; city of Panama (1912), 37,505; Colon, 17,748. The exports to the United States in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, amounted to $4,509,719, and the imports to $22,678,234. The chief articles of export are bananas, rubber, coffee and pearls.

SALVADOR.

President, Carlos Melendez; capital, San Salvador. Area, 7,225 square miles. Population (1913), 1,200,000; San Salvador, 59,540. Total exports (1913), $4,468,390; imports, $6,774,859. Exports to the United States in 1914, $1,158,320; imports, $2,155,138. Chief exports, coffee, indigo, sugar, tobacco and balsams; imports, cotton, spirits, flour, iron goods, silk and yarn.

CUBA.

Government—President, Gen. Mario Menocal; vice-president, Enrique Jose Varona; terms expire May 20, 1917.

Under the constitution the legislative power is exercised by two elective bodies—the house of representatives and the senate, conjointly called congress. The senate is composed of four senators from each of the six provinces, elected for eight years by the provincial councilmen, and by a double number of electors, constituting together an electoral board.

The house of representatives is composed of one representative for each 25,000 inhabitants or fraction thereof over 12,500, elected for four years by direct vote. One-half of the members of the house are elected every two years. The salary of members of congress is $3,600 a year.

Organization of the Republic—The organization of the republic of Cuba, begun in 1900, was practically completed on the 20th of May, 1902, when the military occupation of the island by the United States came to an end and Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma was inaugurated as first president.

Area and Population—The total area of Cuba is 44,164 square miles. The population in 1913 was 2,382,990.

Population of provinces (1910):

Havana	575,266	Matanzas	260,060
Santa Clara	514,325	Pinar del Rio	254,620
Oriente	480,667	Camaguey	135,340

Population of principal cities in 1910:

Havana	319,884	Colon	52,006
Cienfuegos	70,416	Holquin	50,224
Camaguey	66,460	Pinar del Rio	50,071
Matanzas	64,385	Santa Clara	46,620
Manzanillo	54,900	Guantanamo	43,300
Santiago	53,614	Gibara	39,343

About 70 per cent of the population is white.

Imports and Exports—The total imports in 1913 amounted to $133,000,000 and the exports to $165,212,500. The imports from the United States in 1914 were valued at $68,884,428 and the exports at $131,303,794. The principal articles of export are sugar, tobacco and cigars, iron and manganese ore, fruit, coffee, cocoa, molasses and sponges; of import, animals, breadstuffs, coal and coke, iron and steel, wood, liquor, cotton, chemicals and vegetables.

HAITI.

President, Davilmar Theodore. The area of Haiti is 10,204 square miles and the population about 2,029,700. Coffee, cocoa and logwood are the leading articles sold. Total exports (1912), $17,285,485; imports, $9,876,555. Exports to the United States in 1914, $691,807; imports, $5,540,705.

SANTO DOMINGO.

President, Raymond Baez. The republic has an area of 19,325 square miles and a population (1913) of 708,000. Santo Domingo, the capital, has 22,000 inhabitants. In 1913 the exports amounted to $10,470,900 and the chief articles shipped were coffee, cocoa and mahogany; imports, $9,272,000. Exports to the United States in 1914, $3,876,834; imports, $4,917,201.

THE MONROE AND DRAGO DOCTRINES.

The "Monroe doctrine" was enunciated by President Monroe in his message to congress Dec. 2, 1823. Referring to steps taken to arrange the respective rights of Russia, Great Britain and the United States on the northwest coast of this continent, the president went on to say:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been deemed proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power. * * * We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintain it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

DRAGO DOCTRINE.

When in the winter of 1902-03 Germany, Britain and Italy blockaded the ports of Venezuela in attempt to make the latter country settle up its debts Dr. L. F. Drago, a noted jurist of Argentina, maintained that force cannot be used by one power to collect money owing to its citizens by another power. Prominence was given to the contention by the fact that it was officially upheld by Argentina and favored by other South American republics. The principle embodied has become generally known as the "Drago doctrine."

LODGE RESOLUTION.

In connection with the reported attempt of Japan to obtain land for the establishment of a naval base in Magdalena bay, on the western coast of Mexico, the senate of the United States adopted the following resolution Aug. 2, 1912:

"Resolved, That when any harbor or other place in the American continents is so situated that the occupation thereof for naval or military purposes might threaten the communications or the safety of the United States, the government of the United States could not see without grave concern the possession of such harbor or other place by any corporation or association which has such relation to another government, not American, as to give that government practical power of control for national purposes."

WORK OF UNITED STATES CENSUS BUREAU.

The bureau of the census in the department of commerce in Washington, D. C., is charged with the duty of taking periodical censuses of the population, agriculture, manufactures and mines and quarries of the United States together with such special statistics as are required by congress from time to time. The next general or decennial census will be taken in 1920. A census of electrical industries is taken every fifth year; the last one was taken in 1913 and consequently the next will be taken in 1918, for the statistics of 1917. Other regular censuses include:

Wealth, debt and taxation; taken every tenth year; latest statistics are for fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

Manufacturing industries; taken every fifth year; next report will relate to calendar year 1914.

Agriculture; taken at ten-year intervals; next census will be taken late in fall of 1915 and will relate to the crops of that year.

Religious bodies; taken every tenth year; next census will be taken in 1916.

Water transportation on coast and inland waters of the United States; taken every tenth year; next census will cover the year 1916.

The annual reports issued by the bureau include mortality and birth statistics; financial statistics of cities with a population of 30,000 or more; statistics relating to cotton production and consumption and statistics showing the amount of tobacco of various kinds on hand on April 1 and Oct. 1 of each year.

Special reports issued include studies of racial classes of population; population of metropolitan districts; Indian population; negro population; supplementary occupation statistics, embracing occupations of adults and children, occupations of women, occupations of children, occupations of the foreign born, and unemployment; fecundity of women; general statistics of cities; statistical atlas; plantation study in the southern states; age of the farmer in relation to tenure and size of farm, stability of farm population; inmates of institutions (prisoners and juvenile delinquents, paupers in almshouses, insane and feeble-mined), the blind and the deaf, and special monographs.

The present director of the census is William J. Harris of Georgia. The director is appointed by the president and receives a salary of $6,000 a year. The chief clerk is William L. Austin and the chief statisticians are: Le Grand Powers, finance and municipal statistics; William M. Stewart, manufactures; William C. Hunt, population; Cressy L. Wilbur, vital statistics; Charles S. Sloane, geographer.

NONCONTIGUOUS POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The Philippine islands were ceded to the United States by Spain Dec. 10, 1898. Maj.-Gen. Merritt was the first military governor. He was succeeded in August, 1899, by Maj.-Gen. E. S. Otis, who in turn was followed in May, 1900, by Maj.-Gen. Arthur MacArthur. The last named remained in office until July 4, 1901, when the military authority was transferred to Gen. A. R. Chaffee. By order of the president Gen. Chaffee was relieved of his duties as military governor July 4, 1902, and the office terminated. The Philippine commission was at the same time made the superior authority. Sept. 2 the islands were divided into three military departments, to be known as the department of Luzon, the department of Visayas and the department of Mindanao.

July 1, 1902, congress passed an act providing temporarily for the government of the Philippines, providing for the election by popular vote, two years after a census of the islands had been taken and published, of delegates to an assembly consisting of not more than 100 members nor less than fifty, apportioned among the provinces as nearly as possible according to population. This assembly should, together with the Philippine commission appointed by the president of the United States, exercise the legislative power heretofore exercised by the commission alone, the members of the commission acting as an upper house and the elected assemblymen as a lower house. The members of the assembly were to hold office two years and annual sessions of the legislature not exceeding ninety days in length were to be held.

The first election was held July 30, 1907, when eighty members of the legislature were chosen, the total vote being 97,803. The first session was formally opened Oct. 16 by William H. Taft, United States secretary of war, the first civil governor of the islands after they came into American possession. Sergio Osmena was elected president.

Officials and Salaries—The Philippine commission consisted in October, 1913, of Francis B. Harrison of New York, Henderson S. Martin of Kansas, Clinton L. Riggs of Maryland, Winfred T. Denison of New York, Rafael Palma, Victorino Mapa, Jaime C. de Veyra, Vicente Ilustre and Vicente Singson of the Philippines. The officers in 1913 were:

Governor-General—Francis Burton Harrison.
Vice-Governor—Henderson S. Martin.
Secretary Interior Department—Winfred T. Denison.
Secretary Finance and Justice—Victorino Mapa.
Secretary Public Instruction—Henderson S. Martin.
Secretary of Commerce and Police—Clinton L. Riggs.
Executive Secretary—Ignacio Villamon.
Auditor—Clifford H. French.
Treasurer—Jeremiah L. Manning.
Director of Education—Frank L. Crone.
Director of Posts—William T. Nolting.
Attorney-General—Ramon Avancena.
Chief Justice Supreme Court—Cayetano S. Arellano.

The governor receives $19,400 a year ($18,000 as governor general) and the other American commissioners receive $13,900 each ($9,400 being for their services as heads of departments). The commissioners not heads of departments get $6,750 each. The salaries of other leading officials are: Executive secretary, $6,750; secretary to the governor-general, $5,000; second, third and fourth executive secretaries, $4,000 each; auditor, $6,000; collector of customs, $5,400; attorney-general, $5,500; chief justice Supreme court, $10,000; associate justices, $10,000; director of education, $5,400; director of posts, $5,400; treasurer, $6,000; director of public work, $6,500; director of lands, $5,400; director of science, $5,400; director of forestry, $3,800; collector of internal revenue, $5,400; director of agriculture, $5,000; purchasing agent, $5,000; director of printing, $4,500.

Area and Population—The total land and water area of the Philippine archipelago is 832,968 square miles; land area, 115,026; population (estimated 1912), 8,460,052. The population of Manila in 1910 was 234,409. The population of the principal islands in 1903 was: Bobol, 243,148; Cebu, 592,247; Jolo, 44,718; Leyte, 357,641; Luzon, 3,798,507; Marinduque, 50,601; Mindanao, 499,634, of whom 252,940 are uncivilized; Negros, 460,776 (21,217 uncivilized); Panay, 743,646 (14,933 uncivilized); Samar, 222,690.

Products and Climate—The chief products are hemp, sugar, coffee, tobacco leaf, copra, cigars and indigo. Between 600,000 and 700,000 bales of hemp are exported annually.

The climate of the Philippine islands is considered excellent for the tropics. The mean temperature in Manila ranges from 77 in January to 83 in May. June, July, August and September are the rainy months. March, April and May the hot and dry, and October, November, December, January and February the temperate and dry.

Trade with the United States—The shipments of merchandise from the United States to the Philippines in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, amounted in value to $27,304,587, as compared with $25,384,793 in 1913. The principal articles sent were: Breadstuffs, $1,098,068; cotton manufactures, $6,706,094; iron and steel manufactures, $7,424,234; mineral oils, $1,351,724. The imports into the United States amounted in value to $18,162,312, as compared with $21,010,248 in 1913. The principal articles imported were: Unmanufactured manila, $9,713,695; sugar, $2,553,601; tobacco, $1,385,944.

Imports and Exports—The total imports of the Philippine islands in the fiscal year 1913 amounted to $56,329,533; total exports, $53,683,326.

ISLAND OF PORTO RICO.

Porto Rico, according to the decision of the United States Supreme court in the insular cases May 27, 1901, is a territory appurtenant and belonging to the United States, but not a part of the United States within the revenue clause of the constitution. The island was ceded to the United States by Spain Dec. 10, 1898, and was under military rule until the Foraker law went into effect May 1, 1900. In accordance with the third section of that act, the legislative assembly of Porto Rico having put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of government, President McKinley on the 25th of July, 1901—the anniversary of the landing of American troops on the island in 1898—proclaimed free trade between the United States and Porto Rico.

Government—Civil government, under the provisions of the Foraker act, was established May 1, 1900. The upper house consists of eleven members, six of whom are "cabinet" officers appointed by the president; the lower house is made up of thirty-five delegates elected by the people every two years. The governor, who is appointed by the president, has practically the same duties as the governor of any other territory of the United States. The present officers are: Governor, Arthur Yager; secretary, Martin Travieso; treasurer, Allan H. Richardson; commissioner of education, E. G. Bainter; attorney-general, Wolcott H. Pitkin, Jr.; auditor, J. W. Bonner; commissioner of interior, Manuel Domenech; director of labor, charities and correction, Manuel Camunas; United States district judge, Peter J. Hamilton; resident commissioner in the United States, Luis Munoz Rivera.

Area and Population—The area of Porto Rico is 3,435 square miles and the population in 1910 was 1,118,012, of which 65.5 per cent was white, 30 per cent mulatto and 4.5 per cent black. The cities having more than 5,000 inhabitants in 1910 were: San Juan, 48,716; Ponce, 35,005; Mayaguez, 16,563; Arecibo, 9,612; Aguadilla, 6,125; Yauco, 6,589; Caguas, 10,354; Guayama, 8,321.

Commerce—For the year ended June 30, 1914, the total domestic exports from Porto Rico to foreign countries were $8,675,516, and to the United States, $34,027,610. Foreign imports amounted to $3,838,419 and imports from the United States amounted to $31,754,695. Of the exports Spain took $1,368,364; Cuba, $3,087,885; France, $841,911; Germany, $496,068; Austria-Hungary, $1,601,988.

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The leading articles of export are coffee, oranges, brown sugar and tobacco.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Annexed to the United States July 7, 1898.
Created a territory June 14, 1900.
Governor—L. E. Pinkham.
Secretary—Wade W. Thayer.
Population—According to the federal census of 1910 the total population of the territory is 191,909. In 1912 it was estimated at 200,065. The only large city is Honolulu, which in 1910 had a population of 52,183.
Commerce with the United States—The total value of the shipments of merchandise from Hawaii to the United States for the twelve months ended June 30, 1914, was $40,628,200. Brown sugar was the principal item, amounting to 1,089,379,128 pounds, valued at $32,108,011. The other articles of importance were: Coffee, $657,853; fruits, $4,783,583; rice, $178,310. The total value of the shipments of merchandise from the United States to Hawaii was $25,571,169. The principal articles were: Iron, steel and machinery, $4,485,059; oils, $2,014,677; breadstuffs, $2,437,449; tobacco, $740,851; lumber and manufactures of wood, $1,383,322; wines and liquors, $780,361; meat and dairy products, $1,135,283.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

Acquired by the United States, Feb. 26, 1904.
Area, 474 square miles.
Population (1914), 37,706.
Governor—George Goethals.

TUTUILA.

Acquired by the United States January, 1900.
Area, including Manua and several other small islands, 77 square miles.
Population, about 7,200.
Merchandise shipped from the United States (1914), $188,079; to the United States (1913), $132,645.
Pango-Pango harbor acquired by United States in 1872.

GUAM.

Ceded to the United States by Spain Dec. 10, 1898.
Area, 210 square miles.
Population, about 12,250.
Merchandise shipped from United States (1914), $213.
First American Governor—Capt. R. P. Leary, U. S. N.
Governor (1914)—Capt. William J. Maxwell.

TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

Purchased from Russia in March, 1867.
Organized as a noncontiguous possession July 27, 1868.
Made a civil and judicial district June 6, 1900.
Organized as territory of Alaska by act of Aug. 24, 1912.
Capital—Juneau.
Governor—J. F. A. Strong.
Secretary—William L. Distin.
Treasurer—W. G. Smith.
Area and Population—Area, 590,884 square miles (land and water); population in 1910, 64,356, of which 25,331 were Indians.
Legislature—Senate has eight members, or two from each judicial district; house has sixteen members, or four from each judicial district; term of senators, four years; term of representatives, two years; compensation paid by government, $15 a day to each member during attendance at sessions and mileage at the rate of 15 cents a mile; sessions biennial, beginning on first Monday in March of odd numbered years; limit of regular sessions, sixty days, and of special sessions, fifteen days; delegate to congress elected on Tuesday following first Monday of November every second year, beginning with 1914.
Commerce—The total value of the shipments of domestic merchandise from the mainland of the United States to Alaska in the year ended June 30, 1914, was $21,929,460. The principal articles were: Breadstuffs, $770,645; manufactures of cotton, $699,564; eggs, $451,739; fruits and nuts, $568,316; manufactures of iron and steel, $5,044,031; leather manufactures, $355,057; meat and dairy products, $2,565,260; wines and liquors, $645,890; tobacco, $635,112; vegetables, $552,114; wood and manufactures of, $929,479; tin, manufactures of, $1,118,427; oils, $1,059,069. Total value of shipments of domestic merchandise from Alaska to the mainland, $21,480,066. The main articles were: Copper ore, $3,876,411; canned salmon, $13,264,088; other fish, $1,932,440; furs, $701,521.
Gold Shipments (1913)—From Alaska to the mainland, $12,440,118; from the mainland to Alaska, $1,155,886 in coin. The total gold and silver shipments, including foreign, to the United States were $15,935,152.

THERMOMETERS COMPARED.

There are three kinds of thermometers, with varying scales, in general use throughout the world—the Fahrenheit, Reaumur and centigrade. The freezing and boiling points on their scales compare as follows:

Thermometer.	Freezing pt.	Boiling pt.
Fahrenheit	32 degrees	212 degrees
Reaumur	zero	80 degrees
Centigrade	zero	100 degrees

The degrees on one scale are reduced to their equivalents on another by these formulas:
Fahrenheit to Reaumur—Subtract 32, multiply by four-ninths.
Fahrenheit to Centigrade—Subtract 32, multiply by five-ninths.
Reaumur to Fahrenheit—Multiply by nine-fourths, add 32.
Reaumur to Centigrade—Multiply by five-fourths.
Centigrade to Fahrenheit—Multiply by nine-fifths, add 32.
Centigrade to Reaumur—Multiply by four-fifths.

COMPARATIVE SCALES.

Centigrade to Fahrenheit.

C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.
—30 equals	—22.0	—9 equals	15.8	12 equals	53.6
—29 equals	—20.2	—8 equals	17.6	13 equals	55.4
—28 equals	—18.4	—7 equals	19.4	14 equals	57.2
—27 equals	—16.6	—6 equals	21.2	15 equals	59.0
—26 equals	—14.8	—5 equals	23.0	16 equals	60.8
—25 equals	—13.0	—4 equals	24.8	17 equals	62.6
—24 equals	—11.2	—3 equals	26.6	18 equals	64.4
—23 equals	—9.4	—2 equals	28.4	19 equals	66.2
—22 equals	—7.6	—1 equals	30.2	20 equals	68.0
—21 equals	—5.8	0 equals	32.0	21 equals	69.8
—20 equals	—4.0	1 equals	33.8	22 equals	71.6
—19 equals	—2.2	2 equals	35.6	23 equals	73.4
—18 equals	—0.4	3 equals	37.4	24 equals	75.2
—17 equals	1.4	4 equals	39.2	25 equals	77.0
—16 equals	3.2	5 equals	41.0	26 equals	78.8
—15 equals	5.0	6 equals	42.8	27 equals	80.6
—14 equals	6.8	7 equals	44.6	28 equals	82.4
—13 equals	8.6	8 equals	46.4	29 equals	84.2
—12 equals	10.4	9 equals	48.2	30 equals	86.0
—11 equals	12.2	10 equals	50.0	50 equals	122.0
—10 equals	14.0	11 equals	51.8	100 equals	212.0

Reaumur to Fahrenheit.

R.	F	R.	F.	R.	F.
—30 equals	—35.5	—9 equals	11.7	12 equals	59.0
—29 equals	—33.2	—8 equals	14.0	13 equals	61.2
—28 equals	—31.0	—7 equals	16.25	14 equals	63.5
—27 equals	—28.7	—6 equals	18.5	15 equals	65.7
—26 equals	—26.5	—5 equals	20.7	16 equals	68.0
—25 equals	—24.2	—4 equals	23.0	17 equals	70.2
—24 equals	—22.0	—3 equals	25.2	18 equals	72.5
—23 equals	—19.7	—2 equals	27.5	19 equals	74.7
—22 equals	—17.5	—1 equals	29.7	20 equals	77.0
—21 equals	—15.2	0 equals	32.0	21 equals	79.2
—20 equals	—13.0	1 equals	34.2	22 equals	81.5
—19 equals	—10.7	2 equals	36.5	23 equals	83.7
—18 equals	—8.5	3 equals	38.7	24 equals	86.0
—17 equals	—6.2	4 equals	41.0	25 equals	88.2
—16 equals	—4.0	5 equals	43.2	26 equals	90.5
—15 equals	—1.7	6 equals	45.5	27 equals	92.7
—14 equals	0.5	7 equals	47.7	28 equals	95.0
—13 equals	2.7	8 equals	50.0	29 equals	97.2
—12 equals	5.0	9 equals	52.2	30 equals	99.5
—11 equals	7.2	10 equals	54.5	50 equals	144.5
—10 equals	9.5	11 equals	56.7	100 equals	257.0

QUALIFICATIONS FOR SUFFRAGE.

Requirements for Voters in the Various States and in Alaska.	Residence required before election day.				Registration.	Excluded from voting.
	State.	County.	Town.	Precinct		
ALABAMA—Citizens of good character and understanding, or aliens who have declared intention; must show poll-tax receipt.	2 y.	1 y.	3 m	3 m	Yes.	If convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office or other penitentiary offenses, idiots or insane.
ALASKA—Citizens, male or female.	1 y.	.....	.....	30 d	.....	
ARIZONA—Male and female citizens of the United States.	1 y.	30 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Persons under guardianship, non compos mentis, insane or convicted of treason or felony.
ARKANSAS—Like Alabama, except as to "good character."	1 y.	6 m	30 d	30 d	No.	Idiots, insane, convicts until pardoned, nonpayment of poll tax.
CALIFORNIA—Citizens, male or female; naturalized for 90 days, or treaty of Queretaro.	1 y.	90 d	....	30 d	Yes.	Chinese, insane, embezzlers of public moneys, convicts.
COLORADO—Citizens, male or female: aliens who declared intention 4 months before election.	1 y.	90 d	30 d	10 d	Yes.	Persons under guardianship, insane, idiots, prisoners convicted of bribery.
CONNECTICUT — Citizens who can read English.	1 y.	.....	6 m	....	Yes.	Convicted of felony or other infamous crime unless pardoned.
DELAWARE—Citizens paying $1 registration fee.	1 y.	3 m	....	30 d	No.	Insane, idiots, felons, paupers.
FLORIDA—Citizens of the U. S.	1 y.	6 m	....	30 d	Yes.	Persons not registered, insane, convicts.
GEORGIA—Citizens who can read and have paid all taxes since 1877.	1 y.	6 m	.....	.....	(a)	Persons convicted of crimes punishable by imprisonment, insane, delinquent taxpayers.
IDAHO — Citizens, male or female.	6 m	30 d	3 m	10 d	Yes.	Chinese, Indians, insane, felons, polygamists, bigamists, traitors, bribers.
ILLINOIS—Citizens, male and female (restricted), of the U. S.	1 y.	90 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Convicts of penitentiary until pardoned.
INDIANA—Citizens, or aliens who have declared intention and resided 1 year in United States.	6 m	60 d	60 d	30 d	No.	Convicts and persons disqualified by judgment of a court, United States soldiers, marines and sailors.
IOWA—Citizens of United States.	6 m	60 d	10 d	10 d	(b)	Idiots, insane, convicts.
KANSAS — Citizens; aliens who have declared intention; women vote at general as well as school elections.	6 m	30 d	30 d	10 d	(b)	Insane, persons under guardianship, convicts, bribers, defrauders of the government and persons dishonorably discharged from service of United States.
KENTUCKY—Citizens of the U. S.	1 y.	6 m	60 d	60 d	(c)	Treason, felony, bribery, idiots, insane.
LOUISIANA — Citizens who are able to read and write, who own $300 worth of property or whose father or grandfather was entitled to vote Jan. 1, 1867.	2 y.	1 y.	....	6 m	Yes.	Idiots, insane, all crimes punishable by imprisonment, embezzling public funds unless pardoned.
MAINE—Citizens of the U. S.	3 m	3 m	3 m	3 m	Yes.	Paupers, persons under guardianship, Indians not taxed.
MARYLAND—Citizens of United States who can read.	1 y.	6 m	6 m	1 d.	Yes.	Persons convicted of larceny or other infamous crime, persons under guardianship, insane, idiots.
MASSACHUSETTS—Citizens who can read and write English.	1 y.	6 m	6 m	6 m	Yes.	Paupers (except United States soldiers), persons under guardianship.
MICHIGAN—Citizens; aliens who declared intention prior to May 8, 1892.	6 m	20 d	20 d	20 d	Yes.	Indians holding tribal relations, duelists and their abettors.
MINNESOTA — Citizens of the United States.	6 m	30 d	30 d	30 d	(d)	Treason, felony unless pardoned, insane, persons under guardianship, uncivilized Indians.
MISSISSIPPI — Citizens who can read or understand the constitution.	2 y.	1 y.	1 y.	1 y.	Yes.	Insane, idiots, felons, delinquent taxpayers.
MISSOURI—Citizens, or aliens who have declared intention not less than 1 nor more than 5 years before offering to vote.	1 y.	60 d	60 d	60 d	(e)	Paupers, persons convicted of felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor or violating right of suffrage, unless pardoned; second conviction disfranchises.
MONTANA—Citizens of U. S.	1 y.	30 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Indians, felons, idiots, insane.
NEBRASKA — Citizens, or aliens who have declared intention 30 days before election.	6 m	40 d	10 d	10 d	(b)	Lunatics, persons convicted of treason or felony unless pardoned, United States soldiers and sailors.
NEVADA — Citizens of United States.	6 m	30 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Insane, idiots, convicted of treason or felony, unamnestied confederates against the United States, Indians and Chinese.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Citizens of United States.	6 m	6 m	6 m	6 m	Yes.	Paupers (except honorably discharged soldiers), persons excused from paying taxes at own request.
NEW JERSEY—Citizens of United States.	1 y.	5 m	.....	.....	Yes.	Paupers, insane, idiots and persons convicted of crimes which exclude them from being witnesses unless pardoned.
NEW MEXICO—Male citizens U.S.	1 y.	90 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Insane, idiots, convicts and Indians not taxed.
NEW YORK—Citizens who have been such for 90 days.	1 y.	4 m	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Convicted of bribery or any infamous crime unless pardoned, betters on result of election, bribers for votes and the bribed.
NORTH CAROLINA—Citizens of United States who can read.	2 y.	6 m	....	4 m	Yes.	Idiots, lunatics, convicted of felony or other infamous crimes, atheists.
NORTH DAKOTA — Citizens, or aliens who have declared intention, and civilized Indians.	1 y.	6 m	....	90 d	(a)	Felons, idiots, convicts unless pardoned, United States soldiers and sailors.
OHIO—Citizens of the U. S.	1 y.	30 d	20 d	20 d	(b)	Idiots, insane, United States soldiers and sailors, felons unless restored to citizenship.

(a) Registration required in some counties. (b) In all cities. (c) In the cities of first, second and third class. (d) Required in cities of 1,200 inabitants or more. (e) In cities of 100,000 population or more.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR SUFFRAGE—CONTINUED.

REQUIREMENTS FOR VOTERS IN THE VARIOUS STATES.	Residence required before election day.				Registration.	Excluded from voting.
	State.	County.	Town.	Precinct		
OKLAHOMA — Citizens of the United States and native Indians	1 y.	6 m	30 d	30 d	.....	Felons, paupers, idiots and lunatics.
OREGON — White male and female citizens, or aliens who have declared intention 1 year before election.	6 m	.....	.....	.....	No..	Idiots, insane, convicted felons, Chinese, United States soldiers and sailors.
PENNSYLVANIA — Citizens at least 1 month, and if 22 years old must have paid tax within 2 yrs.	1 y.	.....	.....	2 m	Yes.	Persons convicted of some offense forfeiting right of suffrage, nontaxpayers.
RHODE ISLAND — Citizens of United States.	2 y.	.....	6 m	....	(c)	Paupers, lunatics, idiots, convicted of bribery or infamous crime until restored.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Citizens of United States who can read.	2 y.	1 y.	4 m	4 m	Yes.	Paupers, insane, idiots, convicted of treason, dueling or other infamous crime.
SOUTH DAKOTA—Citizens, or aliens who have declared intention	6 m	30 d	10 d	10 d	(d)	Persons under guardian, idiots, insane, convicted of treason or felony unless pardoned.
TENNESSEE—Citizens who have paid poll tax preceding year.	1 y.	6 m	.....	.....	(e)	Convicted of bribery or other infamous crime, failure to pay poll tax.
TEXAS — Citizens, or aliens who have declared intention 6 months before election.	1 y.	6 m	6 m	....	(f)	Idiots, lunatics, paupers, convicts, United States soldiers and sailors.
UTAH—Citizens of United States, male or female.	1 y.	4 m	....	60 d	.....	Idiots, insane, convicted of treason or violation of election laws.
VERMONT — Citizens of United States.	1 y.	3 m	3 m	3 m	Yes.	Unpardoned convicts, deserters from United States service during the war, ex-confederates.
VIRGINIA—Citizens U. S. of good understanding who have paid poll tax 3 yrs. and all ex-soldiers.	2 y.	1 y.	1 y.	30 d	Yes.	Idiots, lunatics, convicts unless pardoned by the legislature.
WASHINGTON—Citizens of United States, male or female.	1 y.	90 d	30 d	30 d	.....	Indians not taxed.
WEST VIRGINIA — Citizens of the state.	1 y.	60 d	10 d	....	No..	Paupers, idiots, lunatics, convicts, bribers, United States soldiers and sailors.
WISCONSIN — Citizens, or aliens who have declared intention.	1 y.	10 d	10 d	10 d	(a)	Insane, under guardian, convicts unless pardoned.
WYOMING—Citizens, male or female.	1 y.	60 d	10 d	10 d	Yes.	Idiots, insane, felons, unable to read the state constitution.

(a) In cities of 3,000 population or over. (b) In cities of not less than 9,000 inhabitants. (c) Non taxpayers must register yearly before Dec. 31. (d) In towns having 1,000 voters and counties where registration has been adopted by popular vote. (e) All counties having 50,000 inhabitants or over. (f) In cities of 10,000 or over.

NOTES—The word "citizen" as used in above table means citizen of the United States in all cases.

As shown in the above table women have full suffrage in Colorado, Idaho, Utah, California, Washington, Wyoming, Arizona, Kansas and Oregon. In Illinois they can vote for all officials except those specified in the state constitution. In a more or less limited form, relating to taxation and school matters, woman suffrage exists in Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont and Wisconsin.

The residence requirement is continuous residence immediately prior to election day.

CITIZENSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. (Fourteenth amendment to the constitution.)

All persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are declared to be citizens of the United States. (Sec. 1992, U. S. Revised Statutes.)

All children heretofore born or hereafter born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were or may be, at the time of their birth, citizens thereof, are declared to be citizens of the United States; but the rights of citizenship shall not descend to children whose fathers never resided in the United States. (Sec. 1993, U. S. Revised Statutes.)

Any woman who is now or may hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States and who might herself be lawfully naturalized shall be deemed a citizen. (Sec. 1995, U. S. Revised Statutes.)

Children born in the United States of alien parents are citizens of the United States.

When any alien who has formally declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States dies before he is actually naturalized the widow and children of such alien are citizens.

Children of Chinese parents who are themselves aliens and incapable of becoming naturalized are citizens of the United States.

Children born in the United States of persons engaged in the diplomatic service of foreign governments are not citizens of the United States.

Children born of alien parents on a vessel of a foreign country while within the waters of the United States are not citizens of the United States, but of the country to which the vessel belongs.

Children born of alien parents in the United States have the right to make an election of nationality when they reach their majority.

Minors and children are citizens within the meaning of the term as used in the constitution.

Deserters from the military or naval service of the United States are liable to loss of citizenship.

Any alien being a free white person, an alien of African nativity or of African descent may become an American citizen by complying with the naturalization laws.

"Hereafter no state court or court of the United States shall admit Chinese to citizenship; and all laws in conflict with this act are repealed." (Sec. 14, act of May 6, 1882.)

The courts have held that neither Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiians, Burmese nor Indians can be naturalized.

The naturalization laws apply to women as well as men. An alien woman who marries a citizen, native or naturalized, becomes a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Aliens may become citizens of the United States by treaties with foreign powers, by conquest or by special acts of congress.

In an act approved March 2, 1907, it is provided that any American citizen shall have expatriated himself when he has been naturalized in any foreign state in conformity with its laws, or when he has taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign state.

When any naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign state from which he came, or five years in any other foreign state, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and the place of his general abode shall be deemed his place of residence during said years; provided, however, that such presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, under such rules and regulations as the department of state may prescribe; and, provided also, that no American citizen shall be allowed to expatriate himself when this country is at war.

Any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband. At the termination of the marital relation she may resume her American citizenship, if abroad, by registering as an American citizen within one year with a consul of the United States, or by returning to reside in the United States, or, if residing in the United States at the termination of the marital relation, by continuing to reside therein.

Any foreign woman who acquires American citizenship by marriage to an American citizen shall be assumed to retain the same after the termination of the marital relation if she continue to reside in the United States, unless she makes formal renunciation thereof before a court having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens, or, if she resides abroad, she may retain her citizenship by registering as such before a United States consul within one year after the termination of such marital relation.

A child born without the United States, of alien parents, shall be deemed a citizen of the United States by virtue of the naturalization of or resumption of American citizenship of the parent; provided that such naturalization or resumption takes place during the minority of such child; and, provided further, that the citizenship of such minor child shall begin at the time such minor child begins to reside permanently in the United States.

All children born outside the limits of the United States, who are citizens thereof in accordance with the provisions of section 1993 of the Revised Statutes or the United States (see above), and who continue to reside outside of the United States, shall, in order to receive the protection of the government, be required, upon reaching the age of 18 years, to record at an American consulate their intention to become residents and remain citizens of the United States and shall further be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States upon attaining their majority.

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Approved June 29, 1906.

Exclusive jurisdiction to naturalize aliens resident in their districts is conferred upon the United States Circuit and District courts and all courts of record having a seal, a clerk and jurisdiction in actions in law or equity or both in which the amount in controversy is unlimited.

An alien may be admitted to citizenship in the following manner and not otherwise:

1. He shall declare on oath before the clerk of the proper court at least two years before his admission, and after he has reached the age of 18 years, that it is bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce allegiance to any foreign state or sovereignty. Such declaration shall set forth the same facts as are registered at the time of his arrival.

2. Not less than two years nor more than seven after he has made such declaration he shall file a petition, signed by himself and verified, in which he shall state his name, place of residence, occupation, date and place of birth, place from which he emigrated, name of the vessel on which he arrived; the time when and the place and name of the court where he declared his intention of becoming a citizen; if he is married, he shall state the name of his wife, the country of her nativity and her place of residence at the time the petition is filed, and if he has children, the name, date and place of birth and place of residence of each child living. The petition shall also set forth that he is not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of any body of persons opposed to organized government, and that he is not a polygamist or a believer in polygamy; that he intends to become a citizen of and to live permanently in the United States, and every other fact material to his naturalization and required to be proved upon the final hearing of his application. The petition shall be verified by the affidavits of at least two credible witnesses who are citizens. At the time of the filing of the petition there shall be also filed a certificate from the department of commerce and labor stating the date, place and manner of his arrival in the United States and the declaration of intention of such petitioner, which certificate and declaration shall be attached to and be a part of his petition.

3. He shall, before he is admitted to citizenship, declare on oath in open court that he will support the constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely renounces all allegiance to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty.

4. It shall be made apparent to the satisfaction of the court admitting any alien to citizenship that immediately preceding the date of his application he has resided continuously within the United States five years at least, and within the state or territory where such court is at the time held one year at least, and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution. In addition to the oath of the applicant, the testimony of at least two witnesses, citizens of the United States, as to the facts of residence, moral character and attachment to the principles of the constitution shall be required.

5. He must renounce any hereditary title or order of nobility which he may possess.

6. When any alien, who has declared his intention, dies before he is actually naturalized the widow and minor children may, by complying with the other provisions of the act, be naturalized without making any declaration of intention.

Immediately after the filing of the petition the clerk of the court shall give notice thereof by posting in a public place the name, nativity and residence of the alien, the date and place of his arrival in the United States and the date for the final hearing of his petition and the names of the witnesses whom the applicant expects to summon in his behalf. Petitions for naturalization may be filed at any time, but final action thereon shall be had only on stated days and in no case until at least ninety days have elapsed after the filing of the petition. No person shall be naturalized within thirty days preceding a general election within the territorial jurisdiction of the court.

No person who disbelieves in or who is opposed to organized government, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching such disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or who advocates or teaches the duty, necessity or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers of the government of the United States, or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or who is a polygamist, shall be naturalized.

No alien shall hereafter be naturalized or admitted as a citizen of the United States who cannot speak the English language. This requirement does not apply to those physically unable to comply with it; or to those making homestead entries upon the public lands of the United States.

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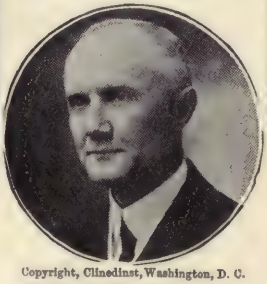

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THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET.

The National Government.

Corrected to Dec. 15, 1914.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

President—Woodrow Wilson (N. J.).....$75,000
Secretary to the President—Joseph P. Tumulty (N. J.)..... 7,500
Vice-President—Thomas R. Marshall (Ind.). 12,000
Executive Clerk—Rudolph Forster (Va.).... 5,000
Chief Clerk—T. W. Brahany (Wis.)..... 4,000

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Secretary—William J. Bryan (Neb.).....$12,000
Counselor for Department—Robert Lansing (N. Y.)..... 7,500
Assistant Secretary—John E. Osborne (Wyo.) 5,000
Second Assistant Secretary—Alvey A. Adee (D. C.)..... 4,500
Third Assistant Secretary—William Phillips (Mass.)..... 4,500
Director Consular Service—William J. Carr (N. Y.)..... 4,500
Chief Clerk—Ben G. Davis (Neb.)..... 3,000
Solicitor—Cone Johnson (Tex.)..... 5,000
Assistant Solicitors—Lester H. Woolsey (N. Y.), Fred K. Nielsen (Neb.) and William F. Kelley (Neb.)..... 3,000
Law Clerks—Henry L. Bryan (D. C.) and Joseph R. Baker (Okla.)..... 2,500
Chief of Diplomatic Bureau—Sydney Y. Smith (D. C.)..... 2,250
Chief of Consular Bureau—Herbert C. Hengstler (O.)..... 2,250
Chief of Bureau of Indexes and Archives—John R. Buck (Me.)..... 2,100
Chief of Bureau of Accounts and Disbursing Clerk—William McNeir (Mich.)..... 2,300
Chief of Bureau of Rolls and Library—John A. Tonner (O.)..... 2,100
Chief of Bureau of Appointments—Miles M. Shand (N. J.)..... 2,100
Chief of Bureau of Citizenship—Richard W. Flournoy, Jr. (Md.)..... 2,100
Translators—John S. Martin, Jr. (Pa.), and Wilfred Stevens (Minn.)..... 2,100
Private Secretary to Secretary of State—Manton M. Wyvell (N. Y.)..... 2,500
Chief of Division of Latin-American Affairs—William Heimke (Kas.)..... 4,500
Chief of Division of Far Eastern Affairs—Edward T. Williams (O.)..... 4,500
Chief of Division of Near Eastern Affairs—Albert H. Putney (Ill.)..... 3,000
Chief of Division of Information—John H. James (O.)..... 3,000
Foreign Trade Advisers—Robert F. Rose (Mont.) and William B. Fleming (Ky.).. 4,500

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary—William G. McAdoo (N. Y.).....$12,000
Secretary to the Secretary—George R. Cooksey (D. C.)..... 3,000
Assistant Secretary—William P. Malburn (Col.)..... 5,000
Assistant Secretary—Byron R. Newton (N. Y.)..... 5,000
Assistant Secretary—Andrew J. Peters (Mass.)..... 5,000
Chief Clerk—James L. Wilmeth (Ark.)..... 4,000
Chief of Appointment Division—James E. Harper (S. C.)..... 3,000
Chief of Bookkeeping and Warrants Division—Charles H. Miller (Mass.)..... 3,500
Chief of Public Moneys Division—Eugene B. Daskam (Conn.)..... 3,000
Chief of Customs Division—Frank M. Halstead (Ore.)..... 4,000
Chief of Revenue Cutter Service—E. P. Bertholf (N. J.)..... 5,000
Chief of Division of Printing and Stationery—Frederick F. Weston (Iowa)..... 2,500
Chief of Loans and Currency Division—William S. Broughton (Ill.)..... 3,500
Superintendent of Mails—S. M. Gaines (Ky.) 2,500
Chief of Secret Service Division—William J. Flynn (N. Y.)..... 4,000
Chief of Special Agents Division—Joseph W. Wheatley (D. C.).....Per diem, 12
Disbursing Clerk—Sydney R. Jacobs (Wis.) $3,000
Director Hygienic Laboratory—Surgeon Jno. F. Anderson (Va.)..... 3,000
Deputy Collector in Charge of Custom House—John D. C. Koogle (D. C.)..... 2,000

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT'S OFFICE.

Supervising Architect—Oscar Wenderoth (N. Y.)..... 6,000

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

Director—Joseph E. Ralph (Ill.)..... 6,000
Assistant Director—Frank E. Ferguson (Md.) 3,500
Superintendent Engraving Division—George U. Rose, Jr. (D. C.)..... 4,800

LIFE SAVING SERVICE.

General Superintendent—S. I. Kimball (Me.) 4,500
Assistant—Oliver M. Maxam (Ind.)..... 2,500

REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

Register—Gabe E. Parker (Okla.)..... 4,000
Assistant—John Floyd King (La.)..... 2,500

COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

Comptroller—George E. Downey (Ind.)..... 6,000
Assistant—Walter W. Warwick (Ohio)..... 4,500
Deputy Comptroller—Willis J. Fowler (Ind.) 3,000
Chief Clerk—C. M. Foree (Ky.)..... 2,500
Chief Law Clerk—Jared D. Terrell (Mich.). 2,500

AUDITORS.

Auditor for Treasury Department—William E. Andrews (Neb.)..... 4,000
Chief Clerk—Albion B. Jameson (Pa.)..... 2,250
Auditor for War Department—James L. Baity (Mo.)..... 4,000
Chief Clerk—James E. Maulding (Ill.)..... 2,250
Auditor for Interior Department—Robert W. Woolley (Va.)..... 4,000
Chief Clerk—Preston E. Northup (Pa.)..... 2,250
Auditor for Navy Department—Edward L. Luckow (Wis.)..... 4,000
Chief Clerk—Byron J. Price (Wis.)..... 2,250
Auditor for State and Other Departments—Edward D. Hearne (Del.)..... 4,000
Chief Clerk—W. W. Scott (N. C.)..... 2,250
Auditor for Postoffice Department—Charles A. Kram (Pa.)..... 5,000
Chief Clerk—Charles H. Keating (Ohio)..... 3,000

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Assistant Treasurer—(Vacant)..... 3,600
Deputy Assistant Treasurer—George Fort (Ga.)..... 3,200
Supt. National Bank Redemption Div.—E. W. Wilson (Md.)..... 3,500

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

Comptroller—John Skelton Williams (Va.). 5,000
Deputy—Thomas P. Kane (D. C.)..... 3,500

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Commissioner—William H. Osborn (N. C.). 6,500
Deputy Commissioner—Luther F. Spear (Pa.)..... 4,000
Deputy—Robert Williams, Jr. (N. Y.)..... 4,000
Deputy—George E. Fletcher (La.)..... 3,600

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

Director—(Vacancy)..... 5,000

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Surgeon-General—Rupert Blue (S. C.)..... 6,000

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary—Lindley M. Garrison (N. J.).....$12,000
Assistant Secretary—Henry S. Breckinridge (Ky.)..... 5,000
Assistant and Chief Clerk—John C. Scofield 4,000
Chief of Staff—Brig.-Gen. Hugh Scott..... 8,000
Chief Clerk—N. Hershler (Ill.)..... 2,000

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The Adjutant-General—Brig.-Gen. Henry P. McCain.
Assistants—Cols. H. O. S. Heistand, William A. Simpson, Benjamin Alvord, Eugene F. Ladd, James B. Erwin.
Chief Clerk—A. W. Slunk.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Inspector-General—Brig.-Gen. E. A. Garlington,

Assistants—Cols. J. L. Chamberlain, Charles M. O'Connor, David C. Shanks.
Chief Clerk—John D. Parker.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Judge-Advocate General—Brig.-Gen. E. H. Crowder.
Assistants—Cols. John A. Hull, George M. Dunn.
Chief Clerk and Solicitor—Lewis W. Call.

QUARTERMASTER'S CORPS.

Chief of Quartermaster's Corps—Brig.-Gen. James B. Aleshire.
Assistants—Brig.-Gens. H. G. Sharpe, C. A. Devol.
Chief Clerk—Charles P. Daly.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-General—Brig.-Gen. William C. Gorgas.
Assistants—Cols. L. M. Maus, L. Brechemin, Charles Richard, R. G. Ebert, W. H. Arthur, G. E. Bushnell, H. P. Birmingham, W. Stephenson, J. L. Phillips, G. L. Edie, William D. Crosby, C. M. Gandy, W. D. McCaw, Jefferson R. Kean.
Chief Clerk—John Wilson.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Chief of Engineers—Brig.-Gen. Dan C. Kingman.
Chief Clerk—P. J. Dempsey.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Officer in Charge—Col. William W. Harts.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Chief of Ordnance—Brig.-Gen. William Crozier.
Chief Clerk—John J. Cook.

BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS.

Chief of Bureau—Brig.-Gen. Frank McIntyre.
Chief Clerk—L. V. Carmack.

SIGNAL OFFICE.

Chief Signal Officer—Brig.-Gen. Geo. P. Scriven.
Chief Clerk—Herbert S. Flynn.

DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS.

Chief—Brig.-Gen. Albert L. Mills.
Chief Clerk—R. E. Fraile.

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Assistant Secretary—Franklin D. Roosevelt (N. Y.)..... 5,000
Aid to Secretary of Navy—Lieutenant-Commander Needham L. Jones.
Aids—Rear-Admiral Bradley A. Fiske; Capts. Albert J. Winterhalter, Augustus F. Fechteler and George R. Clark.
Chief Clerk—F. S. Curtis.

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Aid—Lieutenant-Commander Leonard R. Sargent.
Secretary—Lieut. Leonard G. Hoffman.

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Civil Engineers—E. R. Gayler, Paul L. Reed, Archibald L. Parsons, Carl A. Carlson, J. V. Rockwell.
Chief Clerk—William M. Smith.

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Chief Clerk—G. Earle Yancey.

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Assistants — Lieutenant-Commanders Frank E. Ridgely, George W. Steele, John M. Enochs.
Clerk—H. L. Ballentine.

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Astronomers—George A. Hill, John C. Hammond, H. R. Morgan.
Librarian—W. D. Horigan.

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Chief—Rear-Admiral Joseph Strauss.
Chief Clerk—E. S. Brandt.

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Chief Clerk—Michael D. Schaefer.

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Chief Clerk—Augustus C. Wrenn.

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Chief—Paymaster-General Samuel McGowan.
Assistant—Pay Inspector Thomas S. Jewett.

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Chief—Surgeon-General William C. Braisted.
Assistant to Bureau—Surgeon Richmond C. Holcomb.
Chief Clerk—Dr. W. S. Gibson.

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Medical Director—James D. Gatewood, in command.

NAVAL DISPENSARY.

Medical Inspector—Robert M. Kennedy.

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NAVAL RETIRING BOARD.

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Paymaster's Clerk—George W. Masterson.

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Assistant Quartermaster—Lieut.-Col. Charles L. McCawley.
Assistant Quartermasters—Maj. Henry L. Roosevelt, Capt. Percy F. Archer, Capt. Frank Halford.
Paymaster—Col. George Richards.

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Disbursing Clerk—George Johannes (O.).... 3,000
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Chief Division of Publications—Dan C. Vaughan (Va.)..... 2,500
Chief Division of Supplies—Francis M. Shore (O.)..... 2,500

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Chief Clerk—William L. Austin (Miss.).... 2,500

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Assistant Chief—E. A. Brand (Va.)..... 3,500
Assistant Chief—Frank R. Rutter (Md.).... 3,000

BUREAU OF STANDARDS.

Director—S. W. Stratton (Ill.)..... 6,000
Secretary—H. D. Hubbard (Ill.)..... 2,200

BUREAU OF FISHERIES.

Commissioner—Hugh M. Smith (D. C.)..... 6,000
Deputy Commissioner—Ernest Lester Jones (Va.) 3,500

BUREAU OF LIGHTHOUSES.

Commissioner—G. R. Putnam (Iowa)..... 5,000
Deputy Commissioner—J. S. Conway (Mont.) 4,000

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

Superintendent—O. H. Tittmann (Mo.)..... 6,000
Assistant—F. W. Perkins (N. J.)..... 4,000

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

Commissioner—E. T. Chamberlain (N. Y.).. 4,000
Deputy Commissioner—A. J. Tyrer (Wash.) 2,400

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE.

Supervising Inspector-General—George Uhler (Pa.)..... 4,000
Chief Clerk—D. N. Hoover, Jr. (D. C.).... 2,000

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General—A. S. Burleson (Tex.).$12,000
Chief Clerk and Superintendent—Merritt O. Chance (Ill.)..... 4,000
Private Secretary to Postmaster-General—Ruskin McArdle (Tex.)..... 2,500
Assistant to Chief Clerk—J. B. Cady (Md.) 2,000
Solicitor for the P. O. D.—William H. Lamar (Md.)..... 5,000
Assistant Attorney—J. Julian Southerland (N. C.)..... 2,750
Purchasing Agent—J. A. Edgerton (N. J.) 4,000
Chief Clerk to Purchasing Agent—William L. K. Barrett (Md.)..... 2,000
Chief Inspector—Joe P. Johnston (Mo.)..... 4,000
Chief Clerk, Division Postoffice Inspectors—John W. Johnston (N. Y.)..... 2,000
Appointment Clerk—George S. Paull (O.)... 2,000
Disbursing Clerk—William M. Mooney (O.) 2,250

OFFICE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

First Assistant Postmaster-General—Daniel C. Roper (S. C.)..... 5,000
Chief Clerk—Frank E. Frazier (Wis.)..... 2,500
Superintendent of Salaries and Allowances—John C. Koons (Md.)..... 4,000
Assistant Superintendent of Salaries and Allowances—David W. Duncan (Pa.)..... 2,250
Superintendent Division Appointments—Goodwin D. Ellsworth (N. C.)..... 3,000
Assistants Division Appointments—Simon E. Sullivan (Md.), Lorel N. Morgan (W. Va.) 2,000
Superintendent City Free Delivery Service—W. R. Spilman (Kas.)..... 3,000
Assistant Superintendent City Free Delivery Service—Charles R. Hodges (Tex.).... 2,000

OFFICE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Second Assistant Postmaster-General—Joseph Stewart (Mo.)..... 5,000
Chief Clerk—Aleyne A. Fisher (Vt.)..... 2,500
Superintendent of Railway Adjustments—Charles H. McBride (N. Y.)..... 3,000
Assistant Superintendent of Railway Adjustments—George E. Bandel (Md.)..... 2,250
Superintendent Division Miscellaneous Transportation—John McNitt, Jr. (Mich.) 2,000
General Superintendent Railway Mail Service—Alexander H. Stephens (Cal.)..... 4,000
Assistant General Superintendent Railway Mail Service—George F. Stone (N. Y.).... 3,500
Chief Clerk Railway Mail Service—Edward W. Chatterton (N. Y.)..... 2,000
Superintendent Foreign Mails—Robert L. Maddox (Ky.)..... 3,000
Assistant Superintendent Foreign Mails—Stewart M. Weber (La.)..... 2,000

OFFICE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Third Assistant Postmaster-General—Alexander M. Dockery (Mo.)..... 5,000
Chief Clerk—William J. Barrows (Mo.)..... $2,500
Superintendent of Money Order Division—Charles E. Matthews (Okla.)..... 3,500
Chief Clerk of Money Order Division—Frank H. Rainey (D. C.)..... 2,250
Superintendent Registry System—Malcolm Ferlin (N. J.)..... 2,500
Superintendent Division of Finance—William E. Buffington (Pa.)..... 2,250
Superintendent Division of Stamps—William C. Fitch (N. Y.)..... 2,750
Superintendent Classification Division—William C. Wood (Kas.)..... 2,750
Stamped Envelope Agent—Wm. W. Barre (Neb.) 2,500

OFFICE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General—Jas. I. Blakslee (Pa.)..... 5,000
Chief Clerk—Marvin M. McLean (Tex.).... 2,500
Superintendent Rural Mails—George L. Wood (Md.)..... 3,000
Assistant Superintendent Div. Rural Mails—Edgar R. Ryan (Pa.)..... 2,000
Chief Clerk Div. Rural Mails—Robert H. Prender (D. C.)..... 2,000
Superintendent of Postoffice Supplies—James B. Cook (Md.)..... 2,750
Assistant Superintendent Supplies and Topographer—David M. Hildreth (N. H.).. 2,750
Superintendent Div. of Equipment—William C. Deming (Ga.)..... 2,750
Chief Clerk Div. Equipment—J. King Pickett (Ala.)..... 2,000

POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM.

Director—Carter B. Keene (Me.)..... 5,000
Assistant Director—Charles H. Fullaway (Pa.) 2,500

OFFICE OF AUDITOR FOR POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Auditor—Charles A. Kram (Pa.)..... 5,000
Assistant and Chief Clerk—T. H. Sweeney (Minn.) 3,000
Law Clerk—Faber Stevenson (O.)..... 3,000
Expert Accountant—L. M. Bartlett (Mass.) 3,000
Chief Division of Postmaster's Accounts—J. H. Clark (Md.)..... 2,250
Division of Electrical Accounting—Louis Brehm (Ill.) chief..... 2,250
Division of Warrant Payments—D. N. Burbank (N. Y.), chief..... 2,250
Division of Card Punching—William H. Wanamaker (Minn.), chief..... 2,250
Miscellaneous Division—Charles F. Cummins (Va.), chief..... 2,250

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Secretary—William B. Wilson (Pa.).....$12,000
Assistant Secretary—Louis F. Post (Ill.)... 5,000
Chief Clerk—Robert Watson (Mass.)..... 3,000
Solicitor—John B. Densmore (Mont.)..... 5,000
Disbursing Clerk—George G. Box (N. Y.).. 3,000
Private Secretary to Secretary—Hugh L. Kerwin (Pa.)..... 2,500
Private Secretary to Assistant Secretary—Herbert A. Stevens (Mass.)..... 2,100

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

Commissioner-General of Immigration—A. Caminetti (Cal.)..... 5,000
Assistant Commissioner-General — F. H. Larned (Md.)..... 3,500

BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION.

Commissioner of Naturalization—Richard K. Campbell (Va.)..... 4,000
Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization—Raymond F. Crist (D. C.)..... 3,250

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

Commissioner of Labor Statistics—Royal Meeker (N. J.)..... 5,000
Chief Statistician and Chief Clerk—Ethelbert Stewart (Ill.)..... 3,000

CHILDREN'S BUREAU.

Chief of Bureau—Julia C. Lathrop (Ill.).... 5,000
Assistant Chief—Lewis Meriam (Mass.).... 2,400

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Attorney-General—Thomas Watt Gregory (Tex.) $12,000
Secretary to Attorney-General—John T. Suter (D. C.)..... 3,000
Solicitor-General—John William Davis (W. Va.) 10,000

Assistant to the Attorney-General—George Carroll Todd (N. Y.) $9,000
Assistant Attorney-General—Ernest Knaebel (Col.) 7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—Samuel Huston Thompson, Jr. (Col.) 7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—Samuel J. Graham (Pa.) 7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—William Wallace, Jr. (Mont.) 7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—E. Marvin Underwood (Ga.) 7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—Charles Warren (Mass.) 7,500
Solicitor for Department of Interior—Preston C. West (Okla.) 5,000
Solicitor for Department of State—Cone Johnson (Tex.) 5,000
Chief Clerk and Superintendent of Building—Charles E. Stewart (Ala.) 3,500
Disbursing Clerk—James H. Mackey (Col.) .. 2,750
Appointment Clerk—C. B. Sornborger (Vt.) 2,000
Attorney in Charge of Pardons—James A. Finch (N. Y.) 3,000
Solicitor of Treasury (Treasury Department—(Vacancy) 5,000
Assistant Solicitor—Felix A. Reeve (Tenn.) 3,000
Chief Clerk Solicitor's Office (Treasury Department)—Charles E. Vrooman (Iowa) .. 2,000
Solicitor Department of Commerce—Albert Lee Thurman (O.) 5,000
Solicitor (Department of Labor)—John B. Densmore (Mont.) 5,000
Assistant Solicitor (Department of Commerce)—Edward T. Quigley 3,000
Solicitor (Postoffice Department)—William H. Lamar (Md.) 5,000
Solicitor Internal Revenue—Ellis C. Johnson (Wash.) 5,000
Superintendent of Prisons and Prisoners—Francis H. Duchay (D. C.) 4,000
Chief Division of Investigation—Alexander B. Bielaski (Md.) 3,500
Chief of Division of Accounts—John J. Glover (O.) 2,500

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary—Franklin K. Lane (Cal.) $12,000
First Assistant Secretary—Andrieus A. Jones (N. M.) 5,000
Assistant Secretary—Bo Sweeney (Wash.) .. 4,500
Chief Clerk—James I. Parker (Ind.) 4,000
Solicitor—Preston C. West (Okla.) 5,000

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Commissioner—Clay Tallman (Nev.) 5,000
Asst. Commissioner—Chas. M. Bruce (Va.) 3,500
Chief Clerk—Frank Bond (Wyo.) 2,750

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Commissioner—Cato Sells (Tex.) 5,000
Asst. Commissioner—E. B. Meritt (Ark.).. 3,500
Second Assistant Commissioner—Charles F. Hauke (Wash.) 2,750

PENSION OFFICE.

Commissioner—Gaylord M. Saltzgaber (O.) 5,000
Deputy Com'r—Edward C. Tieman (Mo.) ... 3,600
Chief Clerk—Frank D. Byington (Md.) 2,500
Medical Referee—Thomas Featherstonhaugh (N. Y.) 3,000

PATENT OFFICE.

Commissioner—Thomas Ewing (N. Y.) 5,000
First Assistant Commissioner—James T. Newton (Ga.) 4,500
Assistant Commissioner—Robert F. Whitehead (Va.) 3,500
Chief Clerk—William F. Woolard (Ill.) 3,000

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Commissioner—Philander P. Claxton (Tenn.) 5,000
Chief Clerk—Lewis A. Kalbach (Pa.) 2,000

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Director—George Otis Smith (Me.) 6,000
Chief Clerk—Henry C. Rizer (Kas.) 2,500

RECLAMATION SERVICE.

Director—Frederick H. Newell (Pa.) 7,500
Chief Engineer—Arthur P. Davis (Kas.) ... 6,000
Chief Law Officer—Will R. King (Ore.) 6,000
Comptroller—William A. Ryan (N. Y.) 4,000
Chief Clerk—Edwin G. Paul (Pa.) 2,400

BUREAU OF MINES.

Director—Joseph A. Holmes (N. C.) 6,000
Asst. Director—Van H. Manning (Miss.) ... 4,000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Secretary—David Franklin Houston (Mo.) .. $12,000
Asst. Secretary—Carl S. Vrooman (Ill.) 5,000
Chief Clerk—Robert M. Reese (D. C.) 3,500
Private Secretary to the Secretary of Agriculture—William F. Callander (Ill.) 2,500
Private Secretary to the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture—Raym'd Evans (Ill.). 2,250
Appointment Clerk—R. W. Roberts (Ill.) .. 2,000
Solicitor—Francis G. Caffey (N. Y.) 5,000
Chief, Forest Service—Henry S. Graves (Conn.) 5,000
Chief, Weather Bureau—Charles F. Marvin, (Ohio) 5,000
Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry—A. D. Melvin (Ill.) 5,000
Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry—William A. Taylor (Mich.) 5,000
Chief, Bureau of Chemistry—Carl L. Alsberg (Mass.) 5,000
Chief, Bureau of Soils—M. Whitney (Md.) 4,000
Chief, Bureau of Entomology—L. O. Howard (N. Y.) 4,500
Chief, Bureau of Biological Survey—Henry W. Henshaw (Mass.) 3,500
Chief, Bureau of Crop Estimates—Leon M. Estabrook (Tex.) 4,000
Chief, Division of Accounts and Disbursements—A. Zappone (D. C.) 4,000
Chief, Division of Publications—Joseph A. Arnold (Ind.) 3,250
Chief, Office of Markets—Chas. J. Brand (Ill.) 4,000
Chief, Office of Information—George W. Wharton (N. Y.) 3,000
Director, Office of Experiment Stations—A. C. True (Conn.) 4,500
Director, Office of Public Roads—L. W. Page (Mass.) 4,500
Chairman Insecticide and Fungicide Board—John K. Hayward (N. Y.) 3,800
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board—Charles L. Marlatt (Kas.) 4,000

INDEPENDENT BUREAUS.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Chairman—James S. Harlan (Ill.) $10,000
Judson C. Clements (Ga.) 10,000
Edgar E. Clark (Iowa) 10,000
Balthasar H. Meyer (Wis.) 10,000
Charles C. McChord (Ky.) 10,000
Henry Clay Hall (Col.) 10,000
Winthrop M. Daniels (N. J.) 10,000
Secretary—George B. McGinty 5,000
Assistant Secretary—Alfred Holmead 3,000
Chief Clerk—Lester Sisler 2,500

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Public Printer—Cornelius Ford (N. J.) 5,500
Deputy Public Printer—H. T. Brian (Md.) 4,500
Chief Clerk—John L. Alverson (Ky.) 2,500
Private Secretary—Jos. P. O'Lone (N. J.) 2,500
Superintendent of Work—Daniel V. Chisholm (S. C.) 3,600
Superintendent of Documents—Josiah H. Brinker (Miss.) 3,500
Purchasing Agent—Edwd. S. Moores (Wis.) 3,600

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Commissioners—John A. McIlhenny (La.), president ($4,500); Charles M. Galloway (S. C.), Herman W. Craven (Wash.) 4,000
Chief Examiner—George R. Wales (Vt.) 3,500
Secretary—John T. Doyle (N. Y.) 2,500

FOURTH OF JULY CASUALTIES.

[Journal of the American Medical Association.]

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Deaths—Tetanus ...	125	67	10	6	3	3
Other causes.....	90	64	47	35	29	37
Total	215	131	57	41	32	40
One eye lost.....	36	33	26	21	22	13
Loss of legs, arms and hands.....	41	26	30	13	10	16
Loss of fingers.....	176	114	83	43	46	67
Other injuries.....	4,823	2,612	1,339	862	1,051	1,367
Total injured	5,093	2,792	1,546	947	1,131	1,466
Total casualties..	5,307	2,923	1,603	988	1,163	1,506

Total casualties in 1903, 4,449; in 1904, 4,169; in 1905, 5,176; in 1906, 5,466; in 1907, 4,412; in 1908, 5,623.

The Federal Judiciary.

SUPREME COURT.

Salaries: Chief justice, $15,000; justices, $14,500; clerk, $6,000; marshal, $4,500; reporter, $4,500.

Chief Justice—Edward D. White, Louisiana..*1910
Associate Justices—Joseph R. Lamar, Georgia.1910
Joseph McKenna, California.....1898
Oliver W. Holmes, Massachusetts.....1902
William R. Day, Ohio.....1903
Charles E. Hughes, New York.....1910
Willis Van Devanter, Wyoming.....1910
Mahlon Pitney, New Jersey.....1912
James C. McReynolds, Tennessee.....1914
Clerk—James D. Maher.....1913
Marshal—J. M. Wright, Kentucky.....1888
Reporter—C. H. Butler, New York.....1902
*Appointed associate justice, 1894.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Salaries of judges, $6,000 each; chief justice, $6,500.

Chief Justice—Edward K. Campbell, Alabama.1913
Judges—Fenton W. Booth, Illinois.....1905
Samuel S. Barney, Wisconsin.....1906
C. B. Howry, Mississippi.....1897
George W. Atkinson, West Virginia.....1906

COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS

(Acts of Aug. 5, 1909, and Feb. 25, 1910.)
Salaries: Judges, $7,000 each; marshal, $3,000, clerk, $3,500.

Presiding Judge—Robt. M. Montgomery, Mich.1910
Associate Judges—Jas. F. Smith, California..1910
Orion M. Barber, Vermont.....1910
Marion De Vries, California.....1910
George E. Martin, Ohio.....1911
Marshal—Frank H. Briggs, Maine.....1911
Clerk—Arthur B. Shelton, Dist. of Columbia..1910

CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEALS.

FIRST CIRCUIT—Judges: Mr. Justice Oliver W. Holmes; circuit judges, W. L. Putnam, Frederick Dodge, George H. Bingham; district judges, Clarence Hale, Arthur L. Brown, Edgar Aldrich, James M. Morton, Jr.

SECOND CIRCUIT—Judges: Mr. Justice Charles E. Hughes; circuit judges, E. H. Lacombe, Henry G. Ward, Alfred C. Coxe, Martin A. Knapp; district judges, Julius M. Mayer, George W. Ray, John R. Hazel, Charles M. Hough, Thomas I. Chatfield, Learned Hand, Van V. Veeder, James L. Martin, Edwin S. Thomas, Augustus N. Hand.

THIRD CIRCUIT—Judges: Mr. Justice Mahlon Pitney; circuit judges, Victor B. Woolley, Joseph Buffington, John B. McPherson; district judges, Edward G. Bradford, J. W. Thompson, John Rellstab, Charles P. Orr, Charles B. Witmer, Thomas G. Haight, Oliver B. Dickinson, W. H. Seward Thomson.

FOURTH CIRCUIT—Judges: Mr. Chief Justice Edward D. White; circuit judges, Jeter C. Pritchard, Charles A. Woods; district judges, Benjamin F. Keller, Henry G. Connor, James E. Boyd, Edmund Waddill, Jr., H. Clay McDowell, Alston G. Dayton, John C. Rose, Henry A. M. Smith.

FIFTH CIRCUIT—Judges: Mr. Justice Joseph R. Lamar; circuit judges, D. A. Pardee, A. P. McCormick, Richard W. Walker; district judges, W. T. Newman, Emory Speer, H. T. Toulmin, H. C. Niles, Aleck Boarman, Edward R. Meek, T. S. Maxey, Waller T. Burns, William I. Grubb, Rufus E. Foster, William B. Sheppard, Gordon Russell, Rhydon M. Call, Henry D. Clayton, William H. Jackson.

SIXTH CIRCUIT—Judges: Mr. Justice William R. Day; circuit judges, Arthur C. Denison, Loyal E. Knappen, John W. Warrington; district judges, Walter Evans, A. M. J. Cochran, John E. McCall, John E. Sater, Edward T. Sanford, Clarence W. Sessions, J. M. Killits, H. C. Hollister, Arthur J. Tuttle, John H. Clarke.

SEVENTH CIRCUIT—Judges: Mr. Justice James C. McReynolds; circuit judges, Francis E. Baker, William H. Seaman, C. C. Kohlsaat, Julian W. Mack; district judges, Albert B. Anderson, J. Otis Humphrey, K. M. Landis, A. L. Sanborn, Francis M. Wright, George A. Carpenter, Ferdinand A. Geiger.

EIGHTH CIRCUIT—Judges: Mr. Justice Willis Van Devanter; circuit judges, W. H. Sanborn, William C. Hook, Elmer B. Adams, Walter I. Smith, John E. Carland; district judges, William H. Munger, Smith McPherson, Page Morris, Jacob Trieber, J. A. Riner, Charles F. Amidon, John A. Marshall, Henry T. Reed, J. C. Pollock, W. H. Pope, D. P. Dyer, T. C. Munger, R. E. Campbell, J. H. Cotteral, Robert E. Lewis, Wilbur F. Booth, A. S. Van Valkenburgh, Frank A. Youmans, James D. Elliott.

NINTH CIRCUIT—Judges: Mr. Justice Joseph McKenna; circuit judges, E. M. Ross, William B. Gilbert, W. W. Morrow, William H. Hunt; district judges, O. Welburn, Sanford B. Dole, W. J. Robinson, J. A. Matthewman, C. F. Parsons, C. E. Wolverton, William C. Van Fleet, E. S. Farrington, F. S. Dietrich, R. S. Bean, E. E. Cushman, W. L. Whitney, A. G. M. Robertson, Charles F. Clemons, Frank H. Rudkin, George M. Bourquin, F. E. Fuller, Lyle A. Dickey, Jeremiah Neterer, Robert W. Jennings, Frederick M. Brown, Maurice T. Dooling, John R. Tucker, Ralph P. Quarles, Edward M. Watson, Clarence W. Ashford.

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES.

Salaries of circuit judges, $7,000 each.

FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island. Circuit judges, W. L. Putnam, Portland, Me., March 17, 1892; Frederic Dodge, Boston, Mass., July 23, 1912; George H. Bingham, Concord, N. H., June 5, 1913.

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Districts of Vermont, Connecticut, New York. Circuit judges, E. H. Lacombe, New York, N. Y., May 26, 1887; Alfred C. Coxe, New York, N. Y., June 3, 1902; Henry G. Ward, New York, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1907; Martin A. Knapp, Washington, D. C., Dec. 20, 1910; Henry Wade Rogers, Sept. 28, 1913.

THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Districts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware. Circuit judges, Joseph Buffington, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 25, 1906; John B. McPherson, Philadelphia, Pa., April 3, 1912; Victor B. Woolley, Wilmington, Del., Aug. 12, 1914.

FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Districts of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina. Circuit judges, Jeter C. Pritchard, Asheville, N. C., April 27, 1904; Charles A. Woods, Marion, S. C., June 5, 1913.

FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Districts of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Canal Zone. Circuit judges, Don A. Pardee, Atlanta, Ga., May 13, 1881; A. P. McCormick, Waco, Tex., March 17, 1892; Richard W. Walker, Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 5, 1914.

SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Districts of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee. Circuit judges, Arthur C. Denison, Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 3, 1911; John W. Warrington, Cincinnati, O., March 16, 1909; Loyal E. Knappen, Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 31, 1910.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Districts of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin. Circuit judges, Francis E. Baker, Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 21, 1902; William H. Seaman, Milwaukee, Wis., March 1, 1905; Christian C. Kohlsaat, Chicago, Ill., March 18, 1905; Julian W. Mack, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 31, 1911.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Districts of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Oklahoma. Circuit judges, W. H. Sanborn, St. Paul, Minn., March 17, 1892; William C. Hook, Leavenworth,

Kas., Nov. 17, 1903; Elmer B. Adams, St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1905; John E. Carland, Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, 1911; Walter I. Smith, Council Bluffs, Iowa, Jan. 31, 1911.

NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Districts of California, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, Alaska, Arizona, Hawaii. Circuit judges, E. M. Ross, Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 22, 1895; W. B. Gilbert, Portland, Ore., March 18, 1892; William W. Morrow, San Francisco, Cal., May 20, 1897; William H. Hunt, Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, 1911.

JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

With date of commission. Salaries, $6,000 each.

ALABAMA—Northern and Middle Districts	Henry D. Clayton	Montgomery	May	2 1914
Southern District	H. T. Toulmin	Mobile	Jan.	13, 1887
Northern District	William I. Grubb	Birmingham	May	30, 1908
ALASKA—First District	Robert W. Jennings	Juneau	May	6, 1913
Second District	John R. Tucker	Nome	Nov.	1, 1913
Third District	Frederick M. Brown	Valdez	June	17, 1913
Fourth District	(Vacancy)			
ARIZONA	William H. Sawtelle	Tucson	Aug	18, 1913
ARKANSAS—Eastern District	Jacob Trieber	Little Rock	Jan.	9, 1901
Western District	Frank A. Youmans	Fort Smith	June	20 1911
CALIFORNIA—Northern District	Maurice T. Dooling	San Francisco	July	28, 1913
Southern District	Olin Wellborn	Los Angeles	Mar.	1, 1895
	Benjamin F. Bledsoe	Los Angeles	Oct.	16, 1914
CANAL ZONE	Wm. H. Jackson	Ancon	May	1, 1914
COLORADO	Robert E. Lewis	Denver	Apr.	10, 1906
CONNECTICUT	Edwin S. Thomas	New Haven	Nov.	17, 1913
DELAWARE	Edward G Bradford	Wilmington	May	11 1897
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Seth Shepard, Ch. J.	Washington	Jan.	5, 1905
FLORIDA—Northern District	Wm. B Sheppard	Pensacola	May	20, 1908
Southern District	Rhydon M. Call	Jacksonville	Apr.	24, 1913
GEORGIA—Northern District	William T. Newman	Atlanta	Aug.	13, 1886
Southern District	Emory Speer	Macon	Feb.	18, 1885
HAWAII	A. G. M. Robertson, Ch. J.	Honolulu	May	15, 1911
IDAHO	Frank S. Dietrich	Boise	Dec.	17, 1907
ILLINOIS—Northern District	Kenesaw M. Landis	Chicago	Mar.	18, 1905
	Geo. A. Carpenter	Chicago	Jan.	11, 1910
Eastern District	Francis M. Wright	Urbana	Mar.	17, 1905
Southern District	J. Otis Humphrey	Springfield	Mar	8, 1901
INDIANA	A. B. Anderson	Indianapolis	Dec.	8, 1902
IOWA—Northern District	Henry T. Reed	Cresco	Mar.	7, 1904
Southern District	Smith McPherson	Red Oak	May	7, 1900
KANSAS	John C. Pollock	Kansas City	Dec.	1, 1901
KENTUCKY—Eastern District	A. M. J. Cochran	Maysville	Dec.	17, 1901
Western District	Walter Evans	Louisville	Mar.	3, 1899
LOUISIANA—Eastern District	Rufus E. Foster	New Orleans	Feb.	2, 1909
Western District	Aleck Boarman	Shreveport	May	18, 1881
MAINE	Clarence Hale	Portland	July	1, 1902
MARYLAND	John C. Rose	Baltimore	Apr.	4, 1910
MASSACHUSETTS	James M. Morton, Jr.	Boston	Aug.	12, 1912
MICHIGAN—Eastern District	Arthur J. Tuttle	Detroit	Aug.	6 1912
Western District	C. W. Sessions	Grand Rapids	Oct.	3, 1911
MINNESOTA	Wilbur F. Booth	Minneapolis	May	4, 1914
	Page Morris	Duluth	July	1, 1903
MISSISSIPPI—Two Districts	Henry C. Niles	Kosciusko	Jan.	11, 1902
MISSOURI—Eastern District	David P. Dyer	St. Louis	Mar.	1, 1907
Western District	A. S. Van Valkenburg	Kansas City	June	25, 1910
MONTANA	Geo. M. Bourquin	Butte	Mar.	8, 1912
NEBRASKA	William H. Munger	Omaha	Feb.	18, 1897
	T. C. Munger	Lincoln	Mar.	1, 1907
NEVADA	E. S. Farrington	Carson	Jan.	10, 1907
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Edgar Aldrich	Littleton	Feb.	20, 1891
NEW JERSEY	John Rellstab	Trenton	May	18, 1909
	Thomas G. Haight	Newark	Feb.	18, 1914
NEW MEXICO	William H. Pope	Santa Fe	Feb.	20, 1912
NEW YORK—Northern District	George W. Ray	Norwich	Dec.	8, 1902
Southern District	Julius M. Mayer	New York city	Feb.	26, 1912
	Augustus N. Hand	New York city	Sept,	30, 1914
	Charles M. Hough	New York city	June	27, 1906
	Learned Hand	New York city	Apr.	26, 1909
Eastern District	Thos. I. Chatfield	Brooklyn	Jan.	9, 1907
	Van V. Veeder	Brooklyn	Jan.	26, 1911
Western District	John R. Hazel	Buffalo	June	5, 1900
NORTH CAROLINA—Eastern District	Henry G. Connor	Wilson	May	25, 1909
Western District	James E. Boyd	Greensboro	Jan.	9, 1901
NORTH DAKOTA	Charles F. Amidon	Fargo	Feb.	18, 1897
OHIO—Northern District	John H. Clarke	Cleveland	July	21, 1914
	John M. Killits	Toledo	June	24, 1910
Southern District	H. C. Hollister	Cincinnati	Mar.	7, 1910
	John E. Sater	Columbus	May	30, 1908
OKLAHOMA—Eastern District	Ralph E. Campbell	Muskogee	Jan.	13, 1908
Western District	John H. Cotteral	Guthrie	Jan.	13, 1908
OREGON	C. E. Wolverton	Portland	Jan.	10, 1906
	Robert S. Bean	Portland	Apr.	28, 1909
PENNSYLVANIA—Eastern District	Oliver B. Dickinson	Philadelphia	April	28, 1914
	J. Whitaker Thompson	Philadelphia	July	16, 1912
Middle District	Charles B. Witmer	Sunbury	May	2, 1911
Western District	W. H. S. Thompson	Pittsburgh	July	21, 1914
	Charles P. Orr	Pittsburgh	Apr.	8, 1909
PORTO RICO	Jose C. Hernandez, Ch. J.	San Juan	Apr.	9 1909
RHODE ISLAND	Arthur L. Brown	Providence	Oct.	15, 1896
SOUTH CAROLINA	Henry A. M Smith	Charleston	June	7, 1911
SOUTH DAKOTA	James D. Elliott	Sioux Falls	June	7, 1911

TENNESSEE—Eastern and Middle Districts...	Edward T. Sanford.....	Knoxville.....	May	18, 1908
Western District.....	John E. McCall.....	Memphis.....	Jan.	17, 1905
TEXAS—Eastern District.....	Gordon Russell.....	Tyler.....	June	6, 1910
Western District.....	Thomas S. Maxey.....	Austin.....	June	25, 1888
Northern District.....	Edw. R. Meek.....	Dallas.....	Feb.	15, 1899
Southern District.....	Walter T. Burns.....	Houston.....	July	1, 1902
UTAH.....	John A. Marshall.....	Salt Lake City.....	Feb.	4, 1896
VERMONT.....	Jas. L. Martin.....	Brattleboro.....	Mar.	16, 1906
VIRGINIA—Eastern District.....	Edmund Waddill, Jr.....	Richmond.....	Mar.	22, 1898
Western District.....	H. Clay McDowell.....	Bigstone Gap.....	Dec.	18, 1901
WASHINGTON—Western District.....	Edward E. Cushman.....	Tacoma.....	May	1, 1912
	Jeremiah Neterer.....	Seattle.....	July	21, 1913
Eastern District.....	Frank H. Rudkin.....	Spokane.....	Jan.	31, 1911
WEST VIRGINIA—Northern District.....	Alston G. Dayton.....	Philippi.....	Mar.	14, 1905
Southern District.....	Benjamin F. Keller.....	Bramwell.....	July	1, 1901
WISCONSIN—Eastern District.....	Ferdinand A. Geiger.....	Milwaukee.....	Mar.	20, 1912
Western District.....	A. L. Sanborn.....	Madison.....	Jan.	9, 1905
WYOMING.....	John A. Riner.....	Cheyenne.....	Sept.	22, 1890

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Alabama—Northern district, Robert N. Bell, Birmingham; middle district, Thomas D. Samford, Montgomery; southern district, Alexander D. Pitts, Mobile.
Alaska—First division, John J. Reagan, Juneau; second division, F. M. Saxton, Nome; third division, William N. Spence, Valdez; fourth division, R. F. Roth, Fairbanks.
Arizona—Thomas A. Flynn, Phœnix.
Arkansas—Eastern district, William H. Martin, Little Rock; western district, J. V. Bourland, Fort Smith.
California—Northern district, John W. Preston, San Francisco; southern district, Albert Schoonover, Los Angeles.
Canal Zone—William K. Jackson, Jr., Ancon.
Colorado—Harry B. Tedrow, Denver.
Connecticut—Frederick A. Scott, Hartford.
Delaware—John P. Nields, Wilmington.
District of Columbia—John E. Laskey, Washington.
Florida—Northern district, Edward C. Love, Pensacola; southern district, Herbert S. Phillips, Jacksonville.
Georgia—Northern district, Hooper Alexander, Atlanta; southern district, Earl M. Donalson, Macon.
Hawaii—Jeff McCarn, Honolulu.
Idaho—James L. McClear, Boise.
Illinois—Northern district, Charles F. Clyne, Chicago; eastern district, Charles A. Karch, Danville; southern district, Edward C. Knotts, Springfield.
Indiana—Frank C. Dailey, Indianapolis.
Iowa—Northern district, Frank A. O'Connor, Sioux City; southern district, Claude R. Porter, Des Moines.
Kansas—Fred Robertson, Topeka.
Kentucky—Western district, Perry B. Miller, Louisville; eastern district, Thomas D. Slattery, Covington.
Louisiana—Eastern district, Walter Guion, New Orleans; western district, George W. Jack, Shreveport.
Maine—Stephen C. Perry, Portland.
Maryland—John P. Hill, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—George W. Anderson, Boston.
Michigan—Eastern district, Clyde I. Webster, Detroit; western district, Myron H. Walker, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota—Alfred Jaques, St. Paul.
Mississippi—Northern district, Wilson S. Hill, Oxford; southern district, Robert C. Lee, Vicksburg.
Missouri—Eastern district, Arthur L. Oliver, St. Louis; western district, Francis M. Wilson, Kansas City.
Montana—Burton K. Wheeler, Helena.
Nebraska—Francis S. Howell, Omaha.
Nevada—William Woodburn, Jr., Carson City.
New Hampshire—Fred H. Brown, Concord.
New Jersey—J. Warren Davis, Trenton.
New Mexico—Summers Burkhart, Albuquerque.
New York—Northern district, John H. Gleason, Binghamton; southern district, H. Snowden Marshall, New York city; eastern district, William J. Youngs, Brooklyn; western district, John Lord O'Brian, Buffalo.
North Carolina—Eastern district, Francis D. Winston, Raleigh; western district, William C. Hammer, Winston.
North Dakota—Melvin A. Hildreth, Fargo.
Ohio—Northern district, Ulysses G. Denman, Cleveland; southern district, Sherman T. McPherson, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma—Eastern district, D. Hayden Linebaugh, Muskogee; western district, Isaac D. Taylor, Guthrie.
Oregon—Clarence L. Reames, Portland.
Pennsylvania—Eastern district, Francis F. Kane, Philadelphia; middle district, Rogers L. Burnett, Scranton; western district, Edwin L. Humes, Pittsburgh.
Porto Rico—William N. Landers, San Juan.
Rhode Island—Harvey A. Baker, Providence.
South Carolina—Francis H. Weston, Charleston.
South Dakota—Robert P. Stewart, Sioux Falls.
Tennessee—Eastern district, Lewis M. Coleman, Knoxville; middle district, Lee Douglas, Nashville; western district, Hubert F. Fisher, Memphis.
Texas—Eastern district, Clarence Merritt, Paris; northern district, James C. Wilson, Dallas; western district, J. L. Camp, San Antonio; southern district, John E. Green, Jr., Houston.
Utah—William W. Ray, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Alex. Dunnett, Burlington.
Virginia—Eastern district, Richard H. Mann, Richmond; western district, Richard E. Byrd, Roanoke.
Washington—Western district, Clay Allen, Seattle; eastern district, Francis A. Garrecht, Spokane.
West Virginia—Northern district, Stuart W. Walker, Parkersburg; southern district, William G. Barnhart, Huntington.
Wisconsin—Eastern district, Guy D. Goff, Milwaukee; western district, John A. Aylward, Madison.
Wyoming—Charles L. Rigdon, Cheyenne.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Alabama—Northern district, Henry A. Skeggs, Birmingham; middle district, McDuffie Cain, Montgomery; southern district, Christopher G. Gewin, Mobile.
Alaska—First division, Harry A. Bishop, Juneau; second division, Emmet R. Jordan, Nome; third division, F. R. Brenneman, Valdez; fourth division, Lewis T. Erwin, Fairbanks.
Arizona—Joseph P. Dillon, Tucson.
Arkansas—Eastern district, A. G. Walls, Little Rock; western district, John H. Parkes, Fort Smith.
California—Northern district, James B. Holohan, San Francisco; southern district, Charles T. Walton, Los Angeles.
Canal Zone—William Howard May, Culebra.
Colorado—Dewey C. Bailey, Denver.
Connecticut—Sidney E. Hawley, Hartford.
Delaware—George L. Townsend, Wilmington.
District of Columbia—Maurice Splain, Washington.
Florida—Northern district, James B. Perkins, Pensacola; southern district, J. C. Brown, Tampa.

Georgia—Northern district, Howard Thompson, Atlanta; southern district, Joseph F. Davis, Macon.
Hawaii—Jerome J. Smiddy, Honolulu.
Idaho—Thomas B. Martin, Boise.
Illinois—Northern district, John J. Bradley, Chicago; eastern district, Cooper Stout, Danville; southern district, Vincent Y. Dallman, Springfield.
Indiana—Mark Storen, Indianapolis.
Iowa—Northern district, E. R. Moore, Dubuque; southern district, Nicholas F. Reed, Des Moines.
Kansas—Otho T. Wood, Topeka.
Kentucky—Western district, Edgar H. James, Louisville; eastern district, Robert C. Ford, Covington.
Louisiana—Eastern district, Frank M. Miller, New Orleans; western district, Ben Ingouf, Shreveport.
Maine—John S. P. H. Wilson, Portland.
Maryland—George W. Padgett, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Guy Murchie, Boston.
Michigan—Eastern district, Henry Behrendt, Detroit; western district, Nicholas J. Whelan, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota—William H. Grimshaw, St. Paul.
Mississippi—Northern district, W. S. Vardaman, Oxford; southern district, John G. Cashman, Jackson.
Missouri—Eastern district, John F. Lynch, St. Louis; western district, Henry C. Miller, Kansas City.
Montana—William Lindsay, Helena.
Nebraska—William P. Warner, Omaha.
Nevada—A. B. Gray, Carson City.
New Hampshire—Charles J. O'Neill, Concord.
New Jersey—Albert Bollschweiler, Trenton.
New Mexico—Andrew H. Hudspeth, Santa Fe.
New York—Northern district, D. F. Breitenstein, Utica; southern district, William Henkel, New York city; eastern district, Charles J. Haubert, Brooklyn; western district, Henry L. Fassett, Elmira.
North Carolina—Eastern district, W. T. Dortch, Raleigh; western district, Charles A. Webb, Asheville.
North Dakota—Stephen J. Doyle, Fargo.
Ohio—Northern district, Charles W. Lapp, Cleveland; southern district, Eugene L. Lewis, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma—Western district, John Q. Newell, Oklahoma City; eastern district, A. B. Enloe, Jr., Muskogee.
Oregon—John Montag, Portland.
Pennsylvania—Eastern district, Frank J. Noonan, Philadelphia; middle district, James S. Magee, Scranton; western district, Joseph Howley, Pittsburgh.
Porto Rico—Harry S. Hubbard, San Juan.
Rhode Island—John J. Richards, Providence.
South Carolina—James L. Sims, Charleston.
South Dakota—Thomas W. Taubman, Sioux Falls.
Tennessee—Eastern district, J. R. Thompson, Knoxville; middle district, John W. Overall, Nashville; western district, J. Sam Johnson, Memphis.
Texas—Eastern district, Benjamin F. Sherrill, Sherman; northern district, William J. McDonald, Dallas; western district, John H. Rogers, San Antonio; southern district, Jacob A. Herring, Galveston.
Utah—Aquila Nebeker, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Arthur P. Carpenter, Rutland.
Virginia—Eastern district, John G. Saunders, Norfolk; western district, T. G. Burch, Staunton.
Washington—Eastern district, James E. McGovern, Spokane; western district, John M. Boyle, Tacoma.
West Virginia—Northern district, Clarence E. Smith, Parkersburg; southern district, William Osborne, Huntington.
Wisconsin—Eastern district, H. A. Weil, Milwaukee; western district, Rockwell J. Flint, Madison.
Wyoming—Daniel F. Hudson, Cheyenne.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE.

CONGRESS.	Years.	Name.	State.	Born	Died	CONGRESS.	Years.	Name.	State.	Born	Died
1.....	1789-91	F. A. Muhlenberg....	Pa.....	1750	1801	29.....	1845-47	J. W. Davis.....	Ind....	1799	1850
2.....	1791-93	J. Trumbull.....	Conn..	1740	1809	30.....	1847-49	R. C. Winthrop.....	Mass..	1809	1894
3.....	1793-95	F. A. Muhlenberg....	Pa.....	1750	1801	31.....	1849-51	Howell Cobb.....	Ga.....	1815	1868
4-5.....	1795-99	Jonathan Dayton.....	N. J...	1760	1824	32-33...	1851-55	Linn Boyd.....	Ky....	1800	1859
6.....	1799-01	Theodore Sedgwick..	Mass..	1746	1813	34.....	1855-57	N. P. Banks.....	Mass..	1816	1894
7-9.....	1801-07	Nathaniel Macon.....	N. C....	1757	1837	35.....	1857-59	James L. Orr.....	S. C. ..	1822	1873
10-11...	1807-11	J. B. Varnum.....	Mass..	1750	1821	36.....	1859-61	W. Pennington.....	N. J. ..	1796	1862
12-13...	1811-14	Henry Clay	Ky....	1777	1852	37.....	1861-63	G. A. Grow.....	Pa.....	1823	1907
13.....	1814-15	Langdon Cheves.....	S. C. ..	1776	1857	38-40...	1863-69	S. Colfax.....	Ind.. .	1823	1885
14-16...	1815-20	Henry Clay	Ky....	1777	1852	41-43...	1869-75	J. G. Blaine.....	Me	1830	1893
16.....	1820-21	J. W. Taylor.....	N. Y...	1784	1854	44.....	1875-76	M. C. Kerr.....	Ind....	1827	1876
17.....	1821-23	P. P. Barbour.....	Va....	1783	1841	44-46...	1876-81	S. J. Randall.....	Pa.....	1828	1890
18.....	1823-25	Henry Clay	Ky....	1777	1852	47.....	1881-83	J. W. Keifer.....	O.	1836	....
19.....	1825-27	J. W. Taylor.....	N. Y...	1784	1854	48-50...	1883-89	J. G. Carlisle.....	Ky....	1835	1910
20-23...	1827-34	A. Stevenson	Va....	1784	1857	51.....	1889-91	Thomas B. Reed.....	Me....	1839	1902
23.....	1834-35	John Bell	Tenn..	1797	1869	52-53...	1891-95	C. F. Crisp.....	Ga.....	1845	1896
24-25...	1835-39	James K. Polk.....	Tenn..	1795	1849	54-55...	1895-99	Thomas B. Reed.....	Me....	1839	1902
26.....	1839-41	R. M. T. Hunter.....	Va....	1809	1887	56-57...	1899-03	D. B. Henderson....	Iowa..	1840	1906
27.....	1841-43	John White	Ky....	1805	1845	58-61...	1903-11	J. G. Cannon.....	Ill.....	1836	....
28.....	1843-45	J. W. Jones.....	Va....	1805	1848	62	1911-14	Champ Clark	Mo.....	1850	....

ASSASSINATION OF JEAN JAURES.

Jean Leon Jaures, noted as a socialist leader and orator, was assassinated Friday evening, July 31, 1914, as he was dining in a small restaurant near the bourse in Paris, France. He was shot dead by Raoul Villain, 29 years of age and son of a clerk of the civil court in Reims. The assassin on being arrested said he committed the act because Jaures had betrayed France in leading the campaign against the three year military law. Occurring as it did in the midst of the excitement over war preparations throughout Europe the murder caused a sensation, particularly as the victim had been laboring energetically to make war impossible.

M. Jean Jaures was born in 1859 at Castres and in 1885 entered politics as a conservative republican. In 1889 he became a socialist and later as a member of the chamber of deputies acquired wide fame as the leader of his party and as an opponent of war.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Capital punishment prevails in all of the states of the union except Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Washington and Wisconsin. In Michigan the only crime punishable by death is treason. The death penalty was abolished in the state of Washington in 1913. It was abolished in Iowa in 1872 and restored in 1878. It was also abolished in Colorado in 1897, but was restored in 1901. Hanging is the ordinary mode of execution, but in Indiana, New York, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Virginia electrocution is the legal method. In Nevada hanging or shooting is optional with the condemned.

Sixty-Third Congress.

From March 4, 1913, to March 3, 1915.

SENATE.

President, Thomas R. Marshall, vice-president of the United States; compensation, $12,000 a year.
Democrats, 53; republicans, 42; progressive, 1. Compensation of senators, $7,500 a year.

ALABAMA.

Frank S. White, Dem.....Birmingham..1915
John H. Bankhead, Dem.....Jasper..1919

ARIZONA.

Henry F. Ashurst, Dem.....Prescott..1917
Marcus A. Smith, Dem.....Tucson..1915

ARKANSAS.

James P. Clarke, Dem.....Little Rock..1915
Joseph T. Robinson, Dem.....Lonoke..1919

CALIFORNIA.

George C. Perkins, Rep.....Oakland..1917
John D. Works, Rep.....Los Angeles..1917

COLORADO.

John F. Shafroth, Dem.....Denver..1919
Charles S. Thomas, Dem.....Denver..1915

CONNECTICUT.

Frank B. Brandegee, Rep.....New London..1915
George P. McLean, Rep.....Simsbury..1917

DELAWARE.

Henry A. du Pont, Rep.....Winterthur..1917
Willard Saulsbury, Dem.....Wilmington..1919

FLORIDA.

Duncan U. Fletcher, Dem.....Jacksonville..1915
Nathan P. Bryan, Dem.....Jacksonville..1917

GEORGIA.

Hoke Smith, Dem.....Atlanta..1915
William S. West, Dem.....Valdosta..1919

IDAHO.

James H. Brady, Rep.....Pocatello..1915
William E. Borah, Rep.....Boise..1919

ILLINOIS.

J. Hamilton Lewis, Dem.....Chicago..1919
Lawrence Y. Sherman, Rep.....Springfield..1915

INDIANA.

Benjamin F. Shively, Dem.....South Bend..1915
John W. Kern, Dem.....Indianapolis..1917

IOWA.

Albert B. Cummins, Rep.....Des Moines..1915
William S. Kenyon, Rep.....Fort Dodge..1919

KANSAS.

Joseph L. Bristow, Rep.....Salina..1915
William H. Thompson, Dem....Garden City..1919

KENTUCKY.

Johnson N. Camden, Dem.....Versailles..1915
Ollie M. James, Dem.....Marion..1919

LOUISIANA.

John R. Thornton, Dem.....Alexandria..1915
Joseph E. Ransdell, Dem...Lake Providence..1919

MAINE.

Charles F. Johnson, Dem.....Waterville..1917
Edwin C. Burleigh, Rep.....Augusta..1919

MARYLAND.

John Walter Smith, Dem.....Snow Hill..1915
Blair Lee, Dem.....Silver Springs..1917

MASSACHUSETTS.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Rep.....Nahant..1917
John W. Weeks, Rep.....West Newton..1919

MICHIGAN.

Charles E. Townsend, Rep.....Jackson..1917
William A. Smith, Rep.....Grand Rapids..1919

MINNESOTA.

Moses E. Clapp, Rep.....St. Paul..1917
Knute Nelson, Rep.....Alexandria..1919

MISSISSIPPI.

John Sharp Williams, Dem.....Benton..1917
James K. Vardaman, Dem.....Jackson..1919

MISSOURI.

William J. Stone, Dem.....St. Louis..1915
James A. Reed, Dem.....Kansas City..1917

MONTANA.

Henry L. Myers, Dem.....Hamilton..1917
Thomas J. Walsh, Dem.....Helena..1919

NEBRASKA.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Dem.....Omaha..1917
George W. Norris, Rep.....McCook..1919

NEVADA.

Francis G. Newlands, Dem.....Reno..1915
Key Pittman, Dem.....Tonopah..1917

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Jacob H. Gallinger, Rep.....Concord..1915
Henry F. Hollis, Dem.....Concord..1919

NEW JERSEY.

James E. Martine, Dem.....Plainfield..1917
William Hughes, Dem.....Paterson..1919

NEW MEXICO.

Thomas B. Catron, Rep.....Santa Fe..1917
Albert B. Fall, Rep.....Three Rivers..1919

NEW YORK.

Elihu Root, Rep.....New York..1915
James A. O'Gorman, Dem.....New York..1917

NORTH CAROLINA.

Lee S. Overman, Dem.....Salisbury..1915
F. M. Simmons, Dem.....Newbern..1919

NORTH DAKOTA.

Porter J. McCumber, Rep.....Wahpeton..1917
Asle J. Gronna, Rep.....Lakota..1915

OHIO.

Theodore E. Burton, Rep.....Cleveland..1915
Atlee Pomerene, Dem.....Canton..1917

OKLAHOMA.

Thomas P. Gore, Dem.....Lawton..1915
Robert L. Owen, Dem.....Muskogee..1919

OREGON.

George E. Chamberlain, Dem.....Portland..1915
Harry Lane, Dem.....Portland..1919

PENNSYLVANIA.

Boies Penrose, Rep.....Philadelphia..1915
George T. Oliver, Rep.....Pittsburgh..1917

RHODE ISLAND.

Henry F. Lippitt, Rep.....Providence..1917
Le Baron B. Colt, Rep.....Bristol..1919

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Ellison D. Smith, Dem.....Florence..1915
Benjamin R. Tillman, Dem.....Trenton..1919

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Coe I. Crawford, Rep.....Huron..1915
Thomas Sterling, Rep.....Vermilion..1919

TENNESSEE.

Luke Lea, Dem.....Nashville..1917
John K. Shields, Dem.....Knoxville..1919

TEXAS.

Charles A. Culberson, Dem.....Dallas..1917
Morris Sheppard, Dem.....Texarkana..1919

UTAH.

Reed Smoot, Rep.....Provo City..1915
George Sutherland, Rep.....Salt Lake City..1917

VERMONT.

William P. Dillingham, Rep.....Montpelier..1915
Carroll S. Page, Rep.....Hyde Park..1917

VIRGINIA.

Claude A. Swanson, Dem.....Chatham..1917
Thomas S. Martin, Dem.....Charlottesville..1919

WASHINGTON.

Wesley L. Jones, Rep.....North Yakima..1915
Miles Poindexter, Prog.....Spokane..1917

WEST VIRGINIA.

William E. Chilton, Dem.....Charleston..1917
Nathan Goff, Rep.....Clarksburg..1919

WISCONSIN.

Isaac Stephenson, Rep.....Marinette..1915
Robert M. LaFollette, Rep.....Madison..1917

WYOMING.

Clarence D. Clark, Rep.....Evanston..1917
Francis E. Warren, Rep.....Cheyenne..1919

OFFICERS OF SENATE.

President.....Thomas R. Marshall, Indiana
President Pro Tempore..James P. Clarke, Arkansas
Secretary...James Marion Baker, South Carolina
Sergeant at Arms...Charles P. Higgins, Missouri

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Democrats, 289; republicans, 128; progressives, 15; independent, 1; vacancies, 2; total, 435. Asterisk (*) after name indicates that member served in 62d congress. †At large. Speaker, Champ Clark of Missouri; compensation of speaker, $12,000; of other members of house, $7,500 a year.

ALABAMA.

John W. Abercrombie,† Dem.....Tuscaloosa
1. George W. Taylor,* Dem.....Demopolis
2. S. H. Dent,* Dem.....Montgomery
3. W. O. Mulkey, Dem.....Geneva
4. Frederick L. Blackmon,* Dem.....Anniston
5. James Thomas Heflin,* Dem.....Lafayette
6. Richmond P. Hobson,* Dem.....Greensboro
7. John L. Burnett,* Dem.....Gadsden
8. Christopher C. Harris, Dem.....Decatur
9. Oscar W. Underwood,* Dem.....Birmingham

ARIZONA.

Carl Hayden,*† Dem.....Phœnix

ARKANSAS.

1. T. H. Caraway, Dem.....Jonesboro
2. W. A. Oldfield,* Dem.....Batesville
3. John C. Floyd,* Dem.....Harrison
4. Otis T. Wingo, Dem.....DeQueen
5. H. M. Jacoway,* Dem.....Dardanelle
6. Samuel M. Taylor, Dem.....Pine Bluff
7. William S. Goodwin,* Dem.....Warren

CALIFORNIA.

1. William Kent, Ind.....Kentland
2. John E. Baker, Dem.....Alturas
3. Charles F. Curry, Rep.....Sacramento
4. Julius Kahn,* Rep.....San Francisco
5. John I. Nolan, Prog, Rep.....San Francisco
6. Joseph R. Knowland,* Rep.....Alameda
7. Denver S. Church, Dem.....Fresno
8. Everis A. Hayes,* Rep.....San Jose
9. Charles W. Bell, Prog, Rep.....Pasadena
10. William D. Stephens,* Prog, Rep. Los Angeles
11. William Kettner, Dem.....San Diego

COLORADO.

Edward E. Taylor,*† Dem..Glenwood Springs
Edward Keating,† Dem.....Pueblo
1. George J. Kindel, Dem.....Denver
2. H. H. Seldomridge, Dem.....Colorado Springs

CONNECTICUT.

1. Augustine Lonergan, Dem.....Hartford
2. Bryan F. Mahan, Dem.....New London
3. Thomas L. Reilly,* Dem.....Meriden
4. Jeremiah Donovan, Dem.....South Norwalk
5. William Kennedy, Dem.....Naugatuck

DELAWARE.

Franklin Brockson,† Dem.....Clayton

FLORIDA.

Claude L'Engle,† Dem.....Jacksonville
1. Stephen M. Sparkman,* Dem.....Tampa
2. Frank Clark,* Dem.....Gainesville
3. Emmett Wilson, Dem.....Pensacola

GEORGIA.

1. Charles C. Edwards,* Dem.....Savannah
2. Frank Park, Dem.....Sylvester
3. Charles R. Crisp, Dem.....Americus
4. W. C. Adamson,* Dem.....Carrollton
5. William Schley Howard,* Dem.....Decatur
6. Charles L. Bartlett,* Dem.....Macon
7. Gordon Lee,* Dem.....Chickamauga
8. Samuel J. Tribble,* Dem.....Athens
9. Thomas M. Bell,* Dem.....Gainesville
10. Carl Vinson, Dem.....Milledgeville
11. John R. Walker, Dem.....Valdosta
12. Dudley M. Hughes,* Dem.....Danville

IDAHO.

Addison T. Smith,† Rep.....Twin Falls
Burton L. French,*† Rep.....Moscow

ILLINOIS.

Lawrence B. Stringer,† Dem.....Lincoln
William Elza Williams,† Dem.....Pittsfield
1. Martin B. Madden,* Rep.....Chicago
2. James R. Mann,* Rep.....Chicago
3. George E. Gorman, Dem.....Chicago
4. (Vacancy).....Chicago
5. Adolph J. Sabath,* Dem.....Chicago
6. James McAndrews, Dem.....Chicago
7. Frank Buchanan,* Dem.....Chicago
8. Thomas Gallagher,* Dem.....Chicago
9. Fred A. Britten, Rep.....Chicago
10. Charles M. Thomson, Prog.....Chicago
11. Ira C. Copley,* Rep.....Aurora
12. William H. Hinebaugh, Prog.....Ottawa
13. John C. McKenzie,* Rep.....Elizabeth
14. Clyde H. Tavenner, Dem.....Cordova
15. Stephen A. Hoxworth, Dem.....Rapatee
16. Claude U. Stone,* Dem.....Peoria
17. Louis FitzHenry, Dem.....Bloomington
18. Frank T. O'Hair, Dem.....Paris
19. Charles M. Borchers, Dem.....Decatur
20. Henry T. Rainey,* Dem.....Carrollton
21. James M. Graham,* Dem.....Springfield
22. William N. Baltz, Dem.....Millstadt
23. Martin D. Foster,* Dem.....Olney
24. H. Robert Fowler,* Dem.....Elizabethtown
25. Robert P. Hill, Dem.....Marion

INDIANA.

1. Charles Lieb, Dem.....Rockport
2. William A. Cullop,* Dem.....Vincennes
3. William E. Cox,* Dem.....Jasper
4. Lincoln Dixon,* Dem.....North Vernon
5. Ralph W. Moss,* Dem.....Brazil
6. Finley H. Gray,* Dem.....Connersville
7. Charles A. Korbly,* Dem.....Indianapolis
8. John A. M. Adair,* Dem.....Portland
9. Martin A. Morrison,* Dem.....Frankfort
10. John B. Peterson, Dem.....Crown Point
11. George W. Rauch,* Dem.....Marion
12. Cyrus Cline,* Dem.....Angola
13. Henry A. Barnhart,* Dem.....Rochester

IOWA.

1. Charles A. Kennedy,* Rep.....Montrose
2. Henry Vollmer, Dem.....Davenport
3. Maurice Connolly, Dem.....Dubuque
4. Gilbert N. Haugen,* Rep.....Northwood
5. James W. Good,* Rep.....Cedar Rapids
6. S. Kirkpatrick, Dem.....Ottumwa
7. Solomon F. Prouty,* Rep.....Des Moines
8. Horace M. Towner,* Rep.....Corning
9. William R. Green,* Rep.....Audubon
10. Frank P. Woods,* Rep.....Estherville
11. George C. Scott, Rep.....Sioux City

KANSAS.

1. Daniel R. Anthony, Jr.,* Rep....Leavenworth
2. Joseph Taggart,* Dem.....Kansas City
3. F. P. Campbell,* Rep.....Pittsburg
4. Dudley Doolittle, Dem.....Strong City
5. Guy T. Helvering, Dem.....Marysville
6. John R. Connelly, Dem.....Colby
7. George A. Neeley, Dem.....Hutchinson
8. Victor Murdock,* Prog.....Witchita

KENTUCKY.

1. Alben W. Barkley, Dem.....Paducah
2. Augustus O. Stanley,* Dem.....Henderson
3. Robert Y. Thomas,* Dem.....Central City
4. Ben Johnson,* Dem.....Bardstown
5. Swager Sherley,* Dem.....Louisville
6. Arthur B. Rouse,* Dem.....Burlington
7. J. Campbell Cantrill,* Dem.....Georgetown
8. Harvey Helm,* Dem.....Stanford
9. W. J. Fields,* Dem.....Olive Hill
10. John W. Langley,* Rep.....Pikeville
11. Caleb Powers,* Rep.....Barbourville

LOUISIANA.

1. Albert Estopinal,* Dem.....Estopinal
2. H. Garland Dupre,* Dem.....New Orleans
3. Robert F. Broussard,* Dem.....New Iberia
4. John T. Watkins,* Dem.....Minden
5. Walter Elder, Dem.....Monroe
6. Louis L. Morgan, Dem.....Covington
7. Ladislas Lazaro, Dem.....Opelousas
8. James B. Aswell, Dem.....Natchitoches

MAINE.

1. Asher C. Hinds,* Rep.....Portland
2. Daniel J. McGillicuddy,* Dem.....Lewiston
3. John A. Peters, Rep.....Ellsworth
4. Frank E. Guernsey,* Rep.....Dover

MARYLAND.

1. Jesse D. Price, Dem.....Easton
2. Joshua F. C. Talbott,* Dem.....Lutherville

3. Charles T. Coady, Dem.....Baltimore
4. J. Charles Linthicum,* Dem.....Baltimore
5. Frank O. Smith, Dem.....Dunkirk
6. David J. Lewis,* Dem.....Cumberland

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Allen T. Treadway, Rep.....Stockbridge
2. Frederick H. Gillett,* Rep.....Springfield
3. Calvin D. Paige, Rep.....Southbridge
4. Samuel E. Winslow, Rep.....Worcester
5. John J. Rogers, Rep.....Lowell
6. Augustus P. Gardner,* Rep.....Hamilton
7. Michael F. Phelan, Dem.....Lynn
8. Frederick S. Deitrick, Dem.....Cambridge
9. Ernest W. Roberts,* Rep.....Chelsea
10. William F. Murray,* Dem.....Boston
11. Andrew J. Peters,* Dem.....Boston
12. James A. Gallivan, Dem.....Boston
13. John J. Mitchell, Dem.....Marlboro
14. Edward Gilmore, Dem.....Brockton
15. William S. Greene,* Rep.....Fall River
16. Thomas C. Thacher, Dem.....Yarmouth

MICHIGAN.

Patrick H. Kelley,† Rep.....Lansing
1. Frank E. Doremus,* Dem.....Detroit
2. Samuel W. Beakes, Dem.....Ann Arbor
3. J. M. C. Smith,* Rep.....Charlotte
4. Edward L. Hamilton,* Rep.....Niles
5. Carl E. Mapes, Rep.....Grand Rapids
6. Samuel W. Smith,* Rep.....Pontiac
7. Louis C. Crampton, Rep.....Lapeer
8. Joseph W. Fordney,* Rep.....Saginaw
9. James C. McLaughlin,* Rep.....Muskegon
10. Roy O. Woodruff, Prog.....Bay City
11. Francis O. Lindquist, Rep....Mount Pleasant
12. William J. Macdonald, Prog.....Calumet

MINNESOTA.

James Manahan,† Rep.....St. Paul
1. Sydney Anderson,* Rep.....Lanesboro
2. W. S. Hammond,* Dem.....St. James
3. Charles R. Davis,* Rep.....St. Peter
4. Frederick C. Stevens,* Rep.....St. Paul
5. George R. Smith, Rep.....Minneapolis
6. Charles A. Lindbergh,* Rep.....Little Falls
7. Andrew J. Volstead,* Rep.....Granite Falls
8. Clarence B. Miller,* Rep.....Duluth
9. Halvor Steenerson,* Rep.....Crookston

MISSISSIPPI.

1. Ezekiel S. Candler, Jr.,* Dem.....Corinth
2. Hubert D. Stephens,* Dem.....New Albany
3. Benjamin G. Humphreys,* Dem....Greenville
4. Thomas U. Sisson,* Dem.....Winona
5. Samuel A. Witherspoon,* Dem.....Meridian
6. Byron P. Harrison,* Dem.....Gulfport
7. Percy E. Quin, Dem.....McComb City
8. James W. Collier,* Dem.....Vicksburg

MISSOURI.

1. James T. Lloyd,* Dem.....Shelbyville
2. William W. Rucker,* Dem.....Keytesville
3. Joshua W. Alexander,* Dem.....Gallatin
4. Charles F. Booher,* Dem.....Savannah
5. William P. Borland,* Dem.....Kansas City
6. Clement C. Dickinson,* Dem.....Clinton
7. Courtney W. Hamlin,* Dem.....Springfield
8. Dorsey W. Shackleford,* Dem..Jefferson City
9. Champ Clark,* Dem.....Bowling Green
10. Richard Bartholdt,* Rep.....St. Louis
11. William L. Igoe, Dem.....St. Louis
12. Michael J. Gill, Dem.....St. Louis
13. Walter L. Hensley,* Dem.....Farmington
14. Joseph J. Russell,* Dem.....Charleston
15. Perl D. Decker, Dem.....Joplin
16. Thomas L. Rubey,* Dem.....Lebanon

MONTANA.

Thomas Stout,† Dem.....Lewistown
John M. Evans,† Dem.....Missoula

NEBRASKA.

1. John A. Maguire,* Dem.....Lincoln
2. C. O. Lobeck, Dem.....Omaha
3. Dan V. Stephens,* Dem.....Fremont
4. Charles H. Sloan,* Rep.....Geneva
5. Silas R. Barton, Rep.....Grand Island
6. Moses P. Kinkaid,* Rep.....O'Neill

NEVADA.

E. E. Roberts,*† Rep.....Carson City

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. Eugene E. Reed, Dem.....Manchester
2. Raymond B. Stevens, Dem.....Landall

NEW JERSEY.

1. William J. Browning,* Rep.....Camden
2. J. Thompson Baker, Dem.....Wildwood
3. Thomas J. Scully,* Dem.....South Amboy
4. Allan B. Walsh, Dem.....Trenton
5. William E. Tuttle, Jr.,* Dem.....Westfield
6. Alexander C. Hart, Dem.....Hackensack
7. Dow H. Drucker, Rep.....Passaic
8. Eugene F. Kinkead,* Dem.....Jersey City
9. Walter I. McCoy,* Dem.....East Orange
10. Edward W. Townsend,* Dem.....Montclair
11. John J. Eagan, Dem.....Jersey City
12. James A. Hamill, Dem.....Weehawken

NEW MEXICO.

Harvey B. Fergusson,† Dem.....Albuquerque

NEW YORK.

1. Lathrop Brown, Dem.....St. James
2. Dennis J. O'Leary, Dem.....Douglaston
3. Frank E. Wilson,* Dem.....Brooklyn
4. Harry H. Dale, Dem.....Brooklyn
5. James P. Maher,* Dem.....Brooklyn
6. William M. Calder,* Rep.....Brooklyn
7. John J. Fitzgerald,* Dem.....Brooklyn
8. Daniel J. Griffin, Dem.....Brooklyn
9. James H. O'Brien, Dem.....New York
10. Herman A. Metz, Dem.....Brooklyn
11. Daniel J. Riordan,* Dem.....New York
12. Henry M. Goldfogle,* Dem.....New York
13. George W. Loft, Dem.....New York
14. Jefferson M. Levy,* Dem.....New York
15. Michael F. Conry,* Dem.....New York
16. Peter J. Dooling, Dem.....New York
17. John F. Carew, Dem.....New York
18. Thomas G. Patten,* Dem.....New York
19. Walter M. Chandler, Prog.....New York
20. Jacob H. Cantor, Dem.....New York
21. Henry George, Jr.,* Dem.....New York
22. Henry Bruckner, Dem.....New York
23. Joseph A. Goulden, Dem.....New York
24. Woodson R. Oglesby, Dem.....Mohegan Park
25. Benjamin I. Taylor, Dem.....Harrison
26. Edmund Platt, Rep.....Poughkeepsie
27. George McClellan, Dem.....Kinderhook
28. Peter G. Ten Eyck, Dem.....Albany
29. James S. Parker, Rep.....Salem
30. Samuel Whallin, Rep.....Amsterdam
31. Edward A. Merritt, Jr., Rep.....Potsdam
32. Luther Mott,* Rep.....Oswego
33. Charles A. Talcott,* Dem.....Utica
34. George W. Fairchild,* Rep.....Oneonta
35. John R. Clancy, Dem.....Syracuse
36. Sereno E. Payne,* Rep.....Auburn
37. Edwin S. Underhill,* Dem.....Bath
38. Thomas B. Dunn, Rep.....Rochester
39. Henry G. Danforth,* Rep.....Rochester
40. Robert H. Gittins, Dem.....Niagara Falls
41. Charles B. Smith,* Dem.....Buffalo
42. Daniel A. Driscoll,* Dem.....Buffalo
43. Charles M. Hamilton, Rep.....Ripley

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. John H. Small,* Dem.....Washington
2. Claude Kitchin,* Dem.....Scotland Neck
3. John M. Faison,* Dem.....Faison
4. Edward W. Pou,* Dem.....Smithfield
5. Charles M. Stedman,* Dem.....Greensboro
6. H. L. Godwin,* Dem.....Dunn
7. Robert N. Page,* Dem.....Bisco
8. R. L. Doughton,* Dem.....Laurel Springs
9. Edwin Y. Webb,* Dem.....Shelby
10. James M. Gudger, Jr.,* Dem.....Asheville

NORTH DAKOTA.

1. Henry T. Helgesen,* Rep.....Milton
2. George M. Young, Rep.....Valley City
3. P. D. Norton, Rep.....Nottinger

OHIO.

Robert Crosser,† Dem.....Cleveland
1. Stanley E. Bowdle, Dem.....Cincinnati
2. Alfred G. Allen,* Dem.....Cincinnati
3. Warren Gard, Dem.....Hamilton

4. J. Henry Goeke,* Dem.....Wapakoneta
5. Timothy T. Ansberry,* Dem.....Defiance
6. Simeon D. Fess, Rep.....Yellow Springs
7. James D. Post,* Dem.....Washington C. H.
8. Frank B. Willis,* Rep.....Ada
9. Isaac R. Sherwood,* Dem.....Toledo
10. Robert M. Switzer,* Rep.....Waverly
11. Horatio G. Claypool,* Dem.....Chillicothe
12. Clement Brumbaugh, Dem.....Columbus
13. John A. Key, Dem.....Marion
14. (Vacancy).....
15. George White,* Dem.....Marietta
16. William B. Francis,* Dem.....Martins Ferry
17. William A. Ashbrook,* Dem.....Johnstown
18. J. J. Whitacre,* Dem.....Canton
19. E. R. Bathrick,* Dem.....Akron
20. William Gordon, Dem.....Cleveland
21. Robert J. Bulkeley,* Dem.....Cleveland

OKLAHOMA.

W. H. Murray,† Dem.....Tishomingo
Claude Weaver,† Dem.....Oklahoma City
J. B. Thompson,† Dem.....Pauls Valley
1. Bird S. McGuire,* Rep.....Pawnee
2. Dick T. Morgan,* Rep.....Woodward
3. James S. Davenport,* Dem.....Vinita
4. Charles D. Carter,* Dem.....Ardmore
5. Scott Ferris,* Dem.....Lawton

OREGON.

1. Willis C. Hawley,* Rep.....Salem
2. Nicholas J. Sinnott, Rep.....The Dalles
3. A. Walter Lafferty,* Prog. Rep.....Portland

PENNSYLVANIA.

John M. Morin,† Rep.....Pittsburgh
Frederick E. Lewis,† Rep.....Allentown
Anderson H. Walters,† Rep.....Johnstown
Arthur R. Rupley,† Prog. Rep.....Carlisle
1. William S. Vare, Rep.....Philadelphia
2. George S. Graham, Rep.....Philadelphia
3. J. Hampton Moore,* Rep.....Philadelphia
4. George W. Edmonds, Rep.....Philadelphia
5. Michael Donohoe,* Dem.....Philadelphia
6. J. Washington Logue, Dem.....Philadelphia
7. Thomas S. Butler,* Rep.....West Chester
8. Robert E. Difenderfer,* Dem.....Jenkintown
9. William W. Griest,* Rep.....Lancaster
10. John R. Farr,* Rep.....Scranton
11. John J. Casey, Dem.....Wilkesbarre
12. Robert E. Lee,* Dem.....Pottsville
13. John H. Rothermel, Dem.....Reading
14. William D. B. Ainey,* Rep.....Montrose
15. Edgar R. Kiess, Rep.....Williamsport
16. John V. Lesher, Dem.....Sunbury
17. Frank L. Dershem, Dem.....Lewisburg
18. Aaron S. Kreider, Rep.....Annville
19. Warren Worth Bailey, Dem.....Johnstown
20. Andrew R. Brodbeck, Dem.....Hanover
21. Charles E. Patton,* Rep.....Curwensville
22. Abraham L. Keister, Rep.....Scottdale
23. Wooda N. Carr, Dem.....Uniontown
24. Henry W. Temple, Prog.....Washington
25. Milton W. Shreve, Rep.....Erie
26. A. Mitchell Palmer,* Dem.....Stroudsburg
27. J. N. Langham,* Rep.....Indiana
28. Willis J. Hulings, Prog.....Oil City
29. Stephen G. Porter,* Rep.....Pittsburgh
30. M. Clyde Kelly, Rep.....North Braddock
31. James F. Burke,* Rep.....Pittsburgh
32. Andrew J. Barchfeld,* Rep.....Pittsburgh

RHODE ISLAND.

1. George F. O'Shaughnessy,* Dem...Providence
2. Peter Goelet Gerry, Dem.....Newport
3. Ambrose Kennedy, Rep.....Woonsocket

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. Richard S. Whaley, Dem.....Charleston
2. James F. Byrnes,* Dem.....Aiken
3. Wyatt Aiken,* Dem.....Abbeville
4. Joseph T. Johnson,* Dem.....Spartanburg
5. D. E. Finley,* Dem.....Yorkville
6. J. W. Ragsdale, Dem.....Florence
7. A. F. Lever,* Dem.....Lexington

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1. Charles H. Dillon, Rep.....Yankton
2. Charles H. Burke,* Rep.....Pierre
3. Eben W. Martin,* Rep.....Deadwood

TENNESSEE.

1. Sam R. Sells,* Rep.....Johnson City
2. Richard W. Austin,* Rep.....Knoxville
3. John A. Moon,* Dem.....Chattanooga
4. Cordell Hull,* Dem.....Carthage
5. William C. Houston,* Dem.....Woodbury
6. Joseph W. Byrns,* Dem.....Nashville
7. Lemuel P. Padgett,* Dem.....Columbia
8. Thetus W. Sims,* Dem.....Linden
9. Finis J. Garrett,* Dem.....Dresden
10. Kenneth D. McKellar,* Dem.....Memphis

TEXAS.

Hatton W. Summers,† Dem.....Dallas
Daniel E. Garrett,† Dem.....Houston
1. Horace W. Vaughan,* Dem.....Texarkana
2. Martien Dies,* Dem.....Woodville
3. James Young,* Dem.....Kaufman
4. Sam Rayburn, Dem.....Bonham
5. Jack Beall,* Dem.....Waxahachie
6. Rufus Hardy,* Dem.....Corsicana
7. Alexander W. Gregg,* Dem.....Palestine
8. Joe H. Eagle, Dem.....Houston
9. George F. Burgess,* Dem.....Gonzales
10. John P. Buchanan, Dem.....Brenham
11. Robert L. Henry,* Dem.....Waco
12. Oscar Callaway,* Dem.....Comanche
13. John H. Stephens, Dem.....Vernon
14. James L. Slayden,* Dem.....San Antonio
15. John N. Garner,* Dem.....Uvalde
16. William R. Smith,* Dem.....Colorado

UTAH.

Joseph Howell,*† Rep.....Logan
Jacob Johnson,† Rep.....Spring City

VERMONT.

1. Frank L. Green, Rep.....St. Albans
2. Frank Plumley,* Rep.....Northfield

VIRGINIA.

1. William A. Jones,* Dem.....Warsaw
2. Edward E. Holland,* Dem.....Suffolk
3. Andrew J. Montague, Dem.....Richmond
4. Walter A. Watson, Dem...Jennings' Ordinary
5. Edward W. Saunders,* Dem.....Rocky Mount
6. Carter Glass,* Dem.....Lynchburg
7. James Hay,* Dem.....Madison
8. Charles C. Carlin,* Dem.....Alexandria
9. C. Bascomb Slemp,* Rep.....Big Stone Gap
10. Henry D. Flood,* Dem.....Appomattox

WASHINGTON.

A. J. Falconer,† Prog.....Everett
J. W. Bryan,† Prog.....Bremerton
1. W. E. Humphrey,* Rep.....Seattle
2. Albert Johnson, Rep.....Hoquiam
3. W. L. LaFollette,* Rep.....Pullman

WEST VIRGINIA.

Howard Sutherland,† Rep.....Elkins
1. Matthew M. Neely, Dem.....Fairmont
2. William G. Brown, Jr.,* Dem.....Kingwood
3. Samuel B. Avis, Rep.....Charleston
4. Hunter H. Moss, Jr., Rep.....Parkersburg
5. James A. Hughes,* Rep.....Huntington

WISCONSIN.

1. Henry A. Cooper,* Rep.....Racine
2. Michael E. Burke,* Dem.....Beaver Dam
3. John M. Nelson,* Rep.....Madison
4. William J. Cary,* Rep.....Milwaukee
5. William H. Stafford,* Rep.....Milwaukee
6. Michael R. Reilly, Dem.....Fond du Lac
7. John J. Esch,* Rep.....LaCrosse
8. Edward E. Browne,* Rep.....Waupaca
9. Thomas F. Konop,* Dem.....Kewaunee
10. James A. Frear,* Rep.....Hudson
11. Irvine L. Lenroot,* Rep.....Superior

WYOMING.

Frank W. Mondell,*† Rep.....Newcastle

DELEGATES.

Alaska—James Wickersham,* Prog.....Fairbanks
Hawaii—J. K. Kalianole, Rep.....Honolulu

COMMISSIONERS.

Philippines—Manuel Quezon and Manuel Earnshaw.
Porto Rico—Luis Munoz Rivera*.....San Juan

OFFICERS OF HOUSE.

Speaker.....Champ Clark, Missouri
Clerk.....South Trimble, Kentucky
Sergeant at Arms.....Robert B. Gordon, Ohio
Doorkeeper.Joseph J. Sinnott, Dist. of Columbia

Sixty-Fourth Congress.

* From March 4, 1915, to March 3, 1917.

SENATE.

President, Thomas R. Marshall, vice-president of the United States; compensation, $12,000 a year.
Democrats 56, republicans 39, progressive 1. Compensation of senators $7,500 a year, term six years.

ALABAMA.

Oscar W. Underwood, Dem.....Birmingham..1921
John H. Bankhead, Dem.....Jasper..1919

ARIZONA.

Henry F. Ashurt, Dem.....Prescott..1917
Marcus A. Smith, Dem.....Tucson..1921

ARKANSAS.

James P. Clarke, Dem.....Little Rock..1921
Joseph T. Robinson, Dem.....Lonoke..1919

CALIFORNIA.

James D. Phelan, Dem.....San Francisco..1921
John D. Works, Rep.....Los Angeles..1917

COLORADO.

John F. Shafroth, Dem.....Denver..1919
Charles S. Thomas, Dem.....Denver..1921

CONNECTICUT.

Frank B. Brandegee, Rep.....New London..1921
George P. McLean, Rep.....Simsbury..1917

DELAWARE.

Henry A. du Pont, Rep.....Winterthur..1917
Willard Saulsbury, Dem.....Wilmington..1919

FLORIDA.

Duncan U. Fletcher, Dem.....Jacksonville..1921
Nathan P. Bryan, Dem.....Jacksonville..1917

GEORGIA.

Thomas W. Hardwick, Dem....Sandersville..1919
Hoke Smith, Dem.....Atlanta..1921

IDAHO.

James H. Brady, Rep.....Pocatello..1921
William E. Borah, Rep.....Boise..1919

ILLINOIS.

J. Hamilton Lewis, Dem.....Chicago..1919
Lawrence Y. Sherman, Rep.....Springfield..1921

INDIANA.

Benjamin F. Shively, Dem.....South Bend..1921
John W. Kern, Dem.....Indianapolis..1917

IOWA.

Albert B. Cummins, Rep.....Des Moines..1921
William S. Kenyon, Rep.....Fort Dodge..1919

KANSAS.

Charles Curtis, Rep.....Topeka..1921
William H. Thompson, Dem....Garden City..1919

KENTUCKY.

J. C. W. Beckham, Dem.....Frankfort..1921
Johnson N. Camden, Dem.....Versailles..1919

LOUISIANA.

Robert F. Broussard, Dem.....New Iberia..1921
Joseph E. Ransdell, Dem...Lake Providence..1919

MAINE.

Charles F. Johnson, Dem.....Waterville..1917
Edwin C. Burleigh, Rep.....Augusta..1919

MARYLAND.

John Walter Smith, Dem.....Snow Hill..1921
Blair Lee, Dem.....Silver Springs..1917

MASSACHUSETTS.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Rep.....Nahant..1917
John W. Weeks, Rep.....West Newton..1919

MICHIGAN.

Charles E. Townsend, Rep.....Jackson..1917
William A. Smith, Rep.....Grand Rapids..1919

MINNESOTA.

Moses E. Clapp, Rep.....St. Paul..1917
Knute Nelson, Rep.....Alexandria..1919

MISSISSIPPI.

John Sharp Williams, Dem.....Benton..1917
James K. Vardaman, Dem.....Jackson..1919

MISSOURI.

William J. Stone, Dem.....St. Louis..1921
James A. Reed, Dem.....Kansas City..1917

MONTANA.

Henry L. Myers, Dem.....Hamilton..1917
Thomas J. Walsh, Dem.....Helena..1919

NEBRASKA.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Dem.....Omaha..1917
George W. Norris, Rep.....McCook..1919

NEVADA.

Francis G. Newlands, Dem.....Reno..1921
Key Pittman, Dem.....Tonopah..1917

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Jacob H. Gallinger, Rep.....Concord..1921
Henry F. Hollis, Dem.....Concord..1919

NEW JERSEY.

James E. Martine, Dem.....Plainfield..1917
William Hughes, Dem.....Paterson..1919

NEW MEXICO.

Thomas B. Catron, Rep.....Santa Fe..1917
Albert B. Fall, Rep.....Three Rivers..1919

NEW YORK.

James W. Wadsworth, Rep.....Geneseo..1921
James A. O'Gorman, Dem.....New York..1917

NORTH CAROLINA.

Lee S. Overman, Dem.....Salisbury..1921
F. M. Simmons, Dem.....Newbern..1919

NORTH DAKOTA.

Porter J. McCumber, Rep.....Wahpeton..1917
Asle J. Gronna, Rep.....Lakota..1921

OHIO.

Warren G. Harding, Rep.....Marion..1921
Atlee Pomerene, Dem.....Canton..1917

OKLAHOMA.

Thomas P. Gore, Dem.....Lawton..1921
Robert L. Owen, Dem.....Muskogee..1919

OREGON.

George E. Chamberlain, Dem.....Portland..1921
Henry Lane, Dem.....Portland..1919

PENNSYLVANIA.

Boies Penrose, Rep.....Philadelphia..1921
George T. Oliver, Rep.....Pittsburgh..1917

RHODE ISLAND.

Henry F. Lippitt, Rep.....Providence..1917
Le Baron B. Colt, Rep.....Bristol..1919

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Ellison D. Smith, Dem.....Florence..1921
Benjamin R. Tillman, Dem.....Trenton..1919

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Edward S. Johnson, Dem.....Yankton..1921
Thomas Sterling, Rep.....Vermilion..1919

TENNESSEE.

Luke Lea, Dem.....Nashville..1917
John K. Shields, Dem.....Knoxville..1919

TEXAS.

Charles S. Culberson, Dem.....Dallas..1917
Morris Sheppard, Dem.....Texarkana..1919

UTAH.

Reed Smoot, Rep.....Provo City..1921
George Sutherland, Rep.....Salt Lake City..1917

VERMONT.

William P. Dillingham, Rep.....Montpelier..1921
Carroll S. Page, Rep.....Hyde Park..1917

VIRGINIA.

Claude A. Swanson, Dem.....Chatham..1917
Thomas S. Martin, Dem.....Charlottesville..1919

WASHINGTON.

Wesley L. Jones, Rep.....North Yakima..1921
Miles Poindexter, Prog.....Spokane..1917

WEST VIRGINIA.

William E. Chilton, Dem.....Charleston..1917
Nathan Goff, Rep.....Clarksburg..1919

WISCONSIN.

Paul O. Husting, Dem.....Mayville..1921
Robert M. LaFollette, Rep.....Madison..1917

WYOMING.

Clarence D. Clark, Rep.....Evanston..1917
Francis E. Warren, Rep.....Cheyenne..1919

OFFICERS OF SENATE.

President.....Thomas R. Marshall, Indiana

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Democrats, 232; republicans, 190; progressives, 9; prohibition, 1; independent, 1; socialist, 1; vacancy, 1; total, 435. Asterisk (*) after name indicates that member served in 63d congress. †At large. Compensation of speaker, $12,000; of other members of house, $7,500 a year. Term, 2 years.

ALABAMA.

John W. Abercrombie,*† Dem.....Tuscaloosa
1. Oscar L. Gray, Dem.....Mobile
2. S. H. Dent,* Dem.....Montgomery
3. Henry B. Stegall, Dem.....Ozark
4. Frederick L. Blackmon,* Dem.....Anniston
5. James Thomas Heflin,* Dem.....Lafayette
6. W. B. Oliver, Dem.....Tuscaloosa
7. John L. Burnett,* Dem.....Gadsden
8. Edward B. Almon, Dem.....Tuscumbia
9. George Huddleston, Dem.....Birmingham

ARIZONA.

Carl Hayden,*† Dem.....Phœnix

ARKANSAS.

1. T. H. Caraway,* Dem.....Jonesboro
2. W. A. Oldfield,* Dem.....Batesville
3. J. N. Tillman, Dem.....Fayetteville
4. Otis T. Wingo,* Dem.....DeQueen
5. H. M. Jacoway,* Dem.....Dardanelle
6. Samuel M. Taylor,* Dem.....Pine Bluff
7. William S. Goodwin,* Dem.....Warren

CALIFORNIA.

1. William Kent,* Ind.....Kentfield
2. John E. Raker,* Dem.....Alturas
3. Charles F. Curry,* Rep.....Sacramento
4. Julius Kahn,* Rep.....San Francisco
5. John I. Nolan,* Prog. Rep.....San Francisco
6. Arthur Elston, Prog.....Berkeley
7. Denver S. Church,* Dem.....Fresno
8. Everis A. Hayes,* Rep.....San Jose
9. C. H. Randall, Pro.....Los Angeles
10. William D. Stephens,* Prog. Rep.Los Angeles
11. William Kettner,* Dem.....San Diego

COLORADO.

1. Benjamin C. Hilliard, Dem.....Denver
2. Charles B. Timberlake, Rep.....Sterling
3. Edward Keating, Dem.....Pueblo
4. Edward T. Taylor, Dem.....Glenwood Springs

CONNECTICUT.

1. P. Davis Oakey, Rep.....Hartford
2. Richard P. Freeman, Rep.....New London
3. John Q. Tilson, Rep.....Meriden
4. Ebenezer J. Hill, Rep.....South Norwalk
5. William P. Glynn, Rep.....Winsted

DELAWARE.

Franklin Brockson,*† Dem.....Clayton

FLORIDA.

1. Stephen M. Sparkman,* Dem.....Tampa
2. Frank Clark,* Dem.....Gainesville
3. Emmett Wilson,* Dem.....Pensacola
4. W. J. Sears, Dem.....Kissimmee

GEORGIA.

1. Charles G. Edwards,* Dem.....Savannah
2. Frank Park,* Dem.....Sylvester
3. Charles R. Crisp,* Dem.....Americus
4. W. C. Adamson,* Dem.....Carrollton
5. William Schley Howard,* Dem.....Decatur
6. J. W. Wise, Dem.....Fayetteville
7. Gordon Lee,* Dem.....Chickamauga
8. Samuel J. Tribble,* Dem.....Athens
9. Thomas M. Bell,* Dem.....Gainesville
10. Carl Vinson, Dem.....Milledgeville
11. John R. Walker,* Dem.....Valdosta
12. Dudley M. Hughes,* Dem.....Danville

IDAHO.

Addison T. Smith,*† Rep.....Twin Falls
Robert M. McCracken,† Rep.....Boise

ILLINOIS.

Burnett M. Chiperfield,† Rep.....Canton
William Eliza Williams,*† Dem.....Pittsfield
1. Martin B. Madden,* Rep.....Chicago
2. James R. Mann,* Rep.....Chicago
3. William W. Wilson, Rep.....Chicago
4. James T. McDermott,* Dem.....Chicago
5. Adolph J. Sabath,* Dem.....Chicago
6. James McAndrews,* Dem.....Chicago
7. Frank Buchanan,* Dem.....Chicago
8. Thomas Gallagher,* Dem.....Chicago
9. Fred A. Britten,* Rep.....Chicago
10. George E. Foss, Rep.....Chicago
11. Ira C. Copley,* Prog.....Aurora
12. Charles E. Fuller, Rep.....Flora
13. John C. McKenzie,* Rep.....Elizabeth
14. Clyde H. Tavenner,* Dem.....Cordova
15. Edward J. King, Rep.....Galesburg
16. Claude U. Stone,* Dem.....Peoria
17. John A. Sterling, Rep.....Leroy
18. Joseph G. Cannon, Rep.....Danville
19. William B. McKinley, Rep.....Petersburg
20. Henry T. Rainey,* Dem.....Carrollton
21. L. E. Wheeler, Rep.....Springfield
22. W. A. Rodenberg, Rep.....Chester
23. Martin D. Foster,* Dem.....Olney
24. T. S. Williams, Rep.....Louisville
25. E. E. Denison, Rep.....Marion

INDIANA.

1. Charles Lieb,* Dem.....Rockport
2. William A. Cullop,* Dem.....Vincennes
3. William E. Cox,* Dem.....Jasper
4. Lincoln Dixon,* Dem.....North Vernon
5. Ralph W. Moss,* Dem.....Brazil
6. Finley H. Gray,* Dem.....Connersville
7. Merrill Moores, Rep.....Indianapolis
8. John A. M. Adair,* Dem.....Portland
9. Martin A. Morrison,* Dem.....Frankfort
10. William R. Wood, Rep.....Crown Point
11. George W. Rauch,* Dem.....Marion
12. Cyrus Cline,* Dem.....Angola
13. Henry A. Barnhart,* Dem.....Rochester

IOWA.

1. Charles A. Kennedy,* Rep.....Montrose
2. Harry E. Hull, Rep.....Williamsburg
3. Burton E. Sweet, Rep.....Waverly
4. Gilbert N. Haugen,* Rep.....Northwood
5. James W. Good,* Rep.....Cedar Rapids
6. C. W. Ramseyer, Rep.....Bloomfield
7. Cassius C. Dowell, Rep.....Des Moines
8. Horace M. Towner,* Rep.....Corning
9. William R. Green,* Rep.....Audubon
10. Frank P. Woods,* Rep.....Estherville
11. T. J. Steele, Dem.....Sioux City

KANSAS.

1. Daniel R. Anthony, Jr.,* Rep....Leavenworth
2. Joseph Taggart,* Dem.....Kansas City
3. P. P. Campbell,* Rep.....Pittsburg
4. Dudley Doolittle,* Dem.....Strong City
5. Guy T. Helvering,* Dem.....Marysville
6. John R. Connelly,* Dem.....Colby
7. Jouett Shouse, Dem.....Kinsley
8. W. A. Ayres, Dem.....Wichita

KENTUCKY.

1. Alben W. Barkley,* Dem.....Paducah
2. David H. Kincheloe, Dem.....Madisonville
3. Robert Y. Thomas,* Dem.....Central City
4. Ben Johnson,* Dem.....Bardstown
5. Swager Sherley,* Dem.....Louisville
6. Arthur B. Rouse,* Dem.....Burlington
7. J. Campbell Cantrill,* Dem.....Georgetown
8. Harvey Helm,* Dem.....Stanford
9. W. J. Fields,* Dem.....Olive Hill
10. John W. Langley,* Rep.....Pikeville
11. Caleb Powers,* Rep.....Barbourville

LOUISIANA.

1. Albert Estopinal,* Dem.....Estopinal
2. H. Garland Dupre,* Dem.....New Orleans
3. Whit P. Martin, Prog.....Thibodaux
4. John T. Watkins,* Dem.....Minden
5. Walter Elder,* Dem.....Monroe
6. Louis L. Morgan,* Dem.....Covington
7. Ladislas Lazaro,* Dem.....Washington
8. James B. Aswell,* Dem.....Natchitoches

MAINE.

1. Asher C. Hinds,* Rep.....Portland
2. Daniel J. McGillicuddy,* Dem.....Lewiston
3. John A. Peters,* Rep.....Ellsworth
4. Frank E. Guernsey,* Rep.....Dover

MARYLAND.

1. Jesse D. Price, Dem.....Salisbury
2. J. Fred C. Talbott,* Dem.....Lutherville
3. Charles T. Coady,* Dem.....Baltimore
4. J. Charles Linthicum,* Dem.....Baltimore
5. Sydney E. Mudd, Rep.....La Plata
6. David J. Lewis,* Dem.....Cumberland

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Allen T. Treadway,* Rep.....Stockbridge
2. Frederick H. Gillett,* Rep.....Springfield
3. Calvin D. Paige,* Rep.....Southbridge
4. Samuel E. Winslow,* Rep.....Worcester
5. John J. Rogers,* Rep.....Lowell
6. Augustus P. Gardner,* Rep.....Hamilton
7. Michael F. Phelan,* Dem.....Lynn
8. Frederick W. Dallinger, Prog.....Cambridge
9. Ernest W. Roberts,* Rep.....Chelsea
10. Peter F. Tague, Dem.....Boston
11. George H. Tinkham, Rep.....Boston
12. James A. Gallivan, Dem.....Boston
13. William H. Carter, Rep.....Needham
14. Richard Olney II., Dem.....Dedham
15. William S. Greene,* Rep.....Fall River
16. Joseph Walsh, Rep.....New Bedford

MICHIGAN.

1. Frank E. Doremus,* Dem.....Detroit
2. Samuel W. Beakes,* Dem.....Ann Arbor
3. J. M. C. Smith,* Rep.....Charlotte
4. Edward L. Hamilton,* Rep.....Niles
5. Carl E. Mapes,* Rep.....Grand Rapids
6. Patrick H. Kelley, Rep.....Lansing
7. Louis C. Crampton,* Rep.....Lupeer
8. Joseph W. Fordney,* Rep.....Saginaw
9. James C. McLaughlin,* Rep.....Muskegon
10. George A. Loud, Prog.....Bay City
11. Frank D. Scott, Rep.....Alpena
12. W. Frank James, Rep.....Hancock
13. Charles A. Nichols, Rep.....Detroit

MINNESOTA.

1. Sydney Anderson,* Rep.....Lanesboro
2. Franklin E. Ellsworth, Rep.....Mankato
3. Charles R. Davis,* Rep.....St. Peter
4. Carl C. Van Dyke, Dem.....St. Paul
5. George R. Smith,* Rep.....Minneapolis
6. Charles A. Linbergh,* Rep.....Little Falls
7. Andrew J. Volstead,* Rep.....Granite Falls
8. Clarence B. Miller,* Rep.....Duluth
9. Halvor Steenerson,* Rep.....Crookston
10. Thomas Schall, Prog.....Minneapolis

MISSISSIPPI.

1. Ezekiel S. Candler, Jr.,* Dem.....Corinth
2. Hubert D. Stephens,* Dem.....New Albany
3. Benjamin G. Humphreys,* Dem.....Greenville
4. Thomas U. Sisson,* Dem.....Winona
5. Samuel A. Witherspoon,* Dem.....Meridian
6. Byron P. Harrison,* Dem.....Gulfport
7. Percy E. Quinn,* Dem.....McComb City
8. James W. Collier,* Dem.....Vicksburg

MISSOURI.

1. James T. Lloyd,* Dem.....Shelbyville
2. William W. Rucker,* Dem.....Keytesville
3. Joshua W. Alexander,* Dem.....Gallatin
4. Charles F. Booher,* Dem.....Savannah
5. William P. Borland,* Dem.....Kansas City
6. Clement C. Dickinson,* Dem.....Clinton
7. Courtney W. Hamlin,* Dem.....Springfield
8. Dorsey W. Shackleford,* Dem..Jefferson City
9. Champ Clark,* Dem.....Bowling Green
10. Jacob E. Meeker, Rep.....St. Louis
11. William L. Igoe,* Dem.....St. Louis
12. Leonidas C. Dyer,* Rep.....St. Louis
13. Walter L. Hensley,* Dem.....Farmington
14. Joseph J. Russell,* Dem.....Charleston
15. Perl D. Decker,* Dem.....Joplin
16. Thomas L. Rubey,* Dem.....Lebanon

MONTANA.

Thomas Stout,*† Dem.....Lewistown
John M. Evans,*† Dem.....Missoula

NEBRASKA

1. C. F. Reavis, Rep.....Falls City
2. C. O. Lobeck,* Dem.....Omaha
3. Dan V. Stephens,* Dem.....Fremont
4. Charles H. Sloan,* Rep.....Geneva
5. A. C. Shallenberger, Dem.....Alma
6. Moses P. Kinkaid,* Rep.....O'Neill

NEVADA.

E. E. Roberts,*† Rep..... ...Carson City

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. Cyrus A. Sulloway, Rep.....Manchester
2. Edward H. Wason, Rep.....Nashua

NEW JERSEY.

1. William J. Browning,* Rep.....Camden
2. Isaac Bacharach, Rep.. .....Atlantic City
3. Thomas J. Scully,* Dem.....South Amboy
4. Elijah C. Hutchinson, Rep.....Trenton
5. John H. Capstick, Rep.....Montville
6. Alexander C. Hart,* Dem.....Hackensack
7. Dow H. Drukker, Rep.....Paterson
8. Edward W. Gray, Rep.....Newark
9. Richard W. Parker, Rep.....Newark
10. Frederick R. Lehlbach, Rep.....Newark
11. John J. Eagan,* Dem.....Weehawken
12. James A. Hamill,* Dem.....Jersey City

NEW MEXICO.

Benigno C. Hernandez,† Rep..Tierra Amarilla

NEW YORK.

1. Lathrop Brown,* Dem.....New York
2. Charles Pope Caldwell, Dem.....New York
3. John V. Flynn, Dem.....Brooklyn
4. Harry H. Dale,* Dem.....Brooklyn
5. James P. Maher,* Dem.....Brooklyn
6. Frederick W. Rowe, Rep.....Brooklyn
7. John J. Fitzgerald,* Dem.....Brooklyn
8. Daniel J. Griffin,* Dem.....Brooklyn
9. Oscar W. Swift, Rep.....New York
10. Reuben L. Haskell, Rep.....Brooklyn
11. Daniel J. Riordan,* Dem.....New York
12. Meyer London, Soc.....New York
13. George W. Loft,* Dem.....New York
14. Michael F. Farley, Dem.....New York
15. Michael F. Conry,* Dem.....New York
16. Peter J. Dooling,* Dem.....New York
17. John F. Carew,* Dem.....New York
18. Thomas G. Patten,* Dem.....New York
19. Walter M. Chandler,* Prog.....New York
20. Jacob H. Cantor,* Dem.....New York
21. Murray Hulbert, Dem.....New York
22. Henry Bruckner,* Dem.....New York
23. Joseph A. Goulden,* Dem.....New York
24. Woodson R. Oglesby,* Dem.....New York
25. James W. Husted, Rep.....Peekskill
26. Edmund Platt,* Rep.....Poughkeepsie
27. Charles B. Ward, Rep.....De Bruce
28. Rollin B. Sanford, Rep.....Albany
29. James S. Parker,* Rep.....Salem
30. William B. Charles, Rep.....Amsterdam
31. Edward A. Merritt, Jr.,* Rep.....Potsdam
32. Luther Mott,* Rep.....Oswego
33. Homer P. Snyder, Rep.....Little Falls
34. George W. Fairchild,* Rep.....Oneonta
35. Walter W. Magee, Rep.....Syracuse
36. (Vacancy.)
37. Harry H. Pratt, Rep.....Corning
38. Thomas B. Dunn,* Rep.....Rochester
39. Henry G. Danforth,* Rep.....Rochester
40. S. Wallace Dempsey, Rep.....Lockport
41. Charles B. Smith,* Dem.....Buffalo
42. Daniel A. Driscoll,* Dem.....Buffalo
43. Charles M. Hamilton,* Rep.....Ripley

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. John H. Small,* Dem.....Washington
2. Claude Kitchin,* Dem.....Scotland Neck
3. George E. Hood, Dem.....Goldsboro
4. Edward W. Pou,* Dem.....Smithfield
5. Charles M. Stedman,* Dem.....Greensboro
6. H. L. Godwin,* Dem.....Dunn
7. Robert N. Page,* Dem.....Bisco
8. R. L. Doughton,* Dem.....Laurel Springs
9. Edwin Y. Webb,* Dem.....Shelby
10. James J. Britt, Rep.....Asheville

NORTH DAKOTA.

1. Henry T. Helgesen,* Rep.....Milton
2. George M. Young,* Rep.....Valley City
3. P. D. Norton,* Rep.....Nottinger

OHIO.

1. Nicholas Longworth, Rep.....Cincinnati
2. Alfred G. Allen,* Dem.....Cincinnati
3. Warren Gard,* Dem.....Hamilton
4. J. E. Russell, Rep.....Troy
5. N. E. Matthews, Rep.....Ottawa
6. C. C. Kearns, Rep.....Batavia
7. Simeon D. Fess,* Rep.....Yellow Springs
8. John A. Key,* Dem.....Marion
9. Isaac R. Sherwood,* Dem.....Toledo
10. Robert M. Switzer,* Rep.....Gallipolis
11. E. D. Ricketts, Rep.....Logan
12. Clement Brumbaugh,* Dem.....Columbus
13. A. W. Overmeyer, Dem.....Fremont
14. S. H. Williams, Rep.....Lorain
15. W. C. Mooney, Rep.....Woodsfield
16. Roscoe McCullogh, Rep.....Canton
17. William A. Ashbrook,* Dem.....Johnstown
18. D. A. Hollingsworth, Rep.....Cadiz
19. John G. Cooper, Rep.....Youngstown
20. William Gordon,* Dem.....Cleveland
21. Robert Crosser, Dem.....Cleveland
22. H. E. Emerson, Rep.....Cleveland

OKLAHOMA.

1. James S. Davenport, Dem.....Vinita
2. W. W. Hastings, Dem.....Talequah
3. C. D. Carter, Dem.....Ardmore
4. W. H. Murray, Dem.....Tishomingo
5. J. B. Thompson, Dem.....Paul's Valley
6. Scott Ferris, Dem.....Lawton
7. Walter McClintic, Dem.....Snyder
8. Dick T. Morgan, Rep.....Woodward

OREGON.

1. Willis C. Hawley,* Rep.....Salem
2. Nicholas J. Sinnott,* Rep.....The Dalles
3. C. N. McArthur, Rep.....Portland

PENNSYLVANIA.

Thomas S. Crago,*† Rep.....Waynesburg
Mahlon M. Garland,† Rep.....Pittsburgh
Daniel F. Lafeau,† Rep.....York
John R. K. Scott,† Rep.....Philadelphia
1. William S. Vare,* Rep.....Philadelphia
2. George S. Graham,* Rep.....Philadelphia
3. J. Hampton Moore,* Rep.....Philadelphia
4. George W. Edmonds,* Rep.....Philadelphia
5. Peter E. Costello, Rep.....Philadelphia
6. George P. Darrow, Rep.....Philadelphia
7. Thomas S. Butler,* Rep.....West Chester
8. Henry W. Watson, Rep.....Langhorne
9. William W. Griest,* Rep.....Lancaster
10. John R. Farr,* Rep.....Scranton
11. John J. Casey,* Dem.....Wilkesbarre
12. Robert D. Heaton, Rep.....Ashland
13. Arthur G. Dewalt, Rep.....Allentown
14. Louis T. McFadden, Rep.....Canton
15. Edgar R. Kiess,* Rep.....Williamsport
16. John V. Lesher,* Dem.....Sunbury
17. Benjamin K. Focht, Rep.....Lewisburg
18. Aaron S. Kreider,* Rep.....Annville
19. Warren Worth Bailey,* Dem.....Johnstown
20. C. William Beales, Rep.....Gettysburg
21. Charles H. Rowland, Rep.....Phillpsburg
22. Abraham L. Kreister,* Rep.....Scottdale
23. Robert F. Hopwood, Rep.....Uniontown
24. William M. Brown, Rep.....New Castle
25. M. Liebel, Jr., Dem.....Erie
26. Henry J. Steele, Dem.....Easton
27. S. Taylor North, Rep.....Punxutawney
28. S. H. Miller, Rep.....Mercer
29. Stephen G. Porter,* Rep.....Pittsburgh
30. William H. Coleman, Rep.....Pittsburgh
31. John M. Morin,* Rep.....Pittsburgh
32. Andrew J. Barchfeld,* Rep.....Pittsburgh

RHODE ISLAND.

1. George F. O'Shaughnessy,* Dem...Providence
2. Peter Goelet Gerry,* Dem.....Newpor
3. Ambrose Kennedy,* Rep.....Woonsocke

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. Richard S. Whaley,* Dem.....Charleston
2. James F. Byrnes,* Dem.....Aiken
3. Wyatt Aiken,* Dem.....Abbeville
4. Joseph T. Johnson,* Dem.....Spartanburg
5. D. E. Finley,* Dem.....Yorkville
6. J. W. Ragsdale,* Dem.....Florence
7. A. F. Lever,* Dem.....Lexington

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1. Charles H. Dillon,* Rep.....Yankton
2. Royal C. Johnson, Rep.....Aberdeen
3. Harry L. Gandy, Dem.....Rapid City

TENNESSEE.

1. Sam R. Sells,* Rep.....Johnson City
2. Richard W. Austin,* Rep.....Knoxville
3. John A. Moon,* Dem.....Chattanooga
4. Cordell Hull,* Dem.....Carthage
5. William C. Houston,* Dem.....Woodbury
6. Joseph W. Byrns,* Dem.....Nashville
7. Lemuel P. Padgett,* Dem.....Columbia
8. Thetus W. Sims,* Dem.....Linden
9. Finis J. Garrett,* Dem.....Dresden
10. Kenneth D. McKellar,* Dem.....Memphis

TEXAS.

Jeff McLemore,† Dem.....Houston
James H. Davis,† Dem.....Sulphur Springs
1. C. W. Black, Dem.....Clarksville
2. Martien Dies,* Dem.....Warren
3. James Young,* Dem.....Kaufman
4. Sam Rayburn,* Dem.....Bonham
5. Hatton W. Summers, Dem.....Dallas
6. Rufus Hardy,* Dem.....Corsicana
7. Alexander W. Gregg,* Dem.....Palestine
8. Joe H. Eagle,* Dem.....Houston
9. George F. Burgess,* Dem.....Gonzales
10. John P. Buchanan,* Dem.....Brenham
11. Robert L. Henry,* Dem.....Waco
12. Oscar Callaway,* Dem.....Comanche
13. John H. Stephens,* Dem.....Vernon
14. James L. Slayden,* Dem.....San Antonio
15. John N. Garner,* Dem.....Uvalde
16. William R. Smith,* Dem.....Colorado

UTAH.

1. Joseph Howell,* Rep.....Logan
2. James H. Mays, Dem.....Salt Lake City

VERMONT.

1. Frank L. Green,* Rep.....St. Albans
2. Frank Plumley,* Rep.....Northfield

VIRGINIA.

1. William A. Jones,* Dem.....Warsaw
2. Edward E. Holland,* Dem.....Suffolk
3. Andrew J. Montague,* Dem.....Richmond
4. Walter A. Watson,* Dem..Jennings' Ordinary
5. Edward W. Saunders,* Dem.....Rocky Mount
6. Carter Glass,* Dem.....Lynchburg
7. James Hay,* Dem.....Madison
8. Charles C. Carlin,* Dem.....Alexandria
9. C. Bascomb Slemp,* Rep.....Big Stone Gap
10. Henry D. Flood,* Dem.....Appomattox

WASHINGTON.

1. W. E. Humphrey,* Rep.....Seattle
2. Lindley H. Hadley, Rep.....Bellingham
3. Albert Johnson,* Rep.....Hoquiam
4. W. L. LaFollette,* Rep.....Pullman
5. C. C. Dill, Dem.....Spokane

WEST VIRGINIA.

Howard Sutherland,*† Rep.....Elkins
1. Matthew M. Neeley,* Dem.....Fairmount
2. Lindley H. Hadley, Rep.....Bellingham
3. Adam B. Littlepage, Dem.....Charleston
4. Hunter H. Moss, Jr.,* Rep.....Parkersburg
5. Edward Cooper, Rep.....Bramwell

WISCONSIN.

1. Henry A. Cooper,* Rep.....Racine
2. Michael E. Burke,* Dem.....Beaver Dam
3. John M. Nelson,* Rep.....Madison
4. William J. Cary,* Rep.....Milwaukee
5. William H. Stafford,* Rep.....Milwaukee
6. Michael K. Reilly, Dem.....Fond du Lac
7. John J. Esch,* Rep.....LaCrosse
8. Edward E. Browne,* Rep.....Waupaca
9. Thomas F. Konop, Dem.....Kewaunee
10. James A. Frear,* Rep.....Hudson
11. Irvine L. Lenroot,* Rep.....Superior

WYOMING.

Frank W. Mondell,*† Rep.....Newcastle

United States Diplomatic and Consular Service.

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE—DEC. 1, 1914.

Explanation—A. E. and P., ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; E. E. and M. P., envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary; M. R., minister resident; M. R. and C.-G., minister resident and consul-general. Appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate.

Country.	Representative.	Location.	Appointed from.	Salary.
Argentine Republic	Fredk. J. Stimson, Mass., A. E. & P.	Buenos Aires	Maryland	$17,500
	G. L. Lorillard, Sec. of Leg.	Buenos Aires	Rhode Island	2,625
Austria-Hungary	Frederic C. Penfield, A. E. & P.	Vienna	Pennsylvania	17,500
	U. Grant-Smith, Sec. of Emb.	Vienna	Pennsylvania	3,000
	Thomas Hinckley, 2d Sec. of Emb.	Vienna	Dist. of Columbia	2,000
	Stephen V. Graham, Nav. Att.	Vienna	Navy	.....
	Capt. A. L. Briggs, Mil. Att.	Vienna	Army	.....
Belgium	Brand Whitlock, E. E. & M. P.	Brussels	Ohio	12,000
	Hugh S. Gibson, Sec. of Leg.	Brussels	California	2,625
Bolivia	John D. O'Rear, E. E. & M. P.	La Paz	Missouri	10,000
	F. O. de Billiel, Sec. of Leg.	La Paz	District of Columbia	2,000
Brazil	Edwin V. Morgan, A. E. & P.	Rio de Janeiro	New York	17,500
	J. Butler Wright, Sec. of Emb.	Rio de Janeiro	Wyoming	3,000
Bulgaria	Charles J. Vopicka, E. E. & M. P.	Bucharest	Illinois	10,000
	Charles Campbell, Jr., Sec. of Leg.	Bucharest	Virginia	2,000
Chile	Henry P. Fletcher, A. E. & P.	Santiago	Pennsylvania	17,500
	George T. Summerlin, Sec. of Leg.	Santiago	Louisiana	3,000
China	Paul S. Reinsch, E. E. & M. P.	Pekin	Wisconsin	12,000
	John Van A. Macmurray, Sec. of Leg.	Pekin	District of Columbia	2,625
	Frederick A. Sterling, 2d Sec. of Leg.	Pekin	Texas	1,800
	Lieut. Chas. T. Hutchins, Nav. Att.	Pekin	Navy	.....
	Maj. A. J. Bowley, Mil. Att.	Pekin	Army	.....
Colombia	Thaddeus A. Thomson, E. E. & M. P.	Bogota	Texas	10,000
	Leland Harrison, Sec. of Leg.	Bogota	Illinois	2,000
Costa Rica	Edward J. Hale, E. E. & M. P.	San Jose	North Carolina	10,000
	F. M. Endicott, Sec. of Leg.	San Jose	Massachusetts	2,000
Cuba	William E. Gonzales, E. E. & M. P.	Havana	South Carolina	12,000
	Gustav Scholle, Sec. of Leg.	Havana	Minnesota	2,625
	Glenn Stewart, 2d Sec. of Leg.	Havana	Pennsylvania	1,800
Denmark	Maurice F. Egan, E. E. & M. P.	Copenhagen	Dist. of Columbia	10,000
	Alexander R. Magruder, Sec. of Leg.	Copenhagen	Maryland	2,000
Dominican Republic	James M. Sullivan, M. R. & C.-G.	Santo Domingo	New York	10,000
Ecuador	Charles S. Hartman, E. E. & M. P.	Quito	Montana	10,000
France	William G. Sharp, A. E. & P.	Paris	Ohio	17,500
	R. W. Bliss, Sec. of Emb.	Paris	New York	3,000
	A. H. Frazier, 2d Sec. of Emb.	Paris	Pennsylvania	2,000
	L. A. Sussdorf, 3d Sec. of Emb.	Paris	New York	1,200
	Lieut.-Com. S. I. M. Major, Nav. Att.	Paris	Navy	.....
	Maj. Spencer Cosby, Mil. Att.	Paris	Army	.....
Germany	James W. Gerard, A. E. & P.	Berlin	New York	17,500
	Joseph C. Grew, Sec. of Emb.	Berlin	Massachusetts	3,000
	R. B. Harvey, 2d Sec. of Emb.	Berlin	Maryland	2,000
	A. B. Ruddock, 3d Sec. of Emb.	Berlin	Illinois	1,200
	Lieut.-Com. W. R. Gherardi, Nav. Att.	Berlin	Navy	.....
	Maj. George T. Langhorne, Mil. Att.	Berlin	Army	.....
Great Britain	Walter Hines Page, A. E. & P.	London	New York	17,500
	I. B. Laughlin, Sec. of Emb.	London	Pennsylvania	3,000
	Edward Bell, 2d Sec. of Emb.	London	Nevada	2,000
	E. G. Greene, 3d Sec. of Emb.	London	Massachusetts	1,200
	Com. P. Symington, Nav. Att.	London	Navy	.....
	Lieut.-Col. George O. Squier, Mil. Att.	London	Army	.....
Greece	Garett Droppers, E. E. & M. P.	Athens	Massachusetts	10,000
	Sheldon Whitehouse, Sec. of Emb.	Athens	New York	2,000
Guatemala	William H. Leavell, E. E. & M. P.	Guatemala	Mississippi	10,000
	W. D. Robins, Sec. of Leg.	Guatemala	Massachusetts	2,000
Haiti	Arthur Bailly-Blanchard, E. E. & M. P.	Port au Prince	Louisiana	10,000
Honduras	John Ewing, E. E. & M. P.	Tegucigalpa	Louisiana	10,000
Italy	Thomas Nelson Page, A. E. & M. P.	Rome	Virginia	17,500
	Peter A. Jay, Sec. of Emb.	Rome	Rhode Island	3,000
	N. Richardson, 2d Sec. of Emb.	Rome	Mississippi	2,000
	Lieut.-Com. Charles R. Train, Nav. Att.	Rome	Navy	.....
	Lieut.-Com. George M. Dunn, Mil. Att.	Rome	Army	.....
Japan	George W. Guthrie, A. E. & P.	Tokyo	Pennsylvania	17,500
	Post Wheeler, Sec. of Emb.	Tokyo	Washington	3,000
	Henry C. May, 2d Sec. of Emb.	Tokyo	District of Columbia	2,000
	Frank D. Arnold, 3d Sec. of Emb.	Tokyo	Pennsylvania	1,200
	Lieut.-Com. F. J. Horne, Nav. Att.	Tokyo	Navy	.....
	Col. James A. Irons, Mil. Att.	Tokyo	Army	.....
Liberia	George W. Buckner, M. R. & C.-G.	Monrovia	Indiana	5,000
	Richard C. Bundy, Sec. of Leg.	Monrovia	Ohio	2,000
Luxemburg	Henry van Dyke, E. E. & M. P.	The Hague	New Jersey	12,000
Mexico	(Vacancy), A. E. & P.	Mexico		17,500
	N. O'Shaughnessy, Sec. of Emb.	Mexico	New York	3,000
Montenegro	Garett Droppers, E. E. & M. P.	Athens	Massachusetts	10,000
Morocco	(Vacancy) E. E. & M. P.	Tangier		10,000
Netherlands	Henry van Dyke, E. E. & M. P.	The Hague	New Jersey	12,000
	Marshall Langhorne, Sec. of Leg.	The Hague	Virginia	2,625
Nicaragua	Benjamin L. Jefferson, E. E. & M. P.	Managua	Colorado	10,000
Norway	Albert G. Schmedeman, E. E. & M. P.	Christiania	Wisconsin	10,000
	F. M. Gunther, Sec. of Leg.	Christiania	Virginia	2,000
Panama	William J. Price, E. E. & M. P.	Panama	Kentucky	10,000
	William P. Cresson, Sec. of Leg.	Panama	Nevada	2,000

Country.	Representative.	Location.	Appointed from.	Salary.
Paraguay	Daniel F. Mooney, E. E. & M. P.	Montevideo	Ohio	$10,000
Persia	John L. Caldwell, E. E. & M. P.	Teheran	Kansas	10,000
	C. W. Wadsworth, Sec. of Leg.	Teheran	New York	2,000
Peru	Benton McMillin, E. E. & M. P.	Lima	Tennessee	10,000
	R. E. Pennoyer, Sec. of Leg.	Lima	California	2,000
Portugal	Thomas H. Birch, E. E. & M. P.	Lisbon	New Jersey	10,000
	James G. Bailey, Sec. of Leg.	Lisbon	Kentucky	2,000
Roumania and Servia	Charles J. Vopicka, E. E. & M. P.	Bucharest	Illinois	10,000
	Chas. Campbell, Jr., Sec. of Leg. & C.-G.	Bucharest	New York	2,000
Russia	George T. Marye, A. E. & P.	Petrograd	California	17,500
	Charles S. Wilson, Sec. of Emb.	Petrograd	Maine	3,000
	A. M. Jones, 2d Sec. of Emb.	Petrograd	New York	2,000
	F. R. Furness, 3d Sec. of Emb.	Petrograd	Pennsylvania	1,200
	Capt. N. A. McCully, Nav. Att.	Paris	Navy	.....
Salvador	Boaz W. Long, E. E. & M. P.	San Salvador	New Mexico	10,000
	H. F. Tennant, Sec. of Leg. & C.-G.	San Salvador	New York	2,000
Servia (see Roumania).				
Siam	(Vacancy), E. E. & M. P.	Bangkok		10,000
	W. W. Smith, Sec. of Leg. & C.-G.	Bangkok	Ohio	2,000
	Leng Hui, Int.	Bangkok		500
Spain	Joseph E. Willard, A. E. & P.	Madrid	Virginia	17,500
	Fred M. Dearing, Sec. of Leg.	Madrid	Missouri	3,000
Sweden	Ira Nelson Morris, E. E. & M. P.	Stockholm	Illinois	10,000
	J. Caffery, Sec. of Leg.	Stockholm	Louisiana	2,000
Switzerland	Pleasant A. Stovall, E. E. & M. P.	Bern	Georgia	10,000
Turkey	Henry Morgenthau, A. E. & P.	Constantinople	New York	17,500
	Hoffman Philip, Sec. of Leg.	Constantinople	New York	2,625
Uruguay	Nicolay Grevstad, E. E. & M. P.	Montevideo	Illinois	10,000
Venezuela	Preston McGoodwin, E. E. & M. P.	Caracas	Oklahoma	10,000

UNITED STATES CONSULAR SERVICE.

Abbreviations: C.-G., consul-general; C., consul; V.-C., vice-consul; C. A., commercial agent.

CONSULS-GENERAL AT LARGE.

Stuart J. Fuller, Wis. $5,000
Roger S. Greene, Mass. 5,000
Charles C. Eberhart, Kas. 5,000
Nathaniel B. Stewart, Ga. 5,000
Ralph J. Totten, Tenn. 5,000

ABYSSINIA.

Adis Abeba—John Q. Wood, C.-G., Hawaii.. 3,500

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Buenos Aires—Leo J. Keena, Mich., C.-G... 4,500
Rosario—William Dawson, Jr., C. 2,500

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Budapest—William Coffin, Ky., C.-G. 3,500
Carlsbad—Wallace J. Young, Ill., C. 3,000
Fiume—Benjamin F. Chase, Pa., C. 3,500
Prague—Charles J. Hoover, Mo., C. 3,500
Reichenberg—Nicholas R. Snyder, Pa., C.... 4,000
Trieste—Ralph C. Busser, Pa., C. 3,000
Vienna—Charles Denby, Ind., C.-G. 6,000

BELGIUM.

Antwerp—Carl Bailey Hurst, D. C., C.-G... 5,500
Brussels—Ethelbert Watts, Pa., C.-G. 5,500
Ghent—Henry A. Johnson, D. C., C. 3,000
Liege—Alexander Heingartner, O., C. 3,000

BRAZIL.

Bahia—Robert Frazer, Jr., Pa., C. 4,000
Para—George H. Pickerell, O., C. 4,000
Pernambuco—P. M. Griffith, O., C. 4,000
Rio de Janeiro—Alfred L. M. Gottschalk, N. Y., C.-G. 8,000
Santos—Maddin Summers, Tenn., C. 4,000

CHILE.

Iquique—David J. D. Myers, Ga., C. 3,000
Punta Arenas—Charles L. Latham, N. C., C. 3,000
Valparaiso—Alfred A. Winslow, Ind., C.... 4,500

CHINA.

Amoy—Lester Maynard, Cal., C. 4,500
Antung—J. Paul Jameson, Pa., C. 2,500
Canton—Fleming D. Cheshire, N. Y., C.-G.. 5,500
Chefoo—John F. Jewell, Ill., C.-G. 4,500
Chungking—E. C. Baker, Cal., C. 3,500
Fuchau—John Fowler, N. Y., C. 4,500
Hankow—Julian H. Arnold, Cal., C.-G. 4,500
Harbin—Charles K. Moser, Va., C. 4,000
Mukden—P. S. Heintzleman, Pa., C.-G. 4,500
Nanking—Charles L. L. Williams, O., C.... 4,000
Newchwang—Albert W. Pontius, Minn., C.-G. 4,500
Shanghai—Thomas Sammons, Wash., C.-G. 8,000
Swatow—M. S. Myers, Pa., C. 2,500
Tientsin—Fred D. Fisher, Ore., C.-G. 5,500
Tsingtao—Willys R. Peck, Cal., C. 4,000

COLOMBIA.

Barranquilla—Isaac A. Manning, Ore., C.... 3,500
Bogota—(Vacancy), C.-G. 3,500
Cartagena—Ross Hazletine, Ind., C. 2,000

COSTA RICA.

Port Limon—Chester Donaldson, N. Y., C.. $2,500
San Jose—Samuel T. Lee, Mich., C. 3,000

CUBA.

Cienfuegos—Richard M. Bartleman, Mass., C. 4,500
Havana—James L. Rodgers, O., C.-G. 8,000
Santiago—R. E. Holaday, O., C. 4,500

DENMARK AND DOMINIONS.

Copenhagen—E. D. Winslow, Ill., C.-G. 3,000
St. Thomas—C. H. Payne, W. Va., C. 3,000

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Puerta Plata—Frank A. Henry, Del., C. 2,000
Santo Domingo—John C. White, Md., C.-G.

ECUADOR.

Guayaquil—Frederic W. Goding, Ill., C.-G.. 4,500

FRANCE AND DOMINIONS.

Algiers—Dean B. Mason, O., C. 2,500
Bordeaux—George A. Bucklin, Jr., Okla., C. 4,000
Calais—James B. Milner, Ind., C. 3,000
Cognac—Kenneth S. Patton, Va., C. 2,500
Goree-Dakar—(Vacancy), C. 2,000
Grenoble—Clarence Carrigan, Cal., C. 2,000
Guadeloupe—William L. Jenkins, Pa., C.... 2,000
Havre—John O. Osborne, Pa., C. 5,000
Limoges—Eugene I. Belisle, Mass., C. 2,500
Lyons—Frederick Van Dyne, N. Y., C. 5,000
Marseilles—Alphonse Gaulin, R. I., C.-G.... 5,500
Martinique—Thomas R. Wallace, Iowa, C.. 2,500
Nantes—Walter H. Schultz, Okla., C. 3,000
Nice—W. D. Hunter, Minn., C. 2,500
Paris—A. M. Thackera, Pa., C.-G. 12,000
Reims—William Bardel, N. Y., C. 2,500
Roubaix—John J. C. Watson, Ky., C. 2,500
Rouen—Lucien Memminger, S. C., C. 2,000
Saigon—Lawrence P. Briggs, Mich., C. 2,000
St. Etienne—William H. Hunt, N. Y., C.... 2,500
St. Pierre, St. P.—Edwin C. Kemp, Fla., C. 2,000
Tahiti—James H. Goodier, N. Y., C. 2,000
Tamatave—James G. Carter, Ga., C. 2,500

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Apia—Mason Mitchell, N. Y., C. 3,500
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Berlin—Julius G. Lay, D. C., C.-G. 8,000
Bremen—William T. Fee, O., C. 5,000
Breslau—Harry G. Seltzer, Pa., C. 2,500
Brunswick—T. J. Albert, Md., C. 2,500
Chemnitz—Frank Deedmeyer, Ala., C. 3,500
Coburg—William J. Pike, Pa., C.-G. 4,500
Cologne—Charles A. Holder, Col., C. 3,500
Dresden—Leo A. Bergholz, N. Y., C.-G. 4,500
Erfurt—Graham H. Kemper, Ky., C. 2,500
Frankfort-on-Main—Heaton W. Harris, O., C.-G. 5,500
Hamburg—Harry H. Morgan, La., C.-G. 8,000

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Leipzig—William P. Kent, Va., C..... 4,000
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Rangoon—M. K. Moorhead, Pa., C..... 3,500
Rimouski—F. M. Ryder, Conn., C..... 3,500
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Yarmouth—A. J. Fleming, Mo., C..... 2,500

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Patras—Athur B. Cooke, S. C., C..... 2,000
Saloniki—John E. Kehl, O., C..... 3,500

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Port au Prince—John B. Terres, N. Y., C... 3,000

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Puerto Cortes—John A. Gamon, Ill., C..... 2,500
Tegucigalpa—Ezra M. Lawton, O., C..... 2,500

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Leghorn—Roger C. Tredwell, Ind., C..... 3,000
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Naples—Jay White, Mich., C..... 4,000
Palermo—Samuel H. Shank, Ind., C..... 3,500
Rome—Chapman Coleman, Ky., C..... 3,500
Tripoli—W. R. Dorsey, Md., C..... 2,500
Turin—Charles B. Perry, Neb., C..... 2,000
Venice—B. Harvey Carroll, Jr., Tex., C..... 2,000

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Seoul—Ransford S. Miller, N. Y., C.-G..... 5,500
Tamsui—E. L. Neville, O., C..... 3,000
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Aguascalientes—Gaston Schmutz, La., C..... 2,000
Chihuahua—Marion Letcher, Ga., C..... 2,500
Ciudad Juarez—T. D. Edwards, S. D., C.... 2,500
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz—(Vacancy), C..... 2,500
Durango—(Vacancy), C..... 2,000
Ensenada—(Vacancy), C..... 2,000
Frontera—A. J. Lespinasse, N. Y., C..... 3,000
Guadalajara—(Vacancy), C..... 3,500
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LaPaz—L. N. Sullivan, Pa., C..... 2,000
Manzanillo—(Vacancy), C..... 2,000
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Mazatlan—William E. Alger, Mass., C..... 2,500
Mexico—Arnold Shanklin, Mo., C.-G..... 6,000
Monterey—P. C. Hanna, Iowa, C.-G..... 3,500
Nogales—(Vacancy), C..... 2,500
Nuevo Laredo—A. B. Garrett, W. Va., C.... 2,500
Progreso—(Vacancy), C..... 3,000
Salina Cruz—(Vacancy), C..... 2,000
Saltillo—(Vacancy), C..... 2,000
San Luis Potosi—W. L. Bonney, Ill., C..... 2,500
Tampico—Clarence A. Miller, Mo., C..... 3,000
Tapachula—(Vacancy) C..... 2,000
Vera Cruz—William W. Canada, Ind., C.... 4,500

MOROCCO.

Tangier—Maxwell Blake, Mo., C.-G..... 3,500

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Batavia—B. S. Rairden, Me., C..... 3,000
Curacao—Henry C. Von Struve, Tex., C..... 2,500
Rotterdam—Soren Listoe, Minn., C.-G..... 5,500

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Bluefields—Cornelius Ferris, Jr., Col., C.... 3,500
Cape Gracias a Dios—(Vacancy), C..... 2,000
Corinto—Harold D. Clum, N. Y., C..... 3,000
Managua—(Vacancy), C..... 3,000

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Christiania—M. J. Hendrick, N. Y., C.-G.... 3,000
Stavanger—Theodore Jaeckel, N. Y., C..... 2,000

OMAN.

Maskat—(Vacancy), C..... 2,000

PANAMA.

Colon—William H. Gale, N. Y., C..... 4,000
Panama—A. G. Snyder, W. Va., C.-G..... 5,500

PARAGUAY.

Asuncion—Samuel H. Wiley, N. C., C..... 2,000

PERSIA.

Tabriz—Gordon Paddock, N. Y., C..... 3,000
Teheran—C. W. Wadsworth, N. Y., C.-G.... 2,000

PERU.

Callao—William W. Handley, N. Y., C..... 4,500
Iquitos—(Vacancy), C..... 3,000

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon—Will L. Lowrie, Ill., C.-G..... 3,500
Lourenco Marquez—G. A. Chamberlain, N. M., C..... 5,000
St. Michels—Arminius T. Haeberle, Mo., C. 3,000

ROUMANIA.

Bucharest—Chas. Campbell, Jr., Va., C.-G.. 2,000

RUSSIA.

Batum—Felix W. Smith, N. Y., C..... 2,500
Moscow—J. H. Snodgrass, W. Va., C.-G.... 5,500
Odessa—John A. Ray, Tex., C..... 3,500
Riga—Douglas Jenkins, S. C., C..... 3,000
St. Petersburg—North Winship, Ga., C..... 5,500
Vladivostok—John K. Caldwell, O., C..... 3,500
Warsaw—Hernando de Soto, Cal., C..... 4,000

SALVADOR.

San Salvador—H. F. Tennant, N. Y., C.-G.. 3,500

SERVIA.

Belgrade—Lewis W. Haskell, Ark., C..... 2,000

SIAM.

Bangkok—William W. Smith, O., C.-G..... 2,000

SPAIN.

Barcelona—Henry W. Diedrich, D. C., C.-G..$5,500
Jerez de la Frontera—P. H. Foster, Tex., C. 2,500
Madrid—Robertson Honey, N. Y., C..... 2,500
Malaga—Percival Gossett, D. C., C..... 3,000
Seville—Wilbur F. Gracey, Mass., C..... 3,000
Tenerife—Homer Brett, Miss., C..... 2,500
Valencia—Claude I. Dawson, S. C., C..... 2,500

SWEDEN.

Gothenburg—Emil Sauer, Tex., C..... 2,500
Stockholm—Ernest L. Harris, Ill., C.-G..... 3,500

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Basel—Philip Holland, Tenn., C..... 3,500
Bern—Max J. Baehr, Neb., C..... 3,500
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St. Gall—George N. Ilfft, Idaho, C..... 4,500
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Aleppo—J. B. Jackson, O., C..... 3,000
Alexandria—Arthur Garrels, Mo., C..... 3,500
Bagdad—Charles F. Brissel, N. J., C..... 3,500
Beirut—W. S. Hollis, Mass., C.-G..... 4,500
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Constantinople—G. B. Rayndal, S. D., C.-G. 6,000
Harput—Leslie A. Davis, N. Y., C..... 3,000
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CLIMATOLOGY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following table of average rainfall, highest and lowest temperatures, based upon observations of forty-three or fewer years at selected stations in the several states and territories of the United States, was compiled from the records of the weather bureau for The Chicago Daily News Almanac by the United States weather bureau, Washington, D. C.:

State. Stations.	Barometer above sea level (ft.)	No. of yrs.	Temperature.* Max.	Year.	Min.	Year.	Av. precipitation.†
Alabama—Mobile	108	43	102	1901	—1	1899	62.0
Montgomery	240	42	107	1881	—5	1899	51.2
Arizona—Yuma	141	38	120	1910	22	1911	3.1
Arkansas—Little Rock	398	35	106	1901	—12	1899	49.9
California—San Fran..	193	43	101	1904	29	1888	22.3
San Diego	59	41	110	1913	25	1913	10.0
Colorado—Denver	5,272	42	105	1875	—29	1875	14.0
Pueblo	4,685	26	104	1902	—27	1899	12.0
Connecticut—N. Haven	120	41	100	1881	—14	1873	47.2
Dist. Col.—Washingt'n	111	43	104	1881	—15	1899	43.5
Florida—Jacksonville	74	43	104	1879	10	1899	53.2
Key West	14	43	100	1886	41	1886	38.7
Georgia—Atlanta	1,218	35	100	1887	—8	1899	49.4
Savannah	154	43	105	1879	8	1899	50.3
Idaho—Boise	2,770	29	111	1898	—23	1888	12.7
Lewiston	756	19	108	1905	—18	1884	13.5
Pocatello	4,483	15	102	1901	—20	1905	12.9
Illinois—Cairo	356	43	106	1901	—16	1884	41.7
Chicago	816	43	103	1901	—23	1872	33.3
Springfield	614	35	107	1901	—24	1905	37.0
Indiana—Indianapolis	822	43	106	1901	—25	1884	41.5
Iowa—Des Moines	861	36	109	1901	—30	1884	32.4
Kansas—Dodge City	2,533	39	108	1876	—26	1899	20.8
Kentucky—Louisville	654	42	107	1901	—20	1884	44.3
Louisiana—N. Orleans	51	43	102	1901	7	1899	57.4
Shreveport	238	43	110	1909	—5	1899	45.7.
Maine—Eastport	76	41	93	1901	—21	1884	43.3
Portland	103	43	103	1911	—17	1872	42.5
Maryland—Baltimore	78	43	104	1898	—7	1899	43.2
Massachusetts—Bost'n	125	43	104	1911	—13	1882	43.4
Michigan—Alpena	616	42	101	1911	—27	1882	33.2
Detroit	782	43	101	1887	—24	1872	32.2
Marquette	709	43	108	1901	—27	1875	32.6
Minnesota—St. Paul	940	43	104	1901	—41	1888	28.7
Moorhead	913	33	102	1894	—48	1887	24.9
Mississippi—Vicksb'rg	247	43	101	1881	—1	1899	53.7
Missouri—St. Louis	717	43	107	1901	—22	1884	37.2
Montana—Helena	4,121	34	103	1886	—42	1893	12.8
Havre	2,492	34	108	1900	—55	1887	13.7
Nebraska—No. Platte	2,809	40	107	1877	—35	1899	18.9
Omaha	1,105	43	107	1911	—32	1884	30.7
Nevada—Winnemucca	4,291	38	104	1877	—28	1888	8.4
N. Jer.—Atlantic City	16	40	99	1880	—7	1899	40.8
New York—Albany	97	40	104	1911	—24	1904	36.4
Rochester	523	43	101	1911	—14	1904	34.3
N. Mexico—Santa Fe	7,018	42	97	1878	—13	1883	14.5
N. Carolina—Charlotte	773	36	102	1887	—5	1899	49.2
Wilmington	78	43	103	1879	5	1899	51.0
N. Dakota—Bismarck	1,674	39	107	1910	—44	1887	17.6
Ft. Buf'rd, Willist'n	1,896	35	107	1883	—49	1888	15.1
Ohio—Cincinnati	628	43	105	1901	—17	1899	38.3
Cleveland	762	43	99	1881	—17	1873	35.0
Oklahoma—Okla. City	1,262	23	108	1909	—17	1899	31.7
Oregon—Portland	58	42	102	1891	—2	1888	45.1
Roseburg	510	36	106	1905	—6	1888	34.4
Pennsylvania—Philadelphia	117	43	103	1901	—6	1899	41.2
Pittsburgh	1,070	43	103	1881	—20	1899	36.4
R. Island—Block Isl'd	43	33	92	1911	—4	1896	44.4
S. Carolina—Charles'n	48	43	104	1879	7	1899	52.1
S. Dakota—Rap. City	3,217	36	106	1900	—40	1883	18.7
Yankton	1,231	41	107	1894	—36	1912	25.4
Tennessee—Knoxville	1,007	43	100	1887	—13	1884	49.4
Memphis	316	43	104	1901	—9	1899	50.8
Texas—Abilene	1,735	28	110	1886	—6	1899	24.7
Galveston	69	42	99	1913	8	1899	47.1
Utah—Salt Lk. City	4,408	40	102	1889	—20	1853	16.0
Vermont—Northfield	845	27	98	1911	—35	1908	33.8
Virginia—Norfolk	149	43	102	1887	2	1895	49.5
Washington—Spokane	1,955	33	104	1898	—30	1888	18.8
West Virginia—Parkersburg	638	25	102	1911	—27	1899	40.2
Wisconsin—Milwaukee	681	43	100	1901	—25	1875	31.4
Wyoming—Cheyenne	6,121	43	100	1881	—38	1875	13.6

*Corrected to Dec. 31, 1913, inclusive. †Precipitation normals adopted in 1907.

POSTMASTERS OF LARGE CITIES (1914).

Albany, N. Y.—William H. Murray.
Atlanta, Ga.—Bolling H. Jones.
Baltimore, Md.—Sherlock Swann.
Boston, Mass.—William F. Murray.
Buffalo, N. Y.—William F. Kasting.
Camden, N. J.—Harry M. Knight.
Charleston, S. C.—Joseph M. Poulnot.
Chicago, Ill.—Daniel A. Campbell.
Cincinnati, O.—E. R. Monfort.
Cleveland, O.—William J. Murphy.
Columbus, O.—H. W. Krumm.
Dayton, O.—Forrest L. May.
Denver, Col.—Joseph H. Harrison.
Des Moines, Iowa—Louis C. Kurtz.
Detroit, Mich.—William J. Nagel.
Duluth, Minn.—William E. McEwen.
Fall River, Mass.—George T. Durfee.
Fort Wayne, Ind.—Robert B. Hanna.
Galveston, Tex.—Harry A. Griffin.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—C. E. Hogadone.
Hartford, Conn.—Frank A. Hagarty.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Robert E. Springsteen.
Jersey City, N. J.—Peter F. Wanser.
Kansas City, Mo.—Joseph H. Harris.
Lincoln, Neb.—E. R. Sizer.
Los Angeles, Cal.—Harrington Brown.
Louisville, Ky.—E. T. Schmitt.
Lowell, Mass.—Robert J. Crowley.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Frank B. Schultz.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Edward A. Purdy.
Nashville, Tenn.—Eugene S. Shannon.
Newark, N. J.—Frank J. Bock.
New Haven, Conn.—Philip Troup.
New Orleans, La.—Joseph Voegtle.
New York, N. Y.—Edward M. Morgan.
Omaha, Neb.—John C. Wharton.
Paterson, N. Y.—James P. McNair.
Peoria, Ill.—L. F. Meek.
Philadelphia, Pa.—John A. Thornton.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—William H. Davis.
Portland, Me.—Oscar R. Wish.
Portland, Ore.—Frank S. Myers.
Providence, R. I.—Walter A. Kilton.
Reading, Pa.—Charles N. Seltzinger.
Richmond, Va.—Hay T. Thornton.
Rochester, N. Y.—William A. Buckley.
St. Joseph, Mo.—Laurence O. Weakley.
St. Louis, Mo.—Colin M. Selph.
St. Paul, Minn.—Edward Yanish.
Salt Lake City, Utah—Noble Warrum.
San Antonio, Tex.—George G. Armistead.
San Francisco, Cal.—Charles W. Fay.
Seattle, Wash.—Edgar Battle.
Springfield, Mass.—Thomas J. Costello.
Toledo, O.—W. H. Tucker.
Trenton, N. J.—E. Furman Hooper.
Troy, N. Y.—James H. Burns.
Washington, D. C.—Otto Praeger.

DEATH OF LORD ROBERTS.

Field Marshal Earl Roberts died in France Nov. 14, 1914, while on a visit to the Indian troops engaged in fighting with the allies against Germany and Austria. He had been at the front but a short time when he became seriously ill with pneumonia, which, owing to his advanced age, quickly resulted in his death. He was born in Cawnpore, India, in 1832 and consequently was 82 years old when he passed away. From the time of the Indian mutiny in 1858 to the Boer war in South Africa in 1899-1902 he was a prominent figure in the military history of Great Britain and was one of the empire's most popular heroes. On the outbreak of the war between the powers in August, 1914, Lord Roberts was appointed colonel-in-chief of such forces from the oversea dominions and India as might be brought to Europe to take part in the conflict.

Army of the United States.

GENERAL OFFICERS AND OFFICERS OF STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Corrected to Oct. 20, 1914.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

MAJOR-GENERALS.

Leonard Wood. William H. Carter.
J. Franklin Bell. Arthur Murray.
Thomas H. Barry. Wm. W. Wotherspoon.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Frederick Funston. Hunter Liggett.
Tasker H. Bliss. Hugh L. Scott.
Albert L. Mills. John P. Wisser.
John J. Pershing. Thomas F. Davis.
Montgomery M. Macomb. Eli D. Hoyle.
Robert K. Evans. Charles J. Bailey.
Clarence R. Edwards. George Bell, Jr.
James Parker.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

Maj.-Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, chief of staff.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Albert L. Mills. Hugh L. Scott.
Erasmus M. Weaver.

COLONELS.

Edwin F. Glenn, infantry.
Charles G. Treat, field artillery.
Eben Swift, cavalry.
Chase W. Kennedy, infantry.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Henry C. Benson. William F. Martin.
Ernest Hinds. Benjamin A. Poore.
Frederick S. Fotz.

MAJORS.

Daniel W. Ketcham. Monroe McFarland.
Frank E. Harris. Harry R. Lee.
George B. Duncan. Charles Crawford.
Edward N. Jones, Jr. William S. Graves.
William D. Connor. Arthur S. Conklin.
Robert E. L. Mickie. William H. Hay.

CAPTAINS.

Howard L. Laubach. Henry C. Smither.
Thomas L. Smith. Robert O. Van Horn.
S. J. B. Shindel. William T. Merry.
Powell Clayton, Jr. Philip Yost.
Abraham G. Lott. James P. Robinson.
William Mitchell. Douglas MacArthur.

DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS.

The Eastern Department—Embracing the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, the post of Fort Logan H. Roots, Arkansas, the coast defenses of New Orleans and Galveston, the Panama Canal Zone and the island of Porto Rico with the islands and keys adjacent thereto; headquarters, Governor's island, New York; commander, Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood.

First Division—Headquarters, Governor's island, New York; commander, (vacancy). First brigade: Headquarters, Albany, N. Y. Second brigade: Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.

The Central Department—Embracing the states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming (except Yellowstone park), Colorado and the post at Fort Missoula, Montana; headquarters, Chicago, Ill.; commander, Col. D. A. Frederick.

Second Division—Headquarters, Texas City, Tex.; commander, Maj.-Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

The Southern Department—Embracing the states of Texas (except the coast defenses of Galveston), Louisiana (except the coast defenses of New Orleans), Arkansas (except the post of Fort Logan H. Roots), Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona; headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; commander, Brig.-Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

The Western Department—Embracing the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana (except the post of Fort Missoula), so much of Wyoming as includes Yellowstone park, California, Nevada, Utah and Alaska; headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.; commander, Maj.-Gen. A. Murray.

Third Division—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.; commander, Maj.-Gen. A. Murray.

The Philippine Department—Embracing all the islands of the Philippine archipelago; headquarters, Manila, P. I.; commander, Maj.-Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

The Hawaiian Department—Embracing the Hawaiian islands and their dependencies; headquarters, Honolulu; commander, Maj.-Gen. William H. Carter.

DEPARTMENT OFFICERS.

The Adjutant-General—With rank of brigadier-general: Henry P. McCain.

Adjutant-Generals—With rank of colonel: Henry O. S. Heistand, William A. Simpson, Benjamin Alvord, Eugene F. Ladd, James B. Erwin. With rank of lieutenant-colonel: Peyton C. March, Archibald Campbell, John W. Heard, Leon S. Roudiez, William M. Wright, Daniel B. Devore, George W. Read. With rank of major: George W. Martin, Frank L. Winn, F. D. Evans, William R. Sample, Joseph P. Tracy, George T. Patterson, A. S. Fleming, Francis J. Koester, John S. Switzer.

Inspector-General—With rank of brigadier-general: Ernest A. Garlington.

Inspector-Generals—With rank of colonel: John L. Chamberlain, Charles M. O'Connor, David C. Shanks. With rank of lieutenant-colonel: Delaware Skerrett, John B. McDonald, Frederick R. Day, Andre W. Brewster. With rank of major: William O. Johnson, John M. Jenkins, LeRoy S. Lyon, Alonzo Gray, John S. Winn, William P. Jackson, Jacob C. Johnson, Ralph H. Van Deman, William H. Simons.

Judge-Advocate General—With rank of brigadier-general: Enoch H. Crowder.

Judge-Advocates—With rank of colonel: John A. Hull, George M. Dunn. With rank of lieutenant-colonel: Frank L. Dodds, John B. Porter, Lewis E. Goodier. With rank of major: Henry M. Morrow, Walter A. Bethel, B. Winship, Beverly A. Read, Edward A. Kreger, Samuel T. Ansell, Herbert A. White.

Quartermaster Corps—Chief of corps, with rank of major-general: James B. Aleshire.

Brigadier-Generals—Henry G. Sharpe, Carroll A. Devol.

Colonels—John L. Clem, Abiel L. Smith, Harry L. Rogers, F. Von Schrader, Frederick G. Hodgson, John B. Bellinger, Isaac W. Littell, Gonzales S. Bingham, Webster Vinson, Hamilton S. Wallace, David L. Brainard, Thomas Cruse, Daniel E. McCarthy, George B. Davis, John T. Knight, George F. Downey, John M. Carson, Jr.

Surgeon-General—With rank of brigadier-general: William C. Gorgas.

Assistant Surgeon-Generals—With rank of colonel: Mervin L. Maus, Daniel M. Appel, Louis Brechemin, Charles Richard, R. G. Ebert, W. H. Arthur, George E. Bushnell, H. P. Birmingham, William Stephenson, John L. Phillips, Guy L. Edie, William D. Crosby, Charles M. Gandy, Walter D. McCaw, Jefferson R. Kean.

Chief of Engineers—With rank of brigadier-general: Dan C. Kingman. Colonels: William M. Black, S. W. Roessler, F. V. Abbot, Curtis McD. Townsend, George W. Goethals, John Millis, John Biddle, Harry F. Hodges, James G. Warren, Edward Burr, Lansing H. Beach, George A. Zinn, William C. Langfeit, James C. Sanford. Lieutenant-colonels: Harry Taylor, William L. Sibert, Joseph E. Kuhn, William E. Craighill, Henry C. Newcomer, Patrick M. Mason, Charles H. Riche, Thomas H. Rees, Charles L. Potter, Francis R. Shunk, Henry Jervey, Charles H. McKinstry, William V. Judson, E. E. Winslow, Clement A. F. Flagler, Chester Harding, William W. Harts, Edgar Jadwin, Charles Keller, Herbert Deakyne, Charles S. Bromwell.

Chief of Ordnance—With rank of brigadier-general: William Crozier. Colonels: Rogers Birnie, Orin B. Mitcham, J. W. Benet, William W. Gibson, Edwin B. Babbitt, John T. Thompson.
Chief Signal Officer—With rank of brigadier-general: George P. Scriven.
Signal Officer—With rank of colonel: William A. Glassford.
Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs—With rank of brigadier-general: Frank McIntyre. Colonel: Charles C. Walcutt, Jr. Major: Irvin L. Hunt.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

CAVALRY.

1. Colonel, George K. Hunter; lieutenant-colonel, L. M. Brett; majors, E. S. Wright, William T. Littebrant.
2. Colonel, William J. Nicholson; lieutenant-colonel, Joseph T. Dickman; majors, William C. Rivers, William F. Clark, Charles W. Fenton.
3. Colonel, Augustus P. Blacksom; lieutenant-colonel, Guy Carleton; majors, Sedgwick Rice, Jesse McI. Carter, Francis H. Beach.
4. Colonel, William D. Beach; lieutenant-colonel, William W. Forsyth; majors, L. Hardeman, Guy H. Preston, Ralph Harrison.
5. Colonel, Wilber E. Wilder; lieutenant-colonel, Daniel L. Tate; majors, N. F. McClure, S. R. H. Tompkins.
6. Colonel, Joseph A. Gaston, lieutenant-colonel, Thomas B. Dugan; majors, M. C. Butler, Jr., James J. Hornbrook, Edward D. Anderson.
7. Colonel, C. H. Murray; lieutenant-colonel, George H. Sands; majors, Tarrand A. Sayre, Arthur Thayer, Charles J. Symmonds.
8. Colonel, Charles W. Taylor; lieutenant-colonel, Robert D. Walsh; majors, George O. Cress, Frank M. Caldwell, Louis C. Scherer.
9. Colonel, John F. Guilfoyle; lieutenant-colonel, Augustus C. Macomb; majors, Malvern Hill Barnum, Alexander L. Dade, George P. White.
10. Colonel, William C. Brown; lieutenant-colonel (vacancy); majors, George L. Byram, Elwood W. Evans.
11. Colonel, James Lockett; lieutenant-colonel, Henry T. Allen; majors, DeRosey C. Cabell, Robert L. Howze, Melvin W. Rowell.
12. Colonel, Horatio G. Sickel; lieutenant-colonel, John C. Waterman; majors, S. H. Elliott, Edw. Anderson.
13. Colonel, Herbert J. Slocum; lieutenant-colonel, Tyree R. Rivers; majors, P. D. Lochridge, James A. Ryan, Samuel G. Jones.
14. Colonel, Frederick W. Sibley; lieutenant-colonel (vacancy); majors, Robert A. Brown, Thomas Q. Donaldson, Oren B. Meyer.
15. Colonel, George H. Morgan; lieutenant-colonel (vacancy); majors, Lewis M. Koehler, M. M. McNamee, Charles D. Rhodes.

INFANTRY.

1. Colonel, Daniel L. Howell; lieutenant-colonel, Waldo E. Ayer; majors, Julius A. Penn, Charles E. Tayman, Joseph Frazier.
2. Colonel, Francis H. French; lieutenant-colonel, Benjamin W. Atkinson; majors, E. Y. Smith, Michael J. Lenihan, Herbert O. Williams.
3. Colonel, William A. Mann; lieutenant-colonel, Abraham P. Buffington; majors, Walter H. Gordon, Peter Murray, Lutz Wahl.
4. Colonel, Robert C. Van Vliet; lieutenant-colonel, Benjamin C. Morse; majors, Paul A. Wolf, Charles G. French.
5. Colonel, Charles G. Morton; lieutenant-colonel, S. L. Faison; majors, A. I. Lasseigne, Richard C. Croxton, William A. Phillips.
6. Colonel (vacancy); lieutenant-colonel, James M. Arrasmith; majors, Edson A. Lewis, John B. Hines, M. Crowley.
7. Colonel, Daniel Cornman; lieutenant-colonel, Tredwell W. Moore; majors, Charles Miller, Hanson E. Ely, Edward Sigerfoos.
8. Colonel, Frank B. Jones; lieutenant-colonel, William H. Allaire; majors, James H. Frier, Thomas G. Hanson, William K. Jones.
9. Colonel, Charles J. Crane; lieutenant-colonel, Beaumont B. Buck; majors, E. V. Bookmiller, Isaac C. Janks, John K. Miller.
10. Colonel, Samuel W. Miller; lieutenant-colonel (vacancy); majors, Charles Gerhardt, LaRoy S. Upton, Douglas Sattle.
11. Colonel, Abner Pickering; lieutenant-colonel (vacancy); majors, John B. Bennett, William F. Grote, William M. Morrow.
12. Colonel, Richard M. Blatchford; lieutenant-colonel (vacancy); majors, Robert W. Rose, Lewis S. Sorley, Peter C. Marquart.
13. Colonel, Francis J. Kernan; lieutenant-colonel, John P. Finley; majors, James T. Dean, U. G. McAlexander, Ross L. Bush.
14. Colonel, Richard H. Wilson; lieutenant-colonel, Maury Nichols; majors, F. H. Albright, James W. McAndrew, John W. Heavey.
15. Colonel, John C. F. Tilson; lieutenant-colonel, Edwin A. Root; majors, Fred W. Sladen, Charles C. Clark, Palmer E. Pierce.
16. Colonel, Omar Bundy; lieutenant-colonel (vacancy); majors, Charles S. Farnsworth, William C. Bennett, George D. Guyer.
17. Colonel (vacancy); lieutenant-colonel, Henry C. Hale; majors, Robert Alexander, George C. Saffarans, Benjamin F. Hardaway.
18. Colonel, James S. Rogers; lieutenant-colonel, Alfred Hasbrouck; majors, Mark L. Hersey, Ferdinand W. Kobbe.
19. Colonel, Millard F. Waltz; lieutenant-colonel, Evan M. Johnson, Jr.; majors, Edward M. Lewis, Samuel Burkhardt, Jr., Truman O. Murphy.
20. Colonel, John S. Parke; lieutenant-colonel, Frederick Perkins; majors, George D. Moore, Thomas F. Schley.
21. Colonel, George S. Young; lieutenant-colonel, David J. Baker, Jr.; majors, Wilson Chase, Sydney A. Cloman, Joseph C. Castner.
22. Colonel, Charles M. Truitt; lieutenant-colonel, Robert H. Noble; majors, Arthur Johnson, William T. Wilder, John Howard.
23. Colonel, Walter K. Wright; lieutenant-colonel, William H. Sage; majors, Charles B. Hagadorn, Henry J. Hunt, Harrison J. Price.
24. Colonel, Willis T. May; lieutenant-colonel, Clarence E. Dentler; majors, Charles C. Ballou, Marcus D. Cronin, John McA. Palmer.
25. Colonel, L. W. V. Kennon; lieutenant-colonel, Carl Reichmann; majors, Ernest B. Gose, Vernon L. Caldwell, Edmund L. Butts.
26. Colonel, Robert L. Bullard; lieutenant-colonel, William H. Johnston; majors, Lucius L. Durfee, Melville S. Jarvis.
27. Colonel, Charles H. Barth; lieutenant-colonel (vacancy); majors, Earl C. Carnahan, William R. Dashiell, Eli A. Helmick.
28. Colonel, Edward H. Plummer; lieutenant-colonel, Elmore F. Taggart; majors, Joseph D. Leitch, James R. Lindsay, Harry A. Smith.
29. Colonel, John S. Mallory; lieutenant-colonel (vacancy); majors, Edward R. Chrisman, James E. Normoyle, Harry H. Bandholtz.
30. Colonel, Frank B. McCoy; lieutenant-colonel, Joseph P. O'Neil; majors, Henry T. Ferguson, John J. Bradley, William Brooke.

Porto Rico Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel (vacancy); majors, Alvan C. Read, Howard C. Price.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1. Colonel, Samuel D. Sturgis; lieutenant-colonel, John E. McMahon.
2. Colonel, Edward A. Millar; lieutenant-colonel, Mott T. Bentley.
3. Colonel, George W. Van Deusen; lieutenant-colonel, Charles T. Menoher.
4. Colonel, Lucien G. Berry; lieutenant-colonel, William Lassiter.
5. Colonel, Granger Adams; lieutenant-colonel, Edward F. McGlachlin, Jr.
6. Colonel, Edwin St. J. Grable; lieutenant-colonel, William L. Kenly.

TABLE OF ARMY PAY.

OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE—ACT MAY 11, 1908.

Grade.	Yearly.	Pay of grade.	After 5 yrs. M'thly.	After 10 yrs. M'thly.	After 15 yrs. M'thly.	After 20 yrs. M'thly.
Lt.-gen.	$11,000	$916.67	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maj.-gen.	8,000	666.67	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brig.-gen.	6,000	500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colonel..	4,000	333.33	$366.67	$400.00	$416.67	$416.67
Lieut.-col.	3,500	291.67	320.83	350.00	375.00	375.00
Major....	3,000	250.00	275.00	300.00	325.00	333.33
Captain..	2,400	200.00	220.00	240.00	260.00	280.00
1st lieut.	2,000	166.67	183.33	200.00	216.67	233.33
2d lieut..	1,700	141.67	155.83	170.00	184.17	198.33

In case any officer below the grade of major required to be mounted provides himself with suitable mounts at his own expense, he shall receive an addition to his pay of $150 per annum if he provides one mount and $200 per annum if he provides two mounts.

RETIRED OFFICERS—ACT MAY 11, 1908.

Grade.	Yearly.	Pay of grade.	After 5 yrs. M'thly.	After 10 yrs. M'thly.	After 15 yrs. M'thly.	After 20 yrs. M'thly.
Lt.-gen. ..	$8,250	$687.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maj.-gen.	6,000	500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brig.-gen.	4,500	375.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colonel ..	3,000	250.00	$275.00	$300.00	$312.50	$312.50
Lieut.-col.	2,625	218.75	240.62	262.50	281.25	281.25
Major	2,250	187.50	206.25	225.00	243.75	250.00
Captain ..	1,800	150.00	165.00	180.00	195.00	210.00
1st lieut...	1,500	125.00	137.50	150.00	162.50	175.00
2d lieut...	1,275	106.25	116.87	127.50	138.12	148.75

MONTHLY PAY OF ENLISTED MEN—ACT MAY 11, 1908.

Grade.	Enlistment 1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
Master electrician, signal corps, coast artillery; chief musician	$75	$79	$83	$87	$91	$95	$99
Engineer, coast artillery	65	69	73	77	81	85	89
Sergeant, first class, hospital corps	50	54	58	62	66	70	74
First sergeant, all arms	45	49	53	57	61	65	69
Battalion sergeant-major, field artillery, infantry; squadron sergeant-major, cavalry; junior sergeant-major, coast artillery; battalion quartermaster sergeant, field artillery; master gunner, coast artillery; principal musician, bands	40	44	48	52	56	60	64
Electrician sergeant, second class, coast artillery; sergeant engineers, ordnance, signal corps; sergeant, bands; quartermaster sergeant, engineers; drum major, bands; color sergeant, cavalry, field artillery, infantry	36	40	44	48	52	56	60
Sergeant, cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery, infantry; sergeant, hospital corps; corporal, bands; quartermaster sergeant, cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery, infantry; stable sergeant, field artillery; cook, all arms	30	33	36	39	42	45	48
Corporal, engineers, ordnance, signal corps, hospital corps; chief mechanic, field artillery; mechanic, coast artillery; private, bands	24	27	30	33	36	39	42
Corporal, cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery, infantry; mechanic, field artillery; farrier, blacksmith, saddler, wagoner, cavalry; artificer, infantry	21	24	27	30	33	36	39
Private, first class, engineers, ordnance, signal corps, hospital corps	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
Private, hospital corps	16	19	22	23	24	25	26
Trumpeter, cavalry; musician, infantry, field artillery, coast artillery, engineers; private, cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery, infantry, signal corps; private, second class, engineers, ordnance	15	18	21	22	23	24	25

The rates of pay to retired enlisted men are based upon length of service and their pay at the time of retirement. Thus a private of the first class gets $15.75 a month if he is retired after his second enlistment and $27 a month after his seventh enlistment. A retired master signal electrician, the highest paid of enlisted men, gets from $59.25 to $74.25 a month.

AUTHORIZED STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

	Major-generals.	Brigadier-generals.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Chaplains.	Total commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.
General officers	6	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....
Adjutant-general's department	.....	1	5	7	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....
Inspector-general's department	.....	1	3	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
Judge-advocate general's department	.....	1	2	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
Quartermaster corps	1	2	12	18	48	102	.....	.....	.....	183	*403
Medical department	.....	1	14	24	105	205	1245	.....	.....	†594	‡
Corps of engineers	.....	1	14	21	47	57	53	43	1	237	1,942
Ordnance department	.....	1	6	9	19	25	25	.....	.....	85	745
Signal corps	.....	1	1	2	9	18	18	.....	.....	46	1,212
Bureau of insular affairs	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Fifteen regiments of cavalry	.....	.....	15	15	45	225	225	225	15	765	14,148
Six regiments of field artillery	.....	.....	6	6	12	66	78	78	6	252	5,513
Coast artillery corps	.....	1	14	14	42	210	210	210	14	715	19,019
Thirty regiments of infantry	.....	.....	30	30	90	450	450	450	30	1,530	34,128
Porto Rico regiment of infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	10	10	1	32	591
Military academy	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	632
Detached officers	.....	.....	8	9	27	82	74	.....	.....	200	.....
Additional officers	.....	.....	28	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
Recruiting parties, recruit depots and unassigned recruits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,291
Service school detachments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	587
United States military prison guards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320
With disciplinary organizations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
Indian scouts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
Total regular army	7	26	161	169	468	1,451	1,388	1,016	67	4,753	85,602
Additional force—Philippine scouts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	65	65	.....	182	5,733
Grand total	7	26	161	169	468	1,503	1,453	1,081	67	4,935	91,402

*Under the act of congress approved Aug. 24, 1912, the 6,000 authorized enlisted men of the quartermaster corps are not to be counted as part of the strength of the army.

†Includes 90 first lieutenants of the medical reserve corps on active duty and 60 dental surgeons.

‡Under the act of congress approved March 1, 1887 (24 stat. L., 435), the enlisted men of the medical department (hospital corps) are not to be counted as part of the strength of the army. The authorized strength of the hospital corps is 5,012 enlisted men.

REGULAR ARMY AND MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

Organized strength, 1909-1913. [From reports of the war department.]

STATE OR TER.	1909.		1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.	
	Officers	Men.	Officers	Men.	Officers	Men.	Officers	Men.	Officers	Men.
Regular army	4,048	74,665	4,273	70,893	4,281	73,454	4,470	81,331	4,665	81,787
Phil. scouts	160	5,586	166	5,386	179	5,401	180	5,480	180	5,403
MILITIA.										
Alabama	221	3,093	216	3,011	206	2,914	213	3,212	178	2,391
Arizona	43	588	56	882	59	631	51	491	45	477
Arkansas	139	1,327	139	1,426	127	1,258	139	1,328	111	1,248
California	192	2,348	205	2,789	219	3,000	234	3,191	252	3,360
Colorado	71	774	97	1,063	109	1,234	110	1,408	137	1,309
Connecticut	186	2,677	184	2,398	191	2,482	188	2,535	184	2,457
Delaware	40	361	42	337	40	337	34	339	41	441
Dist. of Columbia	136	1,329	120	1,525	123	1,314	134	1,396	139	1,507
Florida	101	1,242	97	1,125	102	1,007	100	1,145	93	1,127
Georgia	239	2,794	222	2,695	222	2,396	237	2,676	223	2,675
Hawaii	49	557	47	561	46	507	47	562	39	426
Idaho	59	502	62	642	62	627	57	799	50	790
Illinois	520	6,165	507	5,828	521	5,774	521	5,586	506	5,408
Indiana	198	2,293	179	2,061	198	2,198	192	2,200	179	2,297
Iowa	216	2,523	218	2,984	221	2,880	215	2,825	213	2,768
Kansas	129	1,383	134	1,539	139	1,666	138	1,741	130	1,694
Kentucky	159	1,941	161	1,956	143	1,768	145	1,580	170	1,843
Louisiana	111	1,248	125	1,670	122	1,869	119	1,860	60	1,082
Maine	107	1,221	108	1,253	108	1,252	106	1,356	109	1,339
Maryland	157	1,911	160	1,878	152	1,662	160	1,706	173	1,799
Massachusetts	443	5,538	444	5,404	446	5,413	443	5,421	452	5,341
Michigan	204	2,578	208	2,510	207	2,489	215	2,596	199	2,551
Minnesota	201	2,747	204	2,545	199	2,406	210	2,655	218	2,724
Mississippi	127	1,325	135	1,372	125	1,316	106	1,188	116	1,327
Missouri	223	3,217	258	2,675	248	2,462	262	2,995	256	3,320
Montana	40	501	54	694	54	698	61	728	53	557
Nebraska	102	990	126	1,021	122	1,208	118	1,171	134	1,038
New Hampshire	131	1,545	92	1,184	92	1,182	92	1,171	94	1,164
New Jersey	369	4,116	362	3,783	367	3,716	345	3,934	330	4,052
New Mexico	27	181	57	887	56	793	64	700	49	599
New York	991	14,503	992	14,244	993	13,688	990	14,477	1,056	14,901
North Carolina	215	1,903	237	2,083	238	1,965	230	2,208	251	2,317
North Dakota	54	663	65	683	57	599	53	614	52	577
Ohio	496	5,511	505	5,095	513	5,466	518	5,462	529	5,611
Oklahoma	58	988	59	901	60	955	59	939	56	896
Oregon	112	1,457	104	1,415	107	1,291	102	1,362	109	1,358
Pennsylvania	732	9,776	738	9,683	755	9,862	745	9,705	768	9,766
Rhode Island	110	1,041	107	1,027	109	1,189	100	1,257	106	1,252
South Carolina	180	1,751	184	1,772	192	1,710	177	1,792	154	1,755
South Dakota	73	707	80	714	84	802	83	787	71	608
Tennessee	122	1,401	125	1,515	127	1,386	128	1,735	127	1,707
Texas	216	2,378	216	2,513	215	1,386	171	2,578	174	2,387
Utah	47	359	40	330	39	328	34	339	31	323
Vermont	63	767	62	769	67	762	71	810	72	773
Virginia	170	2,222	189	2,231	180	2,017	190	2,237	207	2,492
Washington	54	969	88	1,242	86	1,178	87	1,205	91	1,147
West Virginia	116	1,194	98	1,346	103	1,238	100	1,218	100	1,283
Wisconsin	198	2,898	197	2,836	198	2,809	197	2,892	195	2,768
Wyoming	41	408	52	568	49	552	53	591	48	640
Total	8,975	109,951	9,155	110,506	9,172	108,816	9,142	112,710	9,130	111,672

NAVY AND NAVAL MILITIA.

STATE OR TER.	1909.		1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.	
	Officers	Men.	Officers	Men.	Officers	Men.	Officers	Men.	Officers	Men.
Navy	2,823	44,129	2,921	45,076	3,099	46,759	3,114	46,651	3,505	48,068
Marine corps	334	9,360	334	9,152	330	9,454	319	9,567	330	9,757
NAVAL MILITIA.										
California	49	552	50	575	53	600	58	606	61	534
Connecticut	22	202	22	233	23	230	21	221	21	202
Dist. of Columbia	14	132	14	143	13	147	12	131	12	139
Florida					16	134	14	134	16	133
Georgia	3	44	3	60	3	60	Disbanded.		Disbanded.	
Illinois	51	587	49	225	44	526	50	587	40	505
Indiana			21	186	14	134	14	216	17	292
Louisiana	52	583	49	553	51	508	46	544	27	346
Maine	4	65	7	125	7	108	9	104	6	120
Maryland	23	271	21	272	21	183	16	141	15	139
Massachusetts	41	481	44	499	41	523	42	541	42	640
Michigan	45	295	41	229	37	291	41	434	40	502
Minnesota	11	123	11	123	14	201	12	186	17	222
Missouri	10	96	18	196	17	231	16	210	15	211
New Jersey	29	321	25	325	33	293	29	377	30	335
New York	53	767	52	768	62	789	72	1,096	80	1,209
North Carolina	47	317	46	300	44	320	44	265	42	271
Ohio	18	247	16	234	17	237	23	319	23	285
Oregon					25	208	21	214	23	226
Pennsylvania	7	118	8	112	11	178	13	213	17	208
Rhode Island	17	209	15	185	15	178	18	162	16	193
South Carolina	21	185	20	187	20	187	21	179	18	146
Washington					12	112	13	193	21	283
Wisconsin	8	44	8	61	9	74	10	112	13	145
Total nav. militia	525	5,639	540	5,961	602	6,592	615	7,185	615	7,446

ARMIES AND NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

[Data chiefly from the Statesman's Year-Book and Brassey's Naval Annual for 1914.]

COUNTRY.	ARMY.		NAVY.		Total of armed forces.	Annual cost of army and navy.¶
	Peace footing.	War footing.	Ships.§	Men.		
Abyssinia	150,000	.....	.....	.....	150,000	.....
Afghanistan	60,000	.....	.....	.....	60,000	.....
Argentine Republic	24,000	200,000	39	5,000	29,000	$26,629,836
Australian Commonwealth	2,877	173,967	10	7,960	10,837	15,176,800
Austria-Hungary	424,318	1,000,000	93	17,920	442,238	55,792,104
Belgium	47,603	180,000	.....	.....	47,603	20,219,291
Bolivia	3,153	.....	.....	.....	3,153	2,389,545
Brazil	23,500	43,500	36	8,800	32,300	38,223,635
Bulgaria	59,900	280,000	20	.....	59,900	8,100,000
Canada*	73,900	.....	.....	.....	73,900	9,114,533
Chile	27,200	.....	31	6,084	27,181	6,100,000
China	500,000	.....	6	.....	500,000	.....
Colombia	6,000	.....	6	.....	6,000	.....
Costa Rica	37,280	51,807	2	.....	37,280	.....
Cuba	11,105	.....	2	.....	11,105	.....
Denmark	13,720	50,000	36	.....	13,720	7,071,282
Ecuador	7,810	.....	4	.....	7,810	.....
Egypt	17,000	.....	9	.....	17,000	7,065,255
France	645,644	1,380,000	440	25,500	671,144	322,762,703
Germany	790,985	3,350,000	323	73,000	863,985	243,328,975
Great Britain	181,100	803,037	733	138,096	319,196	244,046,500
Greece	25,220	.....	33	.....	25,220	24,874,429
Guatemala	85,535	126,110	.....	.....	85,535	2,681,416
Haiti	5,000	.....	5	.....	5,000	.....
Honduras	47,062	.....	.....	.....	47,062	.....
Italy	301,672	2,000,000	213	39,927	344,599	118,072,076
Japan	350,000	800,000	152	49,562	399,562	60,195,509
Mexico	56,675	84,500	14	1,163	56,838	14,090,892
Montenegro	.....	30,000	.....	.....	.....	52,000
Nepal	30,000	60,000	.....	.....	30,000	.....
Netherlands	22,955	125,000	96	9,152	32,107	30,210,490
Nicaragua	4,000	40,000	10	.....	4,000	.....
Norway†	80,000	110,000	49	1,280	81,280	6,430,585
Panama	300	.....	2	50	300	.....
Paraguay	2,600	.....	3	.....	2,600	.....
Persia	60,000	110,000	8	.....	60,000	.....
Peru	6,500	.....	9	.....	6,500	.....
Portugal	30,000	200,000	29	6,107	36,107	11,088,400
Roumania	103,460	230,000	17	.....	103,460	14,000,000
Russia	1,200,000	4,000,000	269	53,500	1,253,000	434,769,390
Salvador	16,144	85,870	1	.....	16,144	.....
Santo Domingo	1,696	.....	3	.....	1,696	.....
Servia	361,747	175,600	.....	.....	361,747	6,023,200
Siam	26,200	.....	21	5,000	31,200	.....
Spain	122,000	220,000	29	.....	122,000	46,316,308
Sweden	80,825	485,000	86	4,960	80,825	20,794,225
Switzerland	214,022	.....	.....	.....	214,022	9,150,558
Turkey	230,000	905,000	89	30,929	260,929	64,917,926
United States‡	96,387	.....	330	61,660	158,047	‖235,046,789
Uruguay	10,400	50,000	3	.....	10,400	4,695,162
Venezuela	9,400	60,000	5	400	9,800	.....

*Active militia. †Troops of the line. ‡In 1913-1914. §Warships of all kinds, including torpedo boats, submarines, guard boats, etc. ¶Figures are chiefly for 1913-1914. A few are estimates. ‖Appropriations for 1913-1914.

Note.—The above figures of the armies and navies of the world are as they stood before the outbreak of the European war at the end of July, 1914. See the account of that conflict given elsewhere in this volume for the losses of men and ships by the various nations involved.

TROOPS ENGAGED IN UNITED STATES WARS.

Military and naval forces employed by the government since 1775.

War.	Date.	Total.
Revolution	1775-83	309,791
Northwestern Indian	1790-95	8,983
France	1798-1800	4,593
Tripoli	1801-05	3,330
Indian (Harrison)	1811-13	910
War of 1812	1812-15	576,622
Creek Indian	1813-14	13,781
Seminole	1817-18	6,911
Winnebago (Wis.)	1827	1,416
Sac and Fox (Ill.)	1831	.....
Black Hawk	1832	6,465
Cherokee removal	1833-39	9,494
Seminole (Fla.)	1835-42	41,122
Sabine Indian	1836-37	4,429
Creek (Fla.)	1836-37	13,418
"Patriot" (frontier)	1838-39	1,500
Seminole (Fla.)	1842-58	.....
Mexico	1846-48	112,230
Cayuse Indian (Ore.)	1848	1,116
Texas Indian	1849-56	4,243
Apache (Utah)	1849-55	2,561
California Indian	1849-55	265
Utah Indian	1851-53	540
Oregon, Washington Indian	1851-56	5,145
Comanche	1854	503
Seminole	1855-58	2,687
Civil war	1861-66	2,778,304
Spanish-American	1898-99	312,523
Philippine	1899-1902	140,038
Pekin (China) expedition	1900-01	6,913
Total		4,371,839

The total in this table includes re-enlistments. The total number of individuals is estimated at 3,304,993, of whom 2,213,363 served in the civil war.

AMERICAN LOSSES IN SPANISH AND PHILIPPINE WARS.

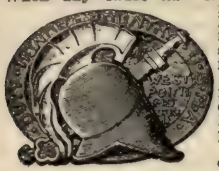
From wounds or disease.

	Officers.	En. men.
May 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	224	6,395
June 30, 1899, to July 1, 1900	74	1,930
July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901	57	1,932

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

West Point, N. Y.

The United States military academy is a school for the practical and theoretical training of cadets for the military service of the United States. When any cadet has completed the course of four years satisfactorily he is eligible for promotion and commission as a second lieutenant in any arm or corps in the army in which there may be a vacancy, the duties of which he may have been judged competent to perform.



Appointments — Each congressional district and territory, including Porto Rico, Alaska and Hawaii, is entitled to have one cadet at the academy. The District of Columbia has two. Each state is also entitled to have two cadets from the state at large and forty are allowed from the United States at large. The law provides that for six years from July 1, 1910, whenever any cadet shall have finished three years of his course at the academy his successor may be admitted. The appointment from a congressional district is made upon the recommendation of the representative in congress from that district and those from the state at large upon the recommendations of the senators of the state. The appointments for the United States at large are made by the president upon his own selection. The appointments from the District of Columbia are made on the recommendation of the district commissioners and that from Porto Rico on the recommendation of the resident commissioner. Appointments are made one year in advance of admission. For each candidate appointed two alternates should be nominated. Four cadets from the Philippines are admitted.

Examinations—On the second Tuesday in January of each year the candidate selected for appointment must appear for mental and physical examination before boards of army officers at such places as the war department may designate. Candidates who pass will be admitted to the academy on March 1 following.

Mental Requirements—Each candidate must show that he is well versed in algebra, to include quadratic equations and progressions, plane geometry, English grammar, composition and literature, descriptive and physical geography and general and United States history.

Physical Requirements—No candidate will be admitted who is under 17 or over 22 years of age, or less than five feet four inches in height at the age of 17, or five feet five inches at the age of 18 and upward, or who is deformed or afflicted with any disease or infirmity which would render him unfit for military service. Candidates must be unmarried.

Pay—The pay of a cadet is $600 a year and one ration a day, or commutation therefor at 30 cents a day. The total is $709.50, to begin with his admission to the academy. No cadet is allowed to receive money or other supplies from his parents or from any other person without the sanction of the superintendent.

Enlistment—Before receiving his warrant of appointment a candidate for admission is required to sign an agreement to serve in the army of the United States eight years from the time of his admission to the academy.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md.

The United States naval academy is a school for the practical and theoretical training of young men for the naval service of the United States. The students are styled midshipmen. The course of study is six years—four years at the academy and two years at sea—at the expiration of which time the examination for final graduation takes place. Midshipmen who pass are appointed to fill vacancies in the lower grade of the line of the navy, and occasionally to fill vacancies in the marine corps and in certain of the staff corps of the navy.

Appointments — Two midshipmen are allowed for each senator, representative and delegate in congress, two for the District of Columbia and five each year from the United States at large. The appointments from the District of Columbia and five each year at large are made by the president. One midshipman is allowed from Porto Rico, who must be a native of that island. The appointment is made by the president on the recommendation of the governor of Porto Rico. Candidates must be actual residents of the districts from which they are nominated.

Examinations—Two examinations for the admission of midshipmen are held each year. The first is held on the third Tuesday in April under the supervision of the civil service commission at certain specified points in each state and territory. All those qualifying mentally, who are entitled to appointment in order of nomination, will be notified by the superintendent of the naval academy when to report at the academy for physical examination, and if physically qualified will be appointed. The second and last examination is held on the third Tuesday in June at Annapolis, Md. Alternates are given the privilege of reporting for mental examination at the same time as the principals. Examination papers are all prepared at the academy and the examinations of candidates are finally passed upon by the academic board. Certificates from colleges and high schools will not be accepted in lieu of the entrance examinations at the naval academy.

Mental Requirements—Candidates will be examined in punctuation, spelling, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, United States history, world's history, algebra through quadratic equations and plane geometry (five books of Chauvenet's geometry or an equivalent).

Physical Requirements—All candidates must, at the time of their examination for admission, be between the ages of 16 and 20 years. A candidate is eligible for appointment the day he becomes 16 and is ineligible on the day he becomes 20 years of age. Candidates are required to be of good moral character, physically sound, well formed and of robust constitution. The height of candidates for admission must not be less than five feet two inches between the ages of 16 and 18 years, and not less than five feet four inches between the ages of 18 and 20 years. The minimum weight at 16 years is 105 pounds, with an increase of five pounds for each additional year or fraction of a year over one-half. Candidates must be unmarried.

Pay—The pay of a midshipman is $600 a year, beginning at the date of his admission. Midshipmen must supply themselves with clothing, books, etc., the total expense of which amounts to $280.64. Traveling expenses to the academy are paid by the government.

Enlistment—Each midshipman on admission is required to sign articles by which he binds himself to serve in the United States navy eight years (including his time of probation at the naval academy).

The Navy of the United States.

Corrected to Nov. 1, 1914.

ACTIVE LIST.

ADMIRAL.

George Dewey, president general board.

REAR-ADMIRALS.

Thomas B. Howard, commanding Pacific fleet.
Walter C. Cowles, commanding Asiatic fleet.
Austin M. Knight, commandant naval station, Newport, and superintendent 2d naval district.
Charles J. Badger, member general board.
Reginald F. Nicholson,* commanding U. S. Asiatic fleet.
Charles B. T. Moore, commandant naval station, Hawaii.
Alfred Reynolds, president naval examining and retiring boards.
Bradley A. Fiske, aid for operations and joint board.
John R. Edwards, commandant navy yard, Charleston, and superintendent 6th naval dist.
James M. Helm, commanding Atlantic reserve fleet.
Cameron McR. Winslow, naval war college, Newport, R. I.
Nathaniel R. Usher, commandant navy yard, New York.
Frank F. Fletcher, commanding U. S. Atlantic fleet.
Frank E. Beatty, commanding 3d division Atlantic fleet.
Wythe M. Parks, general inspector machinery for navy.
William B. Caperton, commanding Atlantic reserve fleet.
George S. Willits, inspection duty (bureau of steam engineering).
Walter F. Worthington, inspection duty (bureau of steam engineering and ordnance).
William N. Little, inspection duty (bureau of steam engineering and ordnance).
Clifford J. Boush, commanding 2d division Atlantic fleet.
Henry T. Mayo, commanding 1st division Atlantic fleet.
Robert M. Doyle, commanding Pacific reserve fleet.
Benjamin Tappan, commandant naval stations, Olongapo and Cavite.
Charles F. Pond, commandant 12th naval district and president naval examining and retiring boards, Mare island.
Walter McLean, commanding 4th division Atlantic fleet.
Charles A. Gove, treatment hospital, Washington.
DeWitt Coffman, commandant navy yard, Boston.
Reynold T. Hall, inspection duty (bureau of steam engineering).

CAPTAINS.

William F. Fullam, superintendent naval academy.
Albert G. Winterhalter, aid for material.
Augustus F. Fechteler, naval war college (in attendance).
Albert Gleaves, commanding Utah.
Herbert O. Dunn, supervisor of New York harbor.
Albert W. Grant, commanding Texas.
William S. Benson, commandant navy yard, Philadelphia, and superintendent 3d naval district.
Thomas S. Rogers, commanding New York.
James H. Glennon, commanding Wyoming.
William R. Rush, commanding Florida.
Harry S. Knapp, general and joint boards.
William L. Rodgers, commanding Delaware.
Harry McL. P. Huse, chief of staff, Atlantic fleet.
Ray C. Smith, director target practice and engineering competition.
George W. McElroy, inspection duty.
Robert S. Griffin, engineer-in-chief and chief bureau steam engineering with rank of rear-admiral.
Frank W. Bartlett, engineer officer navy yard, Portsmouth.
George R. Clark, aid for education.
George E. Burd, industrial manager navy yard, New York.
James H. Oliver, director of naval intelligence.
John J. Knapp, member naval examining and retiring boards.
John Hood, general board.
Edward E. Hayden, commandant naval station, Key West, and superintendent 7th naval dist.
Benjamin C. Bryan, director of navy yards.
Clarence A. Carr, inspection duty (bureau steam engineering).
William A. Gill, member naval examining and retiring boards.
Harold P. Norton, naval examining board.
Frank M. Bennett, commandant navy yard, Mare island.
Thomas Snowden, naval war college.
Albert P. Niblack, commanding Michigan.
Edward Simpson, waiting orders.
Thomas W. Kinkaid, naval academy.
William S. Sims, commanding torpedo flotilla, Atlantic fleet.
William J. Maxwell, governor of island and commandant naval station, Guam.
William S. Smith, engineer officer navy yard, Philadelphia.
Hugh Rodman, Isthmian Canal Zone.
John A. Hoogewerff, superintendent naval observatory.
Edward E. Capehart, president board of naval ordnance.
Henry B. Wilson, president board inspection and survey for ships.
Gustav Kaemmerlin, bureau of steam engineering.
Kenneth McAlpine, inspection duty (bureau steam engineering).
Emil Thiess, board of inspection and survey.
Spencer S. Wood, naval war college (long course).
William B. Fletcher, naval war college.
Marbury Johnston, naval war college.
Edward A. Anderson, commanding New Hampshire.
Joseph L. Jayne, commanding New Jersey.
William L. Howard, naval war college (long course).
Robert B. Higgins, inspector of machinery.
Charles W. Dyson, bureau of steam engineering.
Alexander S. Halsted, board inspection and survey for ships.
Harry A. Field, captain, navy yard, Portsmouth.
Clarence S. Williams, commanding Rhode Island.
Roger Welles, commanding training station, Newport and Boxer.
John D. McDonald, naval war college (long course).
Hillary P. Jones, commandant navy yard, Washington, and superintendent gun factory.
William R. Shoemaker, commanding Arkansas.
Charles P. Plunkett, commanding South Dakota.
Volney O. Chase, commanding Virginia.
George W. Kline, commanding Vermont.
Joseph Strauss, chief of bureau of ordnance, with rank of rear-admiral.
Robert L. Russell, commanding South Carolina.
Edward W. Eberle, commanding Washington.
William W. Gilmer, waiting orders.
Robert E. Coontz, commanding Georgia.
William H. G. Bullard, superintendent naval radio service.
Joseph W. Oman, commanding North Carolina.
Philip Andrews, commanding Maryland.
George F. Cooper, commanding Louisiana.
Josiah S. McKean, commanding West Virginia.
Benton C. Decker, commanding Tennessee.
Mark L. Bristol, special duty navy department.
Newton A. McCully, naval attache Petrograd.
George W. Logan, commanding Nebraska.
Henry F. Bryan, commanding Kansas.
Andrew T. Long, supervisor of naval auxiliaries.
Edward H. Durell, naval war college (long course).

Archibald H. Scales, commanding the receiving ship at Norfolk.
Victor Blue, chief of bureau of navigation, with rank of rear-admiral.
Thomas Washington, hydrographer.
Guy H. Burrage, commandant of midshipmen, naval academy.
Ashley H. Robertson, commanding California.
Carlo B. Brittain, assistant to bureau of navigation.
Casey B. Morgan, commanding Minnesota.
William M. Crose, captain navy yard, Mare island.
Lloyd H. Chandler, naval academy.
Samuel S. Robison, assistant to bureau of steam engineering.
Charles F. Hughes, member general board.
Edward L. Beach, commanding Vestal.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MEDICAL DIRECTORS.

Rank of captain.

Edward H. Green, president naval examining board, navy yard, Washington, D. C.
William R. DuBose, examining board.
James D. Gatewood, commanding naval medical school and hospital, Washington, D. C.
Oliver Diehl, recruiting duty, Philadelphia.
Philip Leach, naval hospital, New York.
Lloyd W. Curtis, hospital, Newport, R. I.
Francis S. Nash, naval examining board, navy yard, Washington, D. C.
Francis W. F. Wieber, commanding naval hospital, Portsmouth, N. H.
Andrew R. Wentworth, commanding naval hospital, Puget sound, Wash.
T. A. Berryhill, commanding naval hospital, Great Lakes, Illinois.
James G. Field, commanding naval hospital, Annapolis, Md.
George Pickrell, hospital, Norfolk.
Albert M. D. McCormick, naval academy.
George B. Wilson, naval hospital, Boston.
Charles F. Stokes, naval hospital, Philadelphia.
Edward R. Stitt, naval medical school, Washington, D. C.
Manley F. Gates, naval hospital, Mare island, California.

PAY CORPS.

PAY DIRECTORS.

With rank of captain.

John N. Speel, special duty, navy department.
Reah Frazier, navy pay office, New York, N. Y.
John R. Martin, navy pay office, Baltimore.
Charles M. Ray, navy allotment office, Washington, D. C.
Mitchell C. McDonald, hospital, Yokohama, Japan.
Charles S. Williams, provisions and clothing depot, navy yard, New York.
Thomas J. Cowie, paymaster-general of the navy.
John S. Carpenter, navy pay office, Boston, Mass.
Livingston Hunt, navy pay office, Newport, R. I.
Samuel L. Heap, navy pay office, Washington.
Thomas S. Jewett, general inspector of pay corps, Washington, D. C.
Frank T. Arms, navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.
Thomas H. Hicks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

HIGHEST POINT IN EACH STATE.

[Compiled by N. H. Darton of the United States geological survey.]

State and place.	Elevation.
Alabama, Che-aw-ha mountain	2,407
Alaska, Mount McKinley	20,300
Arizona, San Francisco peak	12,611
Arkansas, Magazine mountain	2,800
California, Mount Whitney	14,501
Colorado, Mount Elbert	14,436
Connecticut, Bear mountain	2,355
Delaware, near Brandywine	440
District of Columbia, Fort Reno	421
Florida, near Mount Pleasant station	301
Georgia, Brasstown Bald mountain	4,768
Idaho, Hyndman peak	12,078
Illinois, Charles mound, Jo Daviess county	1,257
Indiana, near summit Randolph county	1,285
Iowa, five miles southeast of Sibley	1,670
Kansas, west boundary no. of Arkansas river	4,135
Kentucky, The Double, Harlem county	4,100
Louisiana, summits in western parishes	400
Maine, Mount Katahdin (west)	5,268
Maryland, Backbone mountain	3,400
Massachusetts, Mount Greylock	3,505
Michigan, Porcupine mountain	2,023
Minnesota, Misquah hills, Cook county	2,230
Mississippi, near Holly Springs	602
Missouri, Tom Sauk mountain	1,890
Montana, Granite peak	12,834
Nebraska, plains in southwestern corner	5,300
Nevada, Wheeler peak	13,058
New Hampshire, Mount Washington	6,290
New Jersey, High Point	1,809
New Mexico, peak near Truchas peak	13,306
New York, Mount Marcy	5,344
North Carolina, Mount Mitchell	6,711
North Dakota, south part of Bowman county	3,500
Ohio, 1½ miles east of Bellefontaine	1,540
Oklahoma, near Kenton	4,700
Oregon, Mount Hood	11,225
Pennsylvania, Blue Knob	3,136
Rhode Island, Durfee hill	805
South Carolina, Sassafras mountain	3,548
South Dakota, Harney peak	7,240
Tennessee, Mount Guyot	6,636
Texas, El Capitan, Guadaloupe mountain	8,690
Utah, King's Peak	13,428
Vermont, Mount Mansfield	4,406
Virginia, Mount Rogers	5,719
Washington, Mount Rainier	14,363
West Virginia, Spruce Knob	4,860
Wisconsin, Rib hill, Marathon county	1,940
Wyoming, Mount Gannett	13,785

LOWEST POINT IN THE UNITED STATES.

By a strange freak of nature the lowest point of dry land in the United States is less than eighty miles from the highest. According to the United States geological survey, the lowest point is in Death Valley, California, and is 276 feet below sea level. It is said that from this place Mount Whitney, the summit of which is 14,501 feet above sea level and the highest point in the country, can be seen on a clear day.

DISASTROUS STORMS IN PARIS.

Paris, France, was visited by one of the most violent rain and thunder storms in its history on the evening of June 15, 1914. Eight lives were lost and the damage to streets and buildings was estimated at millions of dollars. The rain fell for three hours in such torrents that several streets and boulevards caved in, engulfing a number of passers-by. Water and gas mains burst, while telephone and electric light wires were broken. At the junction of the Rue la Boetie and the Faubourg St. Honore 500 square feet of the roadway heaved up and then sank, carrying down a number of persons who had taken refuge under a cafe awning. In the Place St. Augustin a section of the roadway collapsed under a passing taxicab, causing the death of the chauffeur and a woman passenger. Many other cave-ins occurred in the central part of the city.

LIST OF SHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

NOTE—Abbreviations: T. S., twin screw; Tr. S., triple screw; S., screw. Where size of guns is expressed in inches, only main battery is given. Where size is expressed in pounds and under four inches, vessels have only a secondary battery.

THE FLEET.

FIRST CLASS BATTLE SHIPS.	Displacement.	Length.	Beam.	Maximum draft.	Speed (trial).	Propulsion.	Maximum coal supply.	Steaming radius at 10 knots	Battery, guns.
	Tons.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Knots.		Tons.	Knots.	
Alabama	11,552	368 0	72 2	23 6	17.01	T.S.	1,275	4,591	4 13-in., 14 6-in.
Arkansas	26,000	554 0	93 2	28 6	21.05	Turb.	1,924	.....	12 12-in., 21 5-in., 4 3-pdr
Connecticut	16,000	450 0	76 10	24 6	18.78	T.S.	2,275	5,000	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 7-in.
Delaware	20,000	510 0	85 2	26 11	21.56	T.S.	2,500	.....	10 12-in., 14 5-in.
Florida	21,825	510 0	88 2	28 6	22.08	Turb.	2,500	.....	10 12-in., 16 5-in.
Georgia	14,948	435 0	76 2	23 9	19.26	T.S.	1,925	3,800	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 6-in.
Illinois	11,552	368 0	72 2	23 6	17.45	T.S.	1,275	4,250	4 13-in., 14 6-in.
Indiana	10,288	348 0	69 3	24 0	15.55	T.S.	1,500	4,600	4 13-in., 8 8-in.
Iowa	11,346	360 0	72 2	24 0	17.09	T.S.	1,650	4,500	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 10 4-in.
Kansas	16,000	450 0	76 10	24 6	18.09	T.S.	2,350	.....	4 12-in., 8 8-in , 12 7-in.
Kearsarge	11,520	368 0	72 2	23 6	16.82	T.S.	1,500	5,316	4 13-in., 4 8-in., 18 5-in.
Kentucky	11,520	368 0	72 2	23 6	16.90	T.S.	1,500	5,360	4 13-in., 4 8-in., 18 5-in.
Louisiana	16,000	450 0	76 10	24 6	18.82	T.S.	2,400	5,000	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 7-in.
Maine	12,500	388 0	72 2	23 10	18.00	T.S.	1,875	4,925	4 12-in., 16 6-in.
Massachusetts	10,288	348 0	69 3	24 0	16.21	T.S.	1,475	4,500	4 13-in., 8 8-in.
Michigan	16,000	450 0	80 2	24 6	18.79	T.S.	2,200	.....	8 12-in., 22 3-in.
Minnesota	16,000	450 0	76 10	24 6	18.85	T.S.	2,400	.....	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 7-in
Missouri	12,500	388 0	72 2	23 11	18 15	T.S.	1,825	4,900	4 12-in., 16 6-in.
Nebraska	14,948	435 0	76 2	23 9	19.06	T.S.	1,775	.....	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 6-in.
New Hampshire	16,000	450 0	76 10	24 6	18.16	T.S.	2,325	.....	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 7-in.
New Jersey	14,948	435 0	76 2	23 9	19.18	T.S.	2,000	.....	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 6-in.
New York	27,000	565 0	95 3	28 6	21.00	Turb.	.....	.....	10 14-in., 25 5-in.
North Dakota	20,000	510 0	85 2	26 11	21.01	T.S.	2,500	.....	10 12 in., 14 5-in.
Ohio	12,500	388 0	72 2	23 7	17.82	T.S.	2,150	4,900	4 12-in., 16 6-in.
Oregon	10,288	348 0	69 3	24 0	16.79	T.S.	1,450	5,300	4 13-in., 8 8-in.
Rhode Island	14,948	435 0	76 2	23 9	19.01	T.S.	2,000	.....	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 6-in.
South Carolina	16,000	450 0	80 2	24 6	18.86	T.S.	2,200	.....	8 12-in., 22 3-in.
Texas	27,000	565 0	95 3	28 6	21.45	Turb.	.....	.....	10 14-in., 21 5-in.
Utah	21,825	510 0	88 2	28 6	21.04	Turb.	2,500	.....	10 12-in., 16 5-in.
Vermont	16,000	450 0	76 10	24 6	18.33	T.S.	2,425	.....	4 12 in., 8 8-in., 12 7-in
Virginia	14,948	435 0	76 2	23 9	19.01	T.S.	1,900	.....	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 6-in.
Wisconsin	11,552	368 0	72 2	23 6	17.17	T.S.	1,250	4,200	4 13-in., 14 6-in.
Wyoming	26,000	554 0	93 2	28 6	21.22	Turb.	1,924	.....	12 12-in., 21 5-in., 4 3-pdr
ARMORED CRUISERS.									
Brooklyn	9,215	400 6	64 8	24 0	21.91	T.S.	1,350	5,000	8 8-inch, 12 5-inch.
Colorado	13,680	502 0	69 6	24 1	22.24	T.S.	1,825	5,000	4 8-inch, 14 6-inch.
Maryland	13,680	502 0	69 6	24 1	22.41	T.S.	1,950	5,000	4 8-inch, 14 6-inch.
Montana	14,500	502 0	72 10	25 0	22.26	T.S.	1,950	.....	4 10-inch, 16 6-inch.
North Carolina	14,500	502 0	72 10	25 0	21.91	T.S.	1,950	.....	4 10-inch, 16 6-inch.
Pittsburgh	13,680	502 0	69 6	24 1	22.44	T.S.	1,825	5,000	4 8-inch, 14 6-inch.
San Diego	13,680	502 0	69 6	24 1	22.20	T.S.	2,075	.....	4 8-inch, 14 6 inch.
Saratoga	8,150	380 6	64 10	23 3	21.00	T.S.	1,325	4,800	4 8-inch, 10 5-inch.
South Dakota	13,680	502 0	69 6	24 1	22.24	T.S.	2,075	5,000	4 8-inch, 14 6-inch.
Tennessee	14,500	502 0	72 10	25 0	22.16	T.S.	1,975	.....	4 10-inch, 16 6-inch.
Washington	14,500	502 0	72 10	25 0	22.27	T.S.	1,950	.....	4 10-inch, 16 6-inch.
West Virginia	13,680	502 0	69 6	24 1	22.15	T.S.	1,950	5,000	4 8-inch, 14 6-inch.
PROTECTED CRUISERS.									
Albany	3,430	346 0	48 9	16 10	20.52	T.S.	750	4,372	10 5-inch.
Baltimore	4,413	327 6	48 7	19 6	20.10	T.S.	1,075	5,300	4 6-inch.
Boston	3,000	277 5	42 2	16 10	15.00	T.S.	428	.....	2 8-inch, 3 6-in., 1 4-in.
Charleston	9,700	424 0	66 0	22 6	22.04	T.S.	1,700	.....	14 6-inch.
Chattanooga	3,200	292 0	44 0	15 9	16.65	T.S.	675	6,925	10 5-inch.
Chicago	4,500	325 0	48 2	19 0	18.00	T.S.	850	3,806	14 5-inch.
Cincinnati	3,183	300 0	42 0	18 0	19.91	T.S.	575	4,560	11 5-inch.
Cleveland	3,200	292 0	44 0	15 9	16.45	T.S.	675	6,925	10 5-inch.
Columbia	7,350	411 7	58 2	22 6	22.90	Tr. S.	1,525	6,800	8 6-inch.
Denver	3,200	292 0	44 0	15 9	16.75	T.S.	675	6,925	10 5-inch.
Des Moines	3,200	292 0	44 0	15 9	16.65	T.S.	700	6,925	10 5-inch.
Galveston	3,200	292 0	44 0	15 9	16.41	T.S.	700	6,925	10 5-inch.
Milwaukee	9,700	424 0	66 0	22 6	22.22	T.S.	1,650	.....	14 6-inch.
Minneapolis	7,350	411 7	58 2	22 6	23.07	Tr. S.	1,400	6,300	8 6-inch, 8 4-in.
New Orleans	3,430	346 0	48 9	16 10	20.00	T.S.	750	4,682	10 5-inch.
Olympia	5,865	340 0	53 0	21 6	21.69	T.S.	1,075	4,200	4 8-inch, 10 5-in.
Raleigh	3,183	300 0	42 0	18 0	21.12	T.S.	575	4,560	11 5-inch.
San Francisco	4,083	310 0	49 2	18 9	19.52	T.S.	62	4,000	8 5-inch.
St. Louis	9,700	424 0	66 0	22 6	22.13	T.S.	1,650	.....	14 6-inch.
Tacoma	3,200	292 0	44 0	15 9	16.58	T.S.	675	5,000	10 5-inch.
Topeka	2,255	251 0	35 0	17 8	16.00	T.S.	394	3,800	.....
UNPROTECTED SCOUT CRUISERS									
Birmingham	3,750	420 0	47 1	16 9	24.33	T.S.	1,250	.....	2 5-inch, 6 3-inch.
Chester	3,750	420 0	47 1	16 9	26.52	Turb.	1,250	.....	2 5-inch, 6 3-inch.
Salem	3,750	420 0	47 1	16 9	25.95	Turb.	1,250	.....	2 5-inch, 6 3-inch.
UNPROTECTED CRUISERS.									
Marblehead	2,072	257 0	37 0	14 6	18.44	T.S.	346	3,126	10 5-inch.
Montgomery	2,072	257 0	37 0	14 6	19.06	T.S.	280	3,126	2 6-pdr.
TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYERS.									Tor. tubes. Guns.
Aylwin	1,036	300 0	30 4	9 5	29.60	.....	.....	.....	4 18-inch. 4 4-inch.
Bainbridge	420	245 0	23 1	6 6	28.45	T.S.	169	.....	2 18-in. 2 3-in., 5 6-pdr.
Balch	1,036	300 0	30 4	9 5	29.62	.....	.....	.....	4 18-inch. 4 4-inch.
Barry	420	245 0	23 1	6 6	28.13	T.S.	169	.....	2 3-in., 5 6-pdr.

LIST OF SHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—CONTINUED.

TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYERS.	Displacement.	Length.	Beam.	Maximum draft.	Speed (trial).	Propulsion.	Maximum coal supply.	Steaming radius at 10 knots.	Battery, guns.
	Tons.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Knots.		Tons.	Knots.	Tor. tubes. Guns.
Benham	1,036	300 0	30 4	9 5	29.59	.....	.....	.....	4 18-in. 4 4-in.
Cassin	1,020	300 0	30 4	9 3	30.14	.....	.....	.....	4 18-in. 4 4-in.
Cummings	1,020	300 0	30 4	9 3	30.57	.....	.....	.....	4 18-in. 4 4-in.
Duncan	1,014	300 0	30 4	9 3	29.14	.....	.....	.....	4 18-in. 4 4-in.
Henley	742	293 10	26 1½	8 4	30.41	.....	.....	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Jarvis	742	293 10	26 1½	8 4	30.01	.....	.....	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Maynart	742	293 10	26 1½	8 4	30.22	.....	.....	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Ammen	742	289 0	26 1½	8 4	30.48	T.S.	210	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Beale	742	289 0	26 1½	8 4	29.65	Turb.	*65974	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Burrows	742	289 0	26 1½	8 4	30.67	T.S.	210	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Chauncey	420	245 0	23 1	6 6	28.64	T.S.	169	3,024	2 18-in. 2 3-in.
Dale	420	245 0	23 1	6 6	28.00	T.S.	174	1,044	2 18-in. 2 3-in.
Decatur	420	245 0	23 1	6 6	28.10	T.S.	174	1,044	2 18-in. 2 3-in., 5 6-pdr.
Drayton	742	289 0	26 1½	8 4	30.83	T.S.	210	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Fanning	742	289 0	26 1½	8 4	29.99	Turb.	*65974	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Flusser	700	289 0	26 0	8 0	30.41	T.S.	295	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Hopkins	408	238 9	23 1½	6 0	29.02	T.S.	143	.....	2 18-in. 2 3-in.
Hull	408	238 9	23 1½	6 0	28.04	T.S.	143	.....	2 18-in. 2 3-in.
Jenkins	742	289 0	26 1½	8 4	31.27	Turb.	*65974	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Jouett	742	289 0	26 1½	8 4	32.27	Turb.	*65974	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Lamson	700	289 0	26 0	8 0	28.61	T.S.	285	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Lawrence	400	240 7	22 3	6 2	28.41	T.S.	108	.....	2 18-in. 2 3-in.. 5 6-pdr.
Macdonough	400	240 7	22 3	6 2	28.03	T.S.	108	1,920	2 18-in. 7 6-pdr.
McCall	742	289 0	26 2	8 4	30.66	Turb.	*70575	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
McDougal	1,020	300 0	30 6	9 3	29.00	.....	.....	.....	4 18-in. 4 4-in.
Monaghan	742	289 0	26 2	8 4	29.50	Turb.	*70074	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in., 5 6-pdr.
Parker	1,036	300 0	26 1½	8 4	29.69	.....	.....	.....	4 18-in. 4 4-in.
Patterson	742	289 0	26 2	8 4	29.69	Turb.	*71457	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in., 5 6-pdr.
Paulding	742	280 0	26 1	8 4	32.80	T.S.	298	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Paul Jones	420	245 0	23 1	6 6	28.91	T.S.	168	1,500	2 18-in. 2 3-in., 5 6-pdr.
Perkins	742	289 0	26 2	8 4	29.76	T.S.	210	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Perry	420	245 0	23 1	6 6	28 32	T.S.	168	1,500	2 18-in. 2 3-in.. 5 6-pdr.
Preble	420	245 0	23 1	6 6	28.05	T.S.	172	1,500	2 18-in. 2 3-in., 5 6-pdr.
Preston	700	289 0	26 0	8 0	29.18	T.S.	298	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Reid	700	289 0	26 0	8 0	31.82	T.S.	298	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Roe	742	289 0	26 1	8 4	29.60	T.S.	298	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Smith	700	289 0	26 0	8 0	28.35	T.S.	298	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Sterett	742	289 0	26 2	8 4	30.37	T.S.	210	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Stewart	420	245 0	23 1	6 6	29.69	T.S.	172	.....	2 18-in. 2 3-in., 5 6-pdr.
Terry	742	289 0	26 2	8 4	30.24	T.S.	210	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Trippe	742	289 0	26 2	8 4	30.89	T.S.	210	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Truxtun	433	248 0	22 3	6 0	29.58	T.S.	166	.....	2 18-in. 2 3-in., 6 6-pdr.
Walke	742	289 0	26 2	8 4	29.78	T.S.	210	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Warrington	742	289 0	26 2	8 4	30.12	T.S.	210	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Whipple	433	248 0	22 3	6 0	28.24	T.S.	166	.....	2 18-in. 2 3-in., 6 6-pdr.
Worden	433	248 0	22 3	6 0	29.86	T.S.	166	.....	2 18-in. 2 3-in.. 6 6-pdr.

*Gallons of oil fuel.

COAST DEFENSE VESSELS.

MONITORS.											
Amphitrite	3,990	259 3	55 4	14 6	10.50	T.S.	271	1,370	4 10-in.		2 4-in.
Cheyenne	3,225	252 0	50 0	12 6	11.80	T.S.	*129	1,680	2 12-in.		4 4-in.
Miantonomoh	3,990	260 3	55 4	14 6	10.50	T.S.	250	1,378	4 10-in.		
Monadnock	3,990	258 6	55 5	14 6	11.63	T.S.	336	2,179	4 10-in.		2 4-in.
Monterey	4,084	256 0	59 0	14 10	13.60	T.S.	200	1,430	2 12-in., 2 10-in.		
Ozark	3,225	252 0	50 0	12 6	12.03	T.S.	344	1,680	2 12-in.		4 4-in.
Tallahassee	3,225	252 0	50 0	12 6	12.40	T.S.	355	1,680	2 12-in.		4 4-in.
Terror	3,990	258 8	55 6	14 8	10.50	T.S.	276	1,300	4 10-in.		4 4-in.
Tonopah	3,225	252 0	50 0	12 6	13.04	T.S.	338	1,680	2 12-in.		4 4-in.
TORPEDO BOATS.								14knots	Torpedo tubes.		
Bagley	175	157 0	17 7	4 11	29.15	T.S.	43	3,000	3 18-inch	Whitehead.	
Bailey	280	205 0	19 3	6 10	30.20	T.S.	99	.....	2 18-inch	Whitehead.	
Barney	175	157 0	17 7	4 11	29.04	T.S.	43	3,000	3 18-inch	Whitehead.	
Biddle	175	157 0	17 7	4 11	28.57	T.S.	43	.....	3 18-inch	Whitehead.	
Blakely	196	175 1	17 9	5 11	25.58	T.S.	72	.....	3 18-inch	Whitehead.	
Dahlgren	146	147 0	16 4	4 7	30.00	T.S.	32	.....	2 18-inch	Whitehead.	
DeLong	196	175 1	17 9	5 11	25.52	T.S.	72	.....	3 18-inch	Whitehead.	
DuPont	165	175 0	17 8	4 8	28.58	T.S.	76	.....	3 18-inch	Whitehead.	
Farragut	279	213 6	20 8	6 0	30.13	T.S.	95	.....	2 18-inch	Whitehead.	
Foote	142	160 0	16 1	5 0	24.53	T.S.	44	1,235	3 18-inch	Whitehead.	
Fox	154	146 0	15 4	5 10	23.13	T.S.	40	.....	3 18-inch	Whitehead.	
Goldsborough	255	198 0	20 7	6 10	27.40	T.S.	89	.....	2 18-inch	Whitehead.	
Gwin	46	99 6	12 6	3 3	20.88	S.	9	.....	2 18-inch	Whitehead.	
Mackenzie	65	99 3	12 9	4 3	20.11	S.	15	.....	2 18-inch	Whitehead.	
Manley	30	60 8	9 5	2 11	17.00	S.	76	.....	.....		
Morris	105	138 3	15 9	4 1	24.00	T.S.	26	.....	3 18-inch	Whitehead.	
Rodgers	142	160 0	16 1	5 0	24.49	T.S.	44	1,200	3 18-inch	Whitehead.	
Shubrick	200	175 0	17 6	5 2	26.07	T.S.	82	1,755	3 18-inch	Whitehead.	
Somers	150	149 4	17 6	5 10	15.00	T.S.	37	.....	2 18-inch	Whitehead.	
Thornton	200	175 0	17 6	5 2	24.88	T.S.	85	1,755	3 18-inch	Whitehead.	
Tingey	165	175 0	17 6	4 8	24.94	T.S.	73	.....	3 18-inch	Whitehead.	

*Also 60,816 gallons of oil fuel.

LIST OF SHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—CONTINUED.

GUNBOATS.	Displacement.	Length.	Beam.	Maximum draft.	Speed (trial).	Propulsion.	Maximum coal supply.	Steaming radius at 10 knots.	Battery, guns.
	Tons.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Knots		Tons.	Knots.	
Alert	1,110	177 4	32 0	13 0	10.00	S.	197	3,742	4 6-pdr.
Annapolis	1,010	168 0	36 0	12 0	13.17	S.	230	5,245	6 4-in., 6 under 4-in.
Callao	243	115 3	17 10	6 6	10.00	T.S.	33	.....	4 under 4-inch.
Castine	1,177	204 0	32 1	12 0	16.03	T.S.	210	3,480	2 4-inch.
Concord	1,710	230 0	36 0	14 0	16.80	.....	.....	.....	3 6-inch, 1 4-inch.
Dolphin	1,486	240 0	32 0	14 3	15.50	S.	265	.....	6 6-pdr.
Don Juan de Austria	1,130	210 0	32 0	12 6	12.20	S.	204	2,250	2 4-in., 10 under 4-in.
Dubuque	1,085	174 0	35 0	12 3	12.90	T.S.	246	.....	6 4-inch.
Elcano	620	157 11	26 0	10 0	11.00	T.S.	94	.....	4 4-inch.
Helena	1,392	250 9	39 8	9 0	15.50	T.S.	300	2,370	8 4-inch.
Isla de Luzon	1,030	192 8	31 0	11 6	11.23	T.S.	159	2,000	4 4-in., 8 under 4-in.
Machias	1,177	204 0	32 1	12 0	15.46	T.S.	261	3,480	8 4-in., 8 under 4-in.
Marietta	990	174 0	34 0	12 0	13.02	T.S.	229	3,529	6 4-inch.
Nashville	1,371	220 0	38 1	11 0	16.30	T.S.	365	3,315	8 4-inch.
Newport	1,010	168 0	36 0	12 0	12.29	S.	224	4,904	.....
Paducah	1,085	174 0	35 0	12 3	12.85	T.S.	246	.....	6 4-inch.
Palos	190	160 0	24 6	2 5	13.25	.....	.....	.....	2 6-pdr.
Pampanga	243	115 3	17 10	6 6	10.00	T.S.	33	.....	8 under 4-inch.
Panay	170	94 10	17 3	7 1	8.00	T.S.	20	.....	6 under 4-inch.
Peoria	487	131 0	25 0	10 6	9.00	S.	83	.....	4 under 4-inch.
Petrel	520	181 4	31 0	11 6	11.40	S.	193	3,254	4 4-in., 4 under 4-in.
Princeton	1,010	168 0	36 0	12 0	10.64	S.	226	4,904	6 4-inch.
Quiros	350	137 9	22 9	7 9	11.00	S.	78	.....	4 under 4-inch.
Ranger	1,261	177 4	32 0	13 0	10.00	S.	178	.....	.....
Sacramento	1,425	210 0	40 10	11 6	12.78	.....	.....	.....	3 4-in., 2 3-pdr.
Samar	243	115 3	17 10	6 6	10.50	T.S.	33	1,000	6 under 4-inch.
Sandoval	100	110 0	15 6	5 4	8.00	S	16	.....	4 under 4-inch.
Vicksburg	1,010	168 0	36 0	12 0	12.71	S.	243	4,904	6 4-in., 6 under 4-in.
Villalobos	370	148 0	23 0	7 6	11.00	S.	65	.....	6 under 4-inch.
Wheeling	990	174 0	34 0	12 0	12.88	T.S.	230	3,874	6 4-in., 6 under 4-in.
Wilmington	1,392	250 9	39 8	9 0	15.08	T.S.	300	2,370	8 4-in., 4 under 4-in.
Yorktown	1,710	230 0	36 0	14 0	16.14	S.	341	3,443	6 5-in., 8 under 4-in.
WOODEN CRUISERS.									
Hartford	2,790	226 0	43 10	18 2	12.00	S.	582	.....	2 6-pdr.
Mohican	1,900	216 0	37 0	16 6	10.65	S.	168	.....	4 6-pdr.
ARMED TRANSPORTS.									
Buffalo	6,000	391 1	48 3	19 5	14.50	S.	1,375	7,800	6 4-in., 4 3-pdr.
Dixie	6,114	391 6	48 3	19 11	14.50	S.	1 075	7,000	10 3-inch.
Panther	3,380	304 8	40 8	15 9	13.50	S.	675	4,800	2 6-pdr.
Prairie	6,620	391 6	48 3	20 9	14.50	S.	1,300	8,200	10 3-inch.
TRANSPORTS.									
General Alava	1,115	212 6	29 9	11 0	10.50	S.	240	2,200	2 6-pdr.
Hancock	8,300	.....	45 4	24 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 3-in., 2 3-pdr.
SUPPLY SHIPS.									
Arethusa	6,159	332 0	42 2	21 0	.....	.....	.....	6,400	.....
Celtic	6,750	369 8	44 7	24 9	10.50	S.	739	6,503	2 6-pounder.
Culgoa	6,000	334 4	43 0	21 9	13.25	S.	957	8,880	2 6-pounder.
Glacier	3,325	353 0	46 1	25 4	12.30	S.	917	5,760	1 3-pounder.
Iris	6,100	310 6	59 0	24 0	10.00	S.	300	3,100	.....
Rainbow	4,360	326 0	41 0	17 2	12.00	S.	1,139	4,872	6 6-pounder, 6 1-pdr.
Supply	4,325	342 7	43 0	19 5	9.66	S.	1,029	8,160	6 6-pounder, 4 1-pdr.
HOSPITAL SHIPS.									
Relief	3,300	299 2	46 0	15 10	.....	S.	697	.....	.....
Solace	5,700	361 2	44 0	22 0	15.00	S.	1,000	7,000	3 6-pounder.
CONVERTED YACHTS.									
Aileen	192	120 0	20 0	8 0	14.00	S.	45	.....	3 under 4-inch.
Dorothea	594	182 4	23 5	11 5	14.00	S.	78	.....	2 under 4-inch.
Eagle	434	155 6	24 0	11 6	12.50	S.	65	.....	2 under 4-inch.
Elfrida	164	101 6	18 0	7 9	10.50	S.	23	.....	1 under 4-inch.
Gloucester	786	204 0	27 2	12 0	17.00	S.	120	.....	7 under 4-inch.
Hawk	375	145 0	22 0	11 6	14.50	S.	70	.....	1 under 4-inch.
Huntress	82	97 0	16 0	7 3	14.00	S.	17	.....	2 under 4-inch.
Mayflower	2,690	273 0	36 0	17 4	16.80	T.S.	525	.....	6 under 4-inch.
Oneida	150	110 11	18 6	7 6	12.00	S.	20	.....	.....
Scorpion	775	212 9	28 1	11 0	17.85	T.S.	133	.....	4 under 4-inch.
Stranger	369	164 7	23 9	9 3	14.00	S.	50	.....	2 under 4-inch.
Sylph	152	123 8	20 0	7 6	15.00	S.	47	.....	1 under 4-inch.
Sylvia	302	130 0	18 6	10 0	9.00	S.	60	.....	.....
Vixen	806	182 3	28 0	12 8	16.00	S.	190	.....	6 under 4-inch.
Wasp	630	180 0	23 0	12 0	16.50	S.	79	.....	2 under 4-inch.
Yankton	975	185 0	27 6	13 10	14.00	S.	170	.....	2 under 4-inch.
SPECIAL CLASS.									
Vesuvius	930	252 4	26 6	10 7	21.65	T.S.	132	1,800	1 3-pdr.

LIST OF SHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—CONTINUED.

COLLIERS.	Displacement.	Length over all.	Beam.	Extreme draft.	Speed, loaded.	Speed, light.	Bunker capacity	Cargo capacity	Battery, guns.
	Tons.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Knots.	Knots.	Tons.	Tons.	
Abarenda	6,705	325 6	42 0	23 6	9.00	9.50	813	3,400	4 3-pounder. 4 Colts
Ajax	9,350	387 6	46 6	25 3	10.00	11.00	500	5,000	1 6-pounder.
Brutus	6,600	322 6	41 6	23 6	10.00	.....	547	4,000	1 6-pounder.
Cæsar	5,920	322 1	43 11	21 6	10.00	11.00	761	3,156	1 6-pounder.
Cyclops	19,360	542 0	65 0	27 8	14.61	.....	2,043	10,457	.....
Hannibal	4,000	275 0	39 3	19 0	9.00	10.00	480	2,300	1 6-pounder.
Hector	11,230	403 0	53 0	24 8	12.87	.....	818	7,200	.....
Jason	19,132	536 0	65 0	27 8	14.32	.....	2,000	10,500	.....
Jupiter	19,360	542 0	65 0	27 8	14.99	.....	2,043	10,457	.....
Justin	3,300	287 6	39 0	21 6	9.98	10.90	167	2,900	1 6-pounder.
Lebanon	3,285	258 0	37 6	19 0	10.00	12.50	188	1,800	.....
Leonidas	4,242	273 11	39 3	19 7	8.50	9.50	200	2,200	1 6-pounder.
Mars	11,200	403 0	53 0	24 6	12.65	.....	877	8,017	.....
Nanshan	4,950	300 0	39 0	21 3	10.50	11.00	400	2,900	1 6-pounder.
Neptune	19,360	542 0	65 0	27 8	12.93	.....	2,043	10,457	.....
Nereus	19,000	522 0	62 0	27 8	14.58	.....	2,000	10,500	.....
Nero	6,360	312 0	41 0	22 11	9.00	.....	300	3,500	1 6-pounder.
Orion	19,132	536 0	65 0	27 8	14.00	.....	2,000	10,500	.....
Pompey	3,085	245 0	33 6	16 10	10.50	13.00	200	1,400	.....
Prometheus	12,585	465 9	60 1	26 0	16.00	.....	1,576	6,410	4 3-inch.
Proteus	19,000	522 0	62 0	27 8	14.00	.....	2,000	10,500	.....
Saturn	4,842	297 1	40 5	22 8	11.00	.....	335	2,400	1 6-pounder.
Sterling	5,663	284 0	37 0	22 8	11.00	11.00	469	2,672	1 6-pounder.
Vestal	12,585	465 9	60 1	26 0	16.00	.....	1,576	6,410	4 3-inch.
Vulcan	11,230	403 0	53 0	24 6	12.82	.....	877	8,017	.....

SAILING SHIPS.

NAME.	Displacement.	Length.	Beam.	Draft.	Speed.	Propulsion.	Description.	Battery, guns.
	Tons.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Knots			
Boxer	346	108 0	29 9	9 2	.....	Sl.	Brig	.....
Constellation	1,970	176 0	42 0	20 0	.....	Sl.	Ship	4 under 4-inch.
Cumberland	1,800	176 5	45 8	16 5	.....	Sl.	Bark	4 6-pdr.
Intrepid	1,800	176 5	45 8	16 5	.....	Sl.	Bark	6 under 4-in.
Severn	1,175	175 0	37 0	16 6	.....	Sl.	Ship	.....

UNDER CONSTRUCTION AND AUTHORIZED.

California	32,000	600 0	97 4½	30 0	21.00	Turb	1st-class battle ship	12 14-inch, 22 5-inch.
Idaho	32,000	600 0	97 4½	30 0	21.00	Turb	1st-class battle ship	12 14-inch, 22 5-inch.
Mississippi	32,000	600 0	97 4½	30 0	21.00	Turb	1st-class battle ship	12 14-inch, 22 5-inch.
Nevada	27,500	575 0	95 2	28 6	20.50	Turb	1st-class battle ship	10 14-inch, 21 5-inch.
Oklahoma	27,500	575 0	95 2	28 6	20.50	Turb	1st-class battle ship	10 14-inch, 21 5-inch.
Pennsylvania	31,400	600 0	97 0	28 10	.....	Turb	1st-class battle ship	12 14-inch, 22 5-inch.
No. 39	31,400	600 0	97 0	28 10	21.00	Turb	1st-class battle ship	12 14-inch, 22 5-inch.

In addition to the above there are 12 torpedo boat destroyers, 15 submarines, 2 colliers, 2 tenders to torpedo vessels, 1 transport and 1 supply ship under construction.

TUGS.

There are attached to the different navy yards and stations 45 tugs, ranging from 100 to 854 tons displacement and from 70 to 2,000 horse power.

UNSERVICEABLE FOR WAR PURPOSES.

The Philadelphia, Reina Mercedes, Richmond, Southey, Franklin, Adams, Topeka, Constitution, Essex, Gopher, Granite State, Lancaster, Omaha, Portsmouth, Yantic, Boxer, Constellation, Cumberland, Hartford, Intrepid, Wolverine are no longer fit for sea service. Some are loaned to the naval militia of different states as practice ships.

PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION IN SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The opening of the Panama canal and the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific ocean will be celebrated by an international exposition in San Francisco, Cal., in 1915. Steps with that end in view were taken in 1910, when a guaranty fund of $17,500,000 was raised. Of this amount $5,000,000 is provided by a special tax levied by the legislature upon all the property in California, an additional $5,000,000 through the issuance of bonds by the city of San Francisco and the balance of $7,500,000 by popular subscriptions. No government aid was asked.

The site is a natural amphitheater within the residential section of San Francisco, covering 635 acres, fronting on San Francisco bay overlooking the Golden Gate. There will be fourteen main exhibit palaces, costing about $8,000,000. The entire expenditure prior to opening is estimated at $50,000,000. The exposition opens Feb. 20, 1915, and closes Dec. 4.

PANAMA-CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION IN SAN DIEGO, CAL.

To celebrate the opening of the Panama canal and to show the world what the canal will mean to commerce and the advancement of the west, San Diego, Cal., will hold an exposition during the entire year 1915, opening Jan. 1 and closing Dec. 31. The buildings, which are all to be of the Spanish-Colonial style of architecture, are being constructed on a site of 615 acres in Balboa park. Of this area 100 acres are devoted to the general exhibit and the main buildings, of which there are fifteen; 100 acres to the state and foreign section; 100 acres to open-air exhibits; 25 acres to buildings for amusement purposes ("The Isthmus"), with 5,000 feet frontage, and 250 acres to landscape gardens and park. Every building on the grounds is to be covered with vines and floriculture. The horticultural exhibit will be one of the striking features of the fair.

YEARLY NAVAL PAY.

Officer.	Shore.	Sea.
Admirals	$13,500	$14,850
Rear-admirals—First nine	8,000	8,800
Second nine	6,000	6,600
Chiefs of bureaus	6,000	.....
Captains	4,000	4,400
After 5 years	4,400	4,840
After 10 years	4,800	5,280
After 15 years	5,000	5,500
Commanders	3,500	3,850
After 5 years	3,850	4,235
After 10 years	4,200	4,620
After 15 years	4,500	4,950
Lieutenant-commanders	3,000	3,300
After 5 years	3,300	3,630
After 10 years	3,600	3,960
After 15 years	3,900	4,290
After 20 years	4,000	4,400
Lieutenants	2,400	2,640
After 5 years	2,640	2,904
After 10 years	2,880	3,168
After 15 years	3,120	3,432
After 20 years	3,360	3,696
Lieutenants, junior grade	2,000	2,200
After 5 years	2,200	2,420
After 10 years	2,400	2,640
After 15 years	2,600	2,860
After 20 years	2,800	3,080
Ensigns	1,700	1,780
After 5 years	1,870	2,057
After 10 years	2,040	2,244
After 15 years	2,210	2,431
After 20 years	2,380	2,618
Midshipmen—at academy	600	.....
Chief boatswains	1,700	1,870
Chief gunners	1,700	1,870
Chief carpenters	1,700	1,870
Chief sailmakers	1,700	1,870
Chief machinists	1,700	1,870
Chief pharmacists	1,700	1,870
After 5 years	1,870	2,057
After 10 years	2,040	2,244
After 15 years	2,210	2,431
After 20 years	2,380	2,618
Medical directors	4,000	4,400
After 5 years	4,400	4,840
After 10 years	4,800	5,280
After 15 years	5,000	5,500
Medical inspectors	3,500	3,850
After 5 years	3,850	4,235
After 10 years	4,200	4,620
After 15 years	4,500	4,950
Surgeons	3,000	3,300
After 5 years	3,300	3,630
After 10 years	3,600	3,960
After 15 years	3,900	4,290
After 20 years	4,000	4,400
Pay directors	4,000	4,400
After 5 years	4,400	4,840
After 10 years	4,800	5,280
After 15 years	5,000	5,500
Pay inspectors	3,500	3,850
After 5 years	3,850	4,235
After 10 years	4,200	4,620
After 15 years	4,500	4,950
Paymasters	3,000	3,300
After 5 years	3,300	3,630
After 10 years	3,600	3,960
After 15 years	3,900	4,290
After 20 years	4,000	4,400
Chaplains	3,000	3,300
After 5 years	3,300	3,630
After 10 years	3,600	3,960
After 15 years	3,900	4,290
After 20 years	4,000	4,400
Professors of mathematics	2,400 to 4,000	2,640 to 4,400
Naval constructors	2,000 to 4,000	2,200 to 4,400
Civil engineers	1,700 to 4,000	1,870 to 4,400

Surgeons ranking below lieutenant commander receive from $2,000 to $3,360 a year while on shore duty and from $2,200 to $3,696 while at sea. Paymasters below rank of lieutenant commander, and assistant paymasters, get from $1,700 to $3,360 ashore and from $1,870 to $3,696 at sea.

In addition to their regular pay officers of the navy are given certain allowances, according to their rank, where quarters in kind are not furnished. These for the higher officers are as follows:

COMMUTATION OF QUARTERS.

Rank.	Per annum.
Admiral	$1,500
Senior rear-admiral	1,296
Junior rear-admiral	1,152
Captain	1,008
Commander	864
Lieutenant-commander	720
Lieutenant	576
Lieutenant, junior grade	432

ALLOWANCE FOR HEAT AND LIGHT.

Admiral	None
Senior rear-admiral	$376.32
Junior rear-admiral	343.84
Captain	311.36
Commander	278.88
Lieutenant-commander	246.40
Lieutenant	213.92
Lieutenant, junior grade	173.44

PETTY OFFICERS AND SEAMEN.

Chief petty officers of the seaman branch get from $55 to $71.50 a month; those of the artificer branch (machinists, electricians, etc.), from $55 to $77; those of the special branch, from $66 to $77. Petty officers of the first class get from $39.60 to $71.50; those of the second class from $33.05 to $44 and those of the third class $33 a month.

First class seamen get $26.40 a month, ordinary seamen $20.90 and apprentice seamen $17. Seamen gunners get $28.60, first class firemen, $38.50, and shipwrights $27.50. Seamen serving as musicians, cooks, bakers, etc., get from $22 to $38.50 a month.

MARINE CORPS.

Officers of the United States marine corps receive infantry army pay and allowances. The major-general commandant gets $8,000 a year, colonels from $4,000 to $5,000 according to length of service, lieutenant-colonels from $3,500 to $4,500, majors from $3,000 to $4,000 and captains from $2,400 to $3,360. Privates are paid from $15 to $25 a month according to enlistment periods served.

RAILROAD TRAIN SPEED.

Time 1 mile. Min.Sec.	Miles per hour.	Time 1 mile. Min.Sec.	Miles per hour.	Time 1 mile. Min.Sec.	Miles per hour
0:36	100.00	1:11	50.70	1:46	33.96
0:37	97.30	1:12	50.00	1:47	33.64
0:38	94.74	1:13	49.31	1:48	33.33
0:39	92.31	1:14	48.65	1:49	33.03
0:40	90.00	1:15	48.00	1:50	32.73
0:41	87.80	1:16	47.37	1:51	32.43
0:42	85.71	1:17	46.74	1:52	32.14
0:43	83.72	1:18	46.15	1:53	31.86
0:44	81.82	1:19	45.57	1:54	31.58
0:45	80.00	1:20	45.00	1:55	31.30
0:46	78.26	1:21	44.44	1:56	31.03
0:47	76.59	1:22	43.90	1:57	30.77
0:48	75.00	1:23	43.37	1:58	30.51
0:49	73.47	1:24	42.86	1:59	30.25
0:50	72.00	1:25	42.35	2:00	30.00
0:51	70.59	1:26	41.86	2:01	29.75
0:52	69.23	1:27	41.38	2:02	29.52
0:53	67.92	1:28	40.91	2:03	29.27
0:54	66.66	1:29	40.45	2:04	29.03
0:55	65.45	1:30	40.00	2:05	28.80
0:56	64.29	1:31	39.56	2:06	28.57
0:57	63.16	1:32	39.13	2:07	28.34
0:58	62.07	1:33	38.71	2:08	28.12
0:59	61.02	1:34	38.29	2:09	27.91
1:00	60.00	1:35	37.89	2:10	27.69
1:01	59.02	1:36	37.50	2:11	27.48
1:02	58.06	1:37	37.11	2:12	27.27
1:03	57.14	1:38	36.73	2:13	27.09
1:04	56.25	1:39	36.36	2:14	26.87
1:05	55.38	1:40	36.00	2:15	26.67
1:06	54.55	1:41	35.64	2:16	26.47
1:07	53.73	1:42	35.29	2:17	26.28
1:08	52.94	1:43	34.95	2:18	26.06
1:09	52.17	1:44	34.61	2:19	25.90
1:10	51.43	1:45	34.29	2:20	25.72

COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF PRINCIPAL NAVIES.

[Based on tables published in Brassey's Naval Annual for 1914, issued prior to the war in Europe.]

COUNTRY.	Modern battle ships.		Battle cruisers.		Older battle ships.		First-class cruisers.		Light cruisers.	
	No.	Displacement. Tons.	No.	Displacement. Tons.	No.	Displacement. Tons.	No.	Displacement. Tons.	No.	Displacement. Tons.
Great Britain	34	772,600	10	215,800	38	556,200	38	450,800	89	399,205
Germany	20	479,250	5	208,620	20	243,270	9	94,135	45	178,262
Austria-Hungary	4	80,000	.....	.....	9	98,601	1	7,185	9	82,277
Italy	7	160,470	.....	.....	8	95,418	9	71,250	11	29,643
France	18	294,249	.....	.....	13	103,508	18	191,761	12	60,086
Russia	9	194 300	4	128,800	6	77,794	6	64,220	16	99,927
United States	14	339,450	.....	.....	22	302,983	15	186,595	10	45,220

EFFECTIVE FIGHTING SHIPS.

CLASS.	Great Britain.			Germany.			Austria-Hungary.			Italy.			France.			Russia.			United States.		
	Built.	Building.	Total.	Built.	Building.	Total.	Built.	Building.	Total.	Built.	Building.	Total.	Built.	Building.	Total.	Built.	Building.	Total.	Built.	Building.	Total.
BATTLE SHIPS.																					
Modern	21	13	34	13	7	20	2	2	4	3	4	7	8	10	18	2	7	9	9	5	14
Cruiser	9	1	10	4	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Older	38	....	38	20	...	20	9	....	9	8	....	8	13	....	13	6	....	6	22	....	22
Total	68	14	82	37	11	48	11	2	13	11	4	15	21	10	31	8	11	19	31	5	36
CRUISERS.																					
First class	38	....	38	9	....	9	1	....	1	9	....	9	18	....	18	6	...	6	15	...	15
Light	72	17	89	39	6	45	6	3	9	7	4	11	12	....	13	8	8	16	10	....	10
Total	110	17	127	48	6	54	7	3	10	16	4	20	30	....	30	14	8	22	25	....	25

TORPEDO BOATS AND SUBMARINES.

Destroyers	218	20	238	142	10	152	19	....	19	36	10	46	83	4	87	105	36	141	52	8	60
Torpedo boats	70	....	70	47	...	47	58	27	85	70	5	75	153	....	153	25	....	25	21	....	21
Submarines	76	20	96	27	12	39	10	4	14	18	2	20	70	23	93	25	18	43	29	21	50

Japan, which is omitted from the Brassey tables, had in 1914 4 dreadnaughts, 16 pre-dreadnaughts, 13 armored cruisers, 20 protected cruisers, 4 torpedo gunboats, 50 destroyers, 30 torpedo boats and 13 submarines.

NAVAL EXPENDITURES OF CHIEF POWERS.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES.

	1900.	1910.	1914.
Great Britain	£29,998,529	£40,603,700	£51,550,000
Germany	7,648,781	21,247,588	23,444,129
United States	13,385,574	26,515,468	29,675,835
France	12,511,053	13,659,820	19,818,052

	1900.	1910.	1914.
Russia	£8,662,801	£10,219,766	£26,704,738
Italy	4,903,129	6,950,987	10,411,383
Austria-Hungary	.....	3,545,727	3,889,420

VOTED FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION.

Great Britain	£9,788,146	£13,279,830	£15,628,267
Germany	3,401,907	11,921,195	10,674,033
United States	4,344,127	6,222,100	7,391,340
France	4,718,566	5,918,292	10,730,520
Russia	3,149,014	1,424,013	.....
Italy	1,156,921	2,662,406	.....
Austria-Hungary	.....	1,583,333	.....

DISASTER TO NEWFOUNDLAND SEAL HUNTERS.

One of the worst calamities in the history of the Newfoundland sealing industry occurred March 31 and April 1, 1914, in Belle Isle strait. Four steamers were working in among the ice floes on which the seals are found and about 1,000 men were scattered about killing the animals when at noon of March 31 a storm sprang up without any previous indication of its approach. Most of the sealers got back to their vessels in safety, but the most of the men from the steamer Newfoundland, after taking refuge on the Stephano, the nearest craft, left to go aboard their own ship, as the Stephano had to pick up its own men. The sealers from the Newfoundland lost their way and seventy-seven of them were frozen to death in the blizzard that night or the following day. The storm did not moderate until the morning of April 2. Fifty of the men were picked up alive by the steamer Bellaventure, but many of them were permanently crippled. Sixty-nine of the dead were recovered and brought to St. John's on the same vessel. The Newfoundland was not wrecked, but was caught in the ice and not released until several days after the storm. The captain supposed that the missing men were safe on one of the other vessels.

The Southern Cross, another sealing steamer with from 170 to 180 men aboard and laden with 17,000 seals, was lost in the same gale with all hands probably on April 1. No trace of the vessel was found and just what happened to it was never learned.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

American.

Detroit—In Belle Isle park.
Chicago—In Lincoln park.
Cincinnati—Zoological park.
Milwaukee—In West park.
New York—In Bronx park.
New York—In Central park.
Philadelphia—Zoological park.
Pittsburgh—In Schenley park.
San Francisco—In Golden Gate park.
Washington—National Zoological park.

European.

Amsterdam—"Artis."
Antwerp—Dierentuin.
Berlin—Thiergarten.
Cologne—Zoologisch garten.
Copenhagen—Dyrehave.
Dublin—In Phœnix park.
Hamburg—Zoologisch garten.
Hamburg—Hagenbeck collection.
Hanover—Zoologisch garten.
London—In Regent's park.

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

July 4, 1776, congress appointed Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson a committee to prepare a device for a seal of the United States. The designs submitted by these statesmen and by several subsequent committees failed to satisfy congress and it was not until June 20, 1782, that a device was officially approved. The design accepted was the joint work of Charles Thomson, the secretary of congress, and William Barton, a citizen of Philadelphia. It is described in the act (of the date given) thus:

"The device for an armorial achievement and reverse of the great seal of the United States in congress assembled is as follows:

"Arms. Paleways of thirteen pieces, argent and gules; a chief, azure; the escutcheon on the breast of the American eagle displayed proper, holding in his dexter talon an olive branch, and in his sinister a bundle of thirteen arrows, all proper, and in his beak a scroll, inscribed with this motto, 'E pluribus unum.'

"For the crest. Over the head of the eagle, which appears above the escutcheon, a glory, or breaking through a cloud, proper, and surrounding thirteen stars, forming a constellation, argent, on an azure field.

"Reverse. A pyramid unfinished. In the zenith, an eye in a triangle, surrounded with a glory proper. Over the eye these words, 'Annuit Cœptis.' On the base of the pyramid the numerical letters MDCCLXXVI. And underneath the following motto, 'Novus ordo seclorum.'

REMARKS AND EXPLANATION.

"The escutcheon is composed of the chief and pale, the two most honorable ordinaries. The pieces, paly, represent the several states, all joined in one solid compact entire, supporting a chief, which unites the whole and represents congress. The motto alludes to this union. The pales in the arms are kept closely united by the chief and the chief depends on that union and the strength resulting from it for its support, to denote the confederacy of the United States of America and the preservation of their union through congress. The colors of the pales are those used in the flag of the United States of America. White signifies purity and innocence; red, hardiness and valor; and blue, the color of the chief, signifies vigilance, perseverance and justice. The olive branch and arrows denote the power of peace and war, which is exclusively vested in congress. The constellation denotes a new state taking its place and rank among other sovereign powers. The escutcheon is borne on the breast of an American eagle without any other supporters, to denote that the United States of America ought to rely on their own virtue.

"Reverse. The pyramid signifies strength and duration: The eye over it and the motto allude to the many signal interpositions of Providence in favor of the American cause. The date underneath is that of the declaration of independence and the words under it signify the beginning of the new American era, which commences from that date."

GLOSSARY OF HERALDIC TERMS.

To understand the foregoing description the following glossary of heraldic terms, given in "The History of the Seal of the United States," published by the state department in Washington, D. C., in 1909, will be helpful:

Argent—Silver, represented in engraving by plain surface.

Atchievement or achievement—A complete heraldic composition.

Azure—Blue, represented in engraving by horizontal lines.

Barways or barwise—Horizontally.

Barry—Divided into bars.

Bearing—A charge on a coat of arms.

Blazonment or blazon—A correct heraldic description.

Canton—A part of the chief cut off on the left or right hand corner.

Charged—Bearing a charge or figure upon the escutcheon.

Chevrons—Bars, as the rafters of a roof, leaning against one another.

Chief—Upper part of escutcheon.

Counter-flory—Flowers divided and separated by the whole width of the bearing.

Coupe—Cut off evenly.

Crest—The part of the achievement outside and above the escutcheon.

Damasked—Decorated with an ornamental pattern.

Dignity, cap of dignity—A symbol of dignity.

Displayed—With extended wings.

Ensigned—Distinguished by mark or ornament.

Entoire—Charged with bearings not living creatures.

Ermine—Fur represented by black spots on a white ground.

Escutcheon—The shield.

Exergue—The part of the reverse of a medal below the main device.

Fess-point—The central point of the escutcheon.

Flory or fleury—Decorated with fleur-de-lis.

Gules—Red, represented in engraving by close vertical lines.

Or—Gold or yellow, represented in engraving by dots on a white ground.

Ordinary—A common bearing bounded by straight lines.

Pale—A perpendicular stripe on the escutcheon.

Paleways, palewise, or paly—Divided in equal parts by perpendicular lines.

Parti (party)—Divided into parts.

Proper—Of natural color or colors.

Quarters—The various smaller escutcheons within the larger escutcheon.

Sable—Black, represented in engraving by a network of vertical and perpendicular lines.

Saltier—In the shape of a St. Andrew's cross.

Sanguinated—Blood stained or blood color.

Scutcheon—Escutcheon.

Seme—Covered with small bearings.

Tenants—Supporters.

Tinctures—The metals or colors.

Tressure—A double border within the escutcheon and not reaching the edge.

Vert—Green, represented in engraving by diagonal lines.

CUSTODY AND USE OF SEAL.

The seal of the United States is in the custody of the secretary of state. It is affixed to the commissions of all cabinet officers and diplomatic and consular officers who are nominated by the president and confirmed by the senate; all ceremonious communications from the president to the heads of foreign governments and formal agreements of the president with foreign powers; all proclamations by the president; all exequaturs to foreign consular officers in the United States who are appointed by the heads of

the governments they represent; to warrants by the president to receive persons surrendered by foreign governments under extradition treaties; and to all miscellaneous commissions of civil officers appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, whose appointments are not now especially directed by law to be signed under a different seal.

THE SHERMAN ANTITRUST LAW.

Passed by the 51st congress and approved July 2, 1890.

Section 1. Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2. Every person who shall monopolize or attempt to monopolize or combine or conspire with any person or persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. Every contract, combination in form of trust or otherwise or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce in any territory of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or in restraint of trade or commerce between any such territory and another, or between any such territory or territories and any state or states or the District of Columbia or with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia and any state or states or foreign nations, is hereby declared illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. The several Circuit courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent or restrain violations of this act; and it shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the attorney-general, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. Such proceedings may be by way of petition setting forth the case and praying that such violation shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of shall have been duly notified of such petition the court shall proceed as soon as may be to the hearing and determination of the case; and pending such petition and before final decree the court may at any time make such temporary restraining order or prohibition as shall be deemed just in the premises.

Sec. 5. Whenever it shall appear to the court before which any proceeding under section 4 of this act may be pending that the ends of justice require that other parties should be brought before the court the court may cause them to be summoned, whether they reside in the district in which the court is held or not; and subpœnas to that end may be served in any district by the marshal thereof.

Sec. 6. Any property owned under any contract or by any combination or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof) mentioned in section 1 of this act and being in the course of transportation from one state to another or to a foreign country shall be forfeited to the United States and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law.

Sec. 7. Any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared unlawful by this act may sue therefor in any Circuit court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained and the cost of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

Sec. 8. That the word "person" or "persons" wherever used in this act be deemed to include corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, the laws of any of the territories, the laws of any state or the laws of any foreign country.

SENTENCED FOR OLEOMARGARINE FRAUDS.

John F. Jelke, president of the John F. Jelke company of Chicago, was sentenced May 4, 1914, to serve two years in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kas., and to pay a fine of $10,000 for conspiring to defraud the government of taxes on colored oleomargarine. Seven fellow defendants were fined $2,500 each on the same charge. The sentences were imposed by Judge Ferdinand A. Geiger in the United States District court in Chicago, where the trial of the case began Feb. 24, 1914, and ended March 18 in a verdict of guilty. Those who escaped a prison sentence were William M. Steele, general manager of the Jelke company; Hugh D. Cameron, Milwaukee representative; Harry E. Hitchens, salesman; William L. Lillard, a former salesman; D. B. Tullis, a former salesman; Fred Rapp, former salesman; William P. Jackson, former manager of a company absorbed by the Jelke company.

The charge against the defendants was that they sold uncolored butterine to dealers and also coloring matter, which was so used that the oleomargarine might be sold to the public in colored form, thus evading the payment by the company of the government tax of 10 cents a pound on colored butterine. The defendants were indicted in the summer of 1911.

FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES.

The national flag of the United States now consists of thirteen alternate red and white stripes, representing the original thirteen states, and a blue field on which are forty-eight white stars arranged in six rows of eight stars each, representing the forty-eight states now constituting the union. The last two stars were added in 1912 when New Mexico and Arizona were officially admitted as states. June 14 is generally observed as flag display day.

Laws are in force in some of the states forbidding the desecration or mutilation of the flag or its use in any way for advertising purposes. A federal law forbids the use of the national flag on trade marks.

GREAT CHINESE ENCYCLOPEDIA.

The "Yung Lo Ta Tien," or "Great Dictionary of Yung Lo," ranks as the biggest literary undertaking in the world, having had more than 2,000 scholars engaged in the compilation of its 917,480 pages and 366,992,000 characters. It consists of 22,877 separate sections bound up into 11,100 volumes, each half an inch in thickness.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE.

Civil service act approved Jan. 16, 1883.

Officers—Three commissioners are appointed by the president to assist him in classifying the government offices and positions, formulating rules and enforcing the law. Their office is in Washington, D. C. The chief examiner is appointed by the commissioners to secure accuracy, uniformity and justice in the proceedings of the examining boards. The secretary to the commission is appointed by the president.

General Rules—The fundamental rules governing appointments to government positions are found in the civil service act itself. Based upon these are many other regulations formulated by the commission and promulgated by the president from time to time as new contingencies arise. The present rules were approved March 20, 1903, and went into effect April 15, 1903. In a general way they require that there must be free, open examinations of applicants for positions in the public service; that appointments shall be made from those graded highest in the examinations; that appointments to the service in Washington shall be apportioned among the states and territories according to population; that there shall be a period (six months) of probation before any absolute appointment is made; that no person in the public service is for that reason obliged to contribute to any political fund or is subject to dismissal for refusing to so contribute; that no person in the public service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person. Applicants for positions shall not be questioned as to their political or religious beliefs and no discrimination shall be exercised against or in favor of any applicant or employe on account of his religion or politics. The classified civil service shall include all officers and employes in the executive civil service of the United States except laborers and persons whose appointments are subject to confirmation by the senate.

Examinations—These are conducted by boards of examiners chosen from among persons in government employ and are held twice a year in all the states and territories at convenient places. In Illinois, for example, they are usually held at Cairo, Chicago and Peoria. The dates are announced through the newspapers or by other means. They can always be learned by applying to the commission or to the nearest postoffice or custom house. Those who desire to take examinations are advised to write to the commission in Washington for the "Manual of Examinations," which is sent free to all applicants. It is revised semiannually to Jan. 1 and July 1. The January edition contains a schedule of the spring examinations and the July edition contains a schedule of the fall examinations. Full information is given as to the methods and rules governing examinations, manner of making application, qualifications required, regulations for rating examination papers, certification for and chances of appointment, and as far as possible it outlines the scope of the different subjects of general and technical examinations. These are practical in character and are designed to test the relative capacity and fitness to discharge the duties to be performed. It is necessary to obtain an average percentage of 70 to be eligible for appointment, except that applicants entitled to preference because of honorable discharge from the military or naval service for disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty need obtain but 65 per cent. The period of eligibility is one year.

Qualifications of Applicants—No person will be examined who is not a citizen of the United States; who is not within the age limitations prescribed; who is physically disqualified for the service which he seeks; who has been guilty of criminal, infamous, dishonest or disgraceful conduct; who has been dismissed from the public service for delinquency and misconduct or has failed to receive absolute appointment after probation; who is addicted to the habitual use of intoxicating liquors to excess, or who has made a false statement in his application. The age limitations in the more important branches of the public service are: Postoffice, 18 to 45 years; rural letter carriers, 17 to 55; internal revenue, 21 years and over; railway mail, 18 to 35; lighthouse, 18 to 50; life saving, 18 to 45; general departmental, 20 and over. These age limitations are subject to change by the commission. They do not apply to applicants of the preferred class. Applicants for the position of railway mail clerk must be at least 5 feet 6 inches in height, exclusive of boots or shoes, and weigh not less than 135 pounds in ordinary clothing and have no physical defects. Applicants for certain other positions have to come up to similar physical requirements.

Method of Appointment—Whenever a vacancy exists the appointing officer makes requisition upon the civil service commission for a certification of names to fill the vacancy, specifying the kind of position vacant, the sex desired and the salary. The commission thereupon takes from the proper register of eligibles the names of three persons standing highest of the sex called for and certifies them to the appointing officer, who is required to make the selection. He may choose any one of the three names, returning the other two to the register to await further certification. The time of examination is not considered, as the highest in average percentage on the register must be certified first. If after a probationary period of six months the name of the appointee is continued on the roll of the department in which he serves the appointment is considered absolute.

Removals—No person can be removed from a competitive position except for such cause as will promote the efficiency of the public service and for reasons given in writing. No examination of witnesses nor any trial shall be required except in the discretion of the officer making the removal.

Salaries—Entrance to the department service is usually in the lowest grades, the higher grades being generally filled by promotion. The usual entrance grade is about $900, but the applicant may be appointed at $840, $760 or even $600.

EMPLOYES IN THE FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE.

June 30, 1913.

IN WASHINGTON.

White house	37
State department	267
Treasury department	7,520
War department	2,248
Navy department	1,165
Postoffice department	1,606
Interior department	5,072
Department of justice	1,400
Department of agriculture	3,659
Department of commerce and labor	2,660
Interstate commerce commission	736
Civil service commission	184
Smithsonian institution	735
State, war and navy department building	234
Isthmian canal commission	162
Government printing office	4,037
Total	32,670

OUTSIDE WASHINGTON.

Treasury department—	
Supervising architect	4,601
Mints and assay offices	859
Subtreasury service	391
Public health service	3,113
Life saving service	2,271
Customs service	7,644
Internal revenue service	3,929
Miscellaneous	674
War department—	
Quartermaster's department	8,285
Ordnance department	4,297
Engineer department	14,242
Miscellaneous	2,330
Navy department—	
Trade and labor positions	20,000
Exclusive of trade and labor positions	2,909

Postoffice department—Inspection service	535
Postoffice service	176,923
Fourth class postmasters	49,698
Rural carrier service	42,686
Railway mail service	19,749
Interior department—	
Land service	1,376
Pension agency service	5,392
Indian service	7,430
Reclamation service	2,168
Miscellaneous	675
Department of justice	2,351
Department of agriculture	11,761
Department of commerce and labor—	
Lighthouse service	6,581
Immigration service	1,808
Steamboat inspection service	321
Miscellaneous	2,793
Interstate commerce commission	63
Civil service commission	31
Isthmian canal service	1,232
Total	409,018
Grand total*	469,879

*Includes unclassified employes of isthmian canal commission.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Handed down June 22, 1914.

INTERMOUNTAIN RATE CASE.

In the intermountain rate case the United States Supreme court reversed the decision of the Commerce court and upheld the order of the interstate commerce commission. The Commerce court held that the commission had no authority to issue "blanket" or "zone" orders as to rates as had been done in June and July, 1911, but could only act in regard to the reasonableness or unreasonableness of specific rates. The orders in question were issued under authority of the long and short haul section of the interstate commerce act, which clothed the commission with discretion to make exceptions to the general rule. The commission refused to let the railroads charge a higher rate to the protesting cities in the Rocky mountain region than was charged to points beyond them on shipments originating west of a line that would run north and south through St. Paul, but on shipments originating between St. Paul and Chicago the railroads were permitted to charge an increase of not more than 7 per cent; on shipments originating between Chicago and Pittsburgh, not more than 10 per cent, and from the zone between Pittsburgh and the Atlantic, not more than 25 per cent. The Supreme court held that this order was sustained by the facts upon which it was based and did not exceed the powers which the statute conferred or transcend the limits of the sound legal discretion which it lodged in the commission when acting upon the subject before it.

The long and short haul clause was held to be constitutional. The court said:

"The situation under the amendment [to the interstate commerce act] is: Power in the carrier primarily to meet competitive conditions in any point of view by charging a lesser rate for a longer than for a shorter haul has ceased to exist, because to do so in the absence of some authority would not only be inimical to the provision of the fourth section but would be in conflict with the preference and discrimination clauses of the second and third sections.

"But while the public power previously lodged in the carrier is thus withdrawn and reposed in the commission, the right of carriers to seek and obtain, under authorized circumstances, the sanction of the commission to charge a higher rate for a longer than for a shorter haul because of competition or for other adequate reasons is expressly preserved, and if not is in any event by necessary implication granted.

"And as a correlative, the authority of the commission to grant on request the right sought is made by the statute to depend upon the facts established and the judgment of that body in the exercise of a sound legal discretion as to whether the request should be granted compatibly with a due consideration of the private and public interests concerned and in view of the preference and discrimination clauses of the second and third sections."

OIL LANDS CASE.

In the oil lands case the court confirmed the title of the Southern Pacific Railroad company to 200,000 acres of oil bearing lands in California, estimated to be worth $700,000,000. The decision was that the patents involved were irregular but that they could not be attacked collaterally by other claimants; they could only be set aside by a direct attack by the government. The time in which that could be done had expired in 1900 or 1901.

"In every case before this court," said Justice Van Deventer, "we have held that where the law says that only mineral or homestead lands are to be granted by the land officials the officials must do their duty of ascertaining whether that land came within the law, and they could not perform their duty by inserting exceptions that the land should not pass if found later to be within the law."

PIPE LINE CASE.

The pipe line amendment to the Hepburn rate law of 1906 was upheld by the Supreme court. When the interstate commerce commission began to enforce the law it called upon the pipe line companies to file rates, but six of them, including the Standard Oil company, refused to comply. They appealed to the Commerce court and it enjoined the enforcement of the order on the ground that the amendment was unconstitutional. The Supreme court held that pipe lines were common carriers subject to the authority of the interstate commerce commission and that the Hepburn act was necessary to carry out the dissolution of the oil trust.

LUMBER TRUST CASE.

The decree of the New York federal court holding that organizations of retail lumber dealers in the eastern states had violated the Sherman antitrust law by circulating among their members blacklists of wholesalers who sold lumber direct to large consumers was affirmed. The court held that the government may maintain a criminal action under the act against an association of business men for "blacklisting," even if the act of proscription went no further than merely to notify other members of the association that the particular object of the blacklist was the doing of a specific act.

FATAL THEATER FIRES AND PANICS SINCE 1811.

Theater or hall and date.	Lives lost.
Banquet theater, Oporto. March 21, 1888	200
Barnsley, England (hall), Jan. 11, 1908	16
Barraque theater, Belgium, Dec. 22, 1912	12
Bologoe, Russia, March 6, 1911	120
Canonsburg, Pa., opera house, Aug. 26, 1911	26
Carlsruhe theater, St. Petersburg, 1847	200
Central theater, Philadelphia, April 28, 1892	6
Conway's theater, Brooklyn, Dec. 5, 1876	295
Exeter theater, England, Sept. 5, 1887	200
Flores theater, Acapulco, Mex., Feb. 14, 1909	250
Front Street theater, Baltimore, Dec. 3, 1895	23
Houston Street theater, New York, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1913	2
Iroquois, Chicago, Dec. 30, 1903	575
Italian hall, Calumet, Mich., Dec. 24, 1913	72
Lehman's theater, St. Petersburg, 1836	700
Opera Comique, Paris, May 25, 1887	75
Rhode's opera house, Boyertown, Pa., Jan. 13, 1908	170
Richmond (Va.) theater, Dec. 26, 1811	70
Ring theater, Vienna, Dec. 8, 1881	640
Surabaya theater, Java, Jan. 26, 1914	75
Vervins, France, March 9, 1913	10
Villareal theater, Spain, May 27, 1912	80

UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

In a general way the duties which the revenue cutter service is called upon to perform may be classified as follows:

1. Assistance of vessels in distress.
2. Co-operation with the navy in times of war.
3. Destruction of derelicts and other menaces to navigation.
4. Protection of the customs revenue.
5. Enforcement of the navigation and other laws governing merchant vessels and motor boats.
6. Regulation and policing of regattas and marine parades.
7. Enforcement of laws relating to anchorage of vessels.
8. Enforcement of the neutrality laws.
9. Enforcement of quarantine and immigration laws.
10. Suppression of mutinies on board merchant vessels.
11. Protection of game and the seal and other fisheries in Alaska; suppression of illegal traffic in firearms, ammunition and spirits in Alaska.
12. Co-operation with the life-saving service by the instruction, drilling and inspection of its crews.

The revenue cutter service, which is organized on a military basis, is under control of the secretary of the treasury, the assistant secretary having supervision. The administration is in charge of a captain commandant, whose office is in Washington, D. C. The authorized commissioned personnel consists of 159 line officers, 81 engineer officers and 2 constructors, a total of 242. The total authorized complement of warrant officers, petty officers and men is 1,576. Commissioned officers are appointed from cadets at the School of Instruction, New London, Conn. The school course extends over three years and embraces instruction in professional and academic subjects. Admission is by competitive examination and candidates must not be less than 18 nor more than 24 years of age. Candidates for the engineer corps must be not less than 21 nor more than 26 years of age.

Warrant officers are appointed by the secretary of the navy and hold their appointments during good behavoir. Petty officers and other men are enlisted for periods of one year. After three successive enlistments an increase in pay is allowed; the law also provides an annual sum for uniforms. Efficiency in the enlisted ranks is rewarded by promotion to the several grades of petty officers and the warrant officers are selected from the petty officers as vacancies occur. The pay of the commissioned personnel is fixed by congress to correspond with the pay and allowances of like rank in the army.

By law the officers of the revenue cutter service rank as follows:

Captain commandant, with colonel in army and captain in navy.
Senior captain and engineer in chief, with lieutenant-colonel in army and commander in the navy.
Captain and captain of engineers, with major in army and lieutenant-commander in navy.
First lieutenant and first lieutenant of engineers, with captain in army and senior lieutenant in navy.
Second lieutenant and second lieutenant of engineers, with first lieutenant in army and junior lieutenant in navy.
Third lieutenant and third lieutenant of engineers, with second lieutenant in army and ensign in navy.

Following are the names, dates of construction (in parentheses), chief dimensions, tonnage, armament, speed and headquarters of the vessels of the revenue cutter service:

FIRST CLASS VESSELS.

Acushnet (1908)—Length, 152 feet; beam, 29 feet; draft, 13 feet 9 inches; displacement, 800 tons; two one-pounder guns; speed, 12½ knots; Woods Hole, Mass.
Algonquin (1898)—Length, 205 feet 6 inches; beam 32 feet; draft, 13½ feet; displacement, 1,181 tons; four six-pounder guns; speed, 16 knots; San Juan, P. R.
Androscoggin (1908)—Length, 210 feet; beam, 35 feet 2 inches; draft, 17½ feet; displacement, 1,600 tons; four six-pounder guns; Portland, Me.
Apache (1891)—Length, 188 feet; beam, 29 feet; draft, 9 feet 3 inches; displacement, 700 tons; three three-pounder guns; Baltimore, Md.
Bear (1874)—Length, 198 feet; beam 28½ feet; draft, 18 feet 2 inches; displacement 1,700 tons; speed, 8 knots; three six-pounder guns; San Diego, Cal.
Gresham (1897)—Length, 205¼ feet; beam, 32 feet; draft, 12½ feet; displacement, 1,090 tons; speed, 17 knots; four six-pounder guns; Boston, Mass.
Itasca (1893)—Length, 189½ feet; beam, 32 feet; draft, 13 feet 10 inches; displacement, 980 tons; speed, 14½ knots; four six-pounder guns; practice ship.
McCulloch (1897)—Length, 219 feet; beam, 32 feet 6 inches; draft, 15 feet 11 inches; displacement, 1,400 tons; four six-pounder guns; San Francisco, Cal.
Manning (1897)—Length, 205 feet; beam, 32 feet; draft, 13 feet 9 inches; displacement, 1,150 tons; speed, 17 knots; four six-pounder guns; Astoria, Ore.
Miami (1912)—Length, 190 feet; beam, 32½ feet; draft, 14 feet 1 inch; displacement, 1,300 tons; three six-pounder guns; speed, 12½ knots; Key West, Fla.
Mohawk (1902)—Length, 205½ feet; beam, 32 feet; draft, 12 feet 7 inches; displacement, 1,150 tons; four six-pounder guns; New York, N. Y.
Onondaga (1898)—Length, 205½ feet; beam, 32 feet; draft, 13 feet 2 inches; displacement, 1,190 tons; four six-pounder guns; Norfolk, Va.
Seminole (1900)—Length, 188 feet; beam, 29½ feet; draft, 11 feet 8 inches; displacement, 845 tons; nominal speed, 16½ knots; four six-pounder guns; Wilmington, N. C.
Seneca (1908)—Length, 204 feet; beam, 34 feet; draft, 17 feet 3 inches; displacement, 1,445 tons; speed, 12½ knots; four six-pounder guns; used exclusively as a derelict destroyer; New York, N. Y.
Snohomish (1907)—Length, 152 feet; beam, 29 feet; draft, 15 feet 5 inches; displacement, 880 tons; two one-pounder guns; used chiefly for life saving purposes on north Pacific coast; Port Angeles, Wash.
Tahoma (1909)—Length, 191 feet 8 inches; beam, 32½ feet; draft, 14½ feet; displacement, 1,215 tons; four six-pounder guns; Port Townsend, Wash.
Thetis (1881)—Length, 188½ feet; beam, 29 feet; draft, 17 feet 10 inches; displacement, 1,250 tons; three three-pounders; Honolulu, H. I.
Tuscarora (1902)—Length, 178 feet; beam, 30 feet; draft, 10 feet 11 inches; displacement, 740 tons; one three-pounder gun; Milwaukee, Wis.
Unalga (1912)—Length, 190 feet; beam, 32½ feet; draft, 14 feet 1 inch; displacement, 1,180 tons; speed, 12½ knots; three six-pounder guns; Juneau, Alaska.
Yamacraw (1909)—Length, 191 feet 8 inches; beam, 32½ feet; draft, 13 feet; displacement, 1,080 tons; four six-pounders; Savannah, Ga.

SECOND CLASS VESSELS.

Colfax—Length, 179 feet 5 inches; beam, 25 feet; draft, 10 feet; displacement, 486 tons; used as station ship at service depot, Arundel Cove, Md.
Morrill (1889)—Length 145 feet 3 inches; beam, 24 feet; draft, 9½ feet; displacement, 420 tons; one three-pounder gun; Detroit, Mich.
Pamlico (1907)—Length, 158 feet; beam, 30 feet; draft, 5 feet 8 inches; displacement, 450 tons; two three-pounder guns; Newbern, N. C.
Windom (1896)—Length, 170 feet 8 inches; beam, 27 feet; draft, 9½ feet; displacement, 670 tons; three three-pounder guns; Galveston, Tex.
Winona (1890)—Length, 148½ feet; beam, 26 feet 3 inches; draft, 6 feet 10 inches; displacement, 400 tons; one three-pounder gun; Mobile, Ala.
Woodbury (1864)—Length, 146½ feet; beam, 28½ feet; draft, 11 feet 7 inches; displacement, 500 tons; one three-pounder gun; Eastport, Me.

THIRD CLASS VESSELS AND LAUNCHES.

Alert (1907)—Launch; length, 61½ feet; Mobile, Ala.
Arcata (1903)—Tug; length, 85 feet; displacement, 140 tons; Port Townsend, Wash.

Calumet (1894)—Harbor boat; length, 94½ feet; displacement, 170 tons; New York, N. Y.
Davey (1908)—Harbor vessel; length, 92½ feet; displacement, 180 tons; New Orleans, La.
Golden Gate (1896)—Harbor vessel; length, 110 feet; displacement, 240 tons; San Francisco, Cal.
Guide (1907)—Motor boat; length, 70 feet; New York, N. Y.
Guthrie (1895)—Harbor vessel; length, 88 feet; displacement, 150 tons; Baltimore, Md.
Hartley (1875)—Harbor vessel; length, 64½ feet; displacement, 65 tons; San Francisco, Cal.
Hudson (1893)—Harbor vessel; length, 96½ feet; displacement, 180 tons; New York, N. Y.
Mackinack (1903)—Harbor vessel; length, 110 feet; displacement, 240 tons; Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Manhattan (1873)—Harbor vessel; length, 102 feet; displacement, 145 tons; New York, N. Y.
Patrol (1899)—Motor launch; length, 36 feet 2 inches; Chicago, Ill.
Penrose (1883)—Launch; length, 67 feet; Pensacola, Fla.
Revenue Cutter No. 24 (1913)—Steam launch; length, 67½ feet; Port Townsend, Wash.
Scout (1896)—Steam launch; length, 63 feet; Port Townsend, Wash.
Tybee (1895)—Steam launch; length, 63 feet; Savannah, Ga.
Vigilant (1910)—Motor launch; length, 45 feet; Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Winnisimmet (1903)—Harbor vessel; length, 96½ feet; displacement, 180 tons; Boston, Mass.
Wissahickon (1904)—Harbor vessel; length, 96½ feet; displacement, 195 tons; Philadelphia, Pa.

OPERATIONS IN 1913.*

Lives saved	327
Persons on board vessels assisted	2,755
Persons in distress cared for	264
Vessels boarded and papers examined	25,079
Vessels seized or reported for violation of law	850
Fines and penalties incurred by vessels reported	$180,470.00
Regattas and marine parades patrolled	39
Derelicts removed or destroyed	31
Vessels to which assistance was given	179
Value of vessels assisted	$10,607,710.00
Value of derelicts recovered	$18,900.00
Appropriation for 1913	$2,474,857.00
Expended for maintenance and repairs	$2,471,532.51

*Fiscal year ended June 30.

ADMINISTRATION, 1913-1914.

Chief of Division—Captain Commandant Ellsworth P. Bertholf.
Assistant Chief of Division—Geo. H. Slaybaugh.
Superintendent Construction and Repairs—Senior Captain Howard Emery.
Engineer in Chief—Charles McAllister.
Personnel and Operations—Capt. Preston H. Uberroth.
Equipment Officer—First Lieutenant Leonard T. Cutter.
Ordnance Officer—First Lieutenant Bernard H. Camden.

INTERNATIONAL RULES FOR SAFETY AT SEA.

Delegates representing fourteen maritime nations, at the conclusion of a long conference on matters relating to the promotion of greater safety at sea, signed a convention in London Jan. 20, 1914, laying down regulations for the future. These are to become effective July 1, 1915, after the governments concerned have given their formal approval. Briefly, the international rules provide:

That all merchant vessels carrying fifty or more persons (passengers or crew) and engaged in international or colonial voyages, must be equipped with wireless apparatus; an exception is made in the case of vessels not going more than 150 miles from land. The apparatus must have a minimum range of 100 miles.

That there must be enough lifeboat accommodations for all persons on board a ship, and that there must be a minimum number of members of the crew holding government certificates that they are competent to handle boats and rafts.

That no dangerous goods shall be carried; each administration is to issue warnings as to what goods are dangerous.

That there shall be an organized system of patrols for detecting fires and adequate provision for extinguishing them.

That a patrol, under the supervision of the United States, is to be established for making ice observations and destroying derelicts in the North Atlantic; all ship masters must report dangerous ice and derelicts.

That an international code for urgent and important signals be used.

Ships of contracting states which comply with the requirements of the convention will be furnished with certificates. Provision is also made for the interchange of rules relating to safety at sea and for the imposition of penalties by each government for violations of such rules as are specified in the convention.

The convention was ratified by the United States senate March 25, 1914.

LOSS OF OLD DOMINION LINER MONROE.

The liner Monroe of the Old Dominion Steamship company was sunk in a collision with the steamer Nantucket of the Merchants and Miners' line off the coast of Virginia at 1:40 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 30, 1914. Forty-one persons lost their lives. Of these nineteen were passengers and twenty-two members of the crew. The Monroe left Norfolk, Va., at 7:40 p. m., Jan. 29 and ran into a light fog when outside the capes. She was proceeding cautiously on her way to New York, blowing a fog whistle every minute by an automatic time clock, and was about half way between Cape Charles lightship and the Winter Quarter lightship when she stopped on hearing a fog whistle on her starboard bow. Signals were exchanged, but in a few moments the other vessel, which proved to be the Nantucket, crashed into the starboard side of the Monroe. The bow of the Nantucket penetrated one-third of the width of the Monroe and made sinking inevitable.

Every effort was made by the captain and crew to rescue the passengers. One lifeboat was crushed, another fell into the water and was swamped, while the boats on the port side could not be used on account of the heavy list of the vessel to the starboard. Two lifeboats, however, were successfully loaded and launched and several life rafts were also instrumental in saving many persons. Ferdinand Kuehn, wireless operator on the Monroe, after sending out signals for assistance, gave his life preserver to a woman just as the steamer began to sink, and went down with the ship.

The men and women on the lifeboats and rafts were picked up by the Nantucket and conveyed to Norfolk. They numbered thirty-nine passengers and sixty sailors, making a total of ninety-nine. Two of those picked up died from exposure.

AREAS OF OCEANS AND GREAT LAKES.

Oceans—	Sq. miles.	Lakes—Baikal	Sq. miles 13,000	Huron	Sq. miles. 23,800	Tanganyika	Sq. miles 15,000
Antarctic	5,731,250	Chad	50,000	Michigan	22,450	Victoria Nyanza	26,500
Arctic	4,781,000	Erie	9,960	Nyassa	12,000	Winnipeg	9,000
Atlantic	34,801,400	Great Bear	10,000	Ontario	7,240		
Indian	17,084,000	Great Slave	12,000	Superior	31,200		
Pacific	67,699,630						

PRESIDENTS AND THEIR CABINETS.

President and Vice-President.	Secretary of state.	Secy. of treasury.	Secretary of war.
*George Washington....1789	T. Jefferson.....1789	Alex. Hamilton..1789	Henry Knox...1789
*John Adams.....1789	E. Randolph.....1794	Oliver Wolcott..1795	T. Pickering...1795
	T. Pickering.....1795		Jas. McHenry..1796
John Adams.....1797	T. Pickering.....1797	Oliver Wolcott...1797	Jas. McHenry..1797
Thomas Jefferson.....1797	John Marshall...1800	Samuel Dexter..1801	John Marshall.1800
			Sam'l Dexter..1800
			R. Griswold....1801
*Thomas Jefferson.....1801	James Madison..1801	Samuel Dexter..1801	H. Dearborn...1801
Aaron Burr.....1801		Albert Gallatin..1801	
*George Clinton.....1805			
*James Madison.....1809	Robert Smith....1809	Albert Gallatin..1809	Wm. Eustis....1809
†George Clinton.....1809	James Monroe...1811	G. W. Campbell..1814	J. Armstrong..1813
Elbridge Gerry.....1813		A. J. Dallas 1814	James Monroe.1814
		W. H. Crawford.1816	W.H.Crawford 1815
*James Monroe.....1817	J. Q. Adams.....1817	W. H. Crawford.1817	Isaac Shelby...1817
*Daniel D. Tompkins.....1817			Geo. Graham..1817
			J. C. Calhoun..1817
John Q. Adams.....1825	Henry Clay.....1825	Richard Rush....1825	Jas. Barbour...1825
*John C. Calhoun.....1825			Peter B. Porter.1828
*Andrew Jackson.....1829	M. Van Buren....1829	Sam. D. Ingham.1829	John H. Eaton.1829
‡John C. Calhoun.....1829	E. Livingston....1831	Louis McLane....1831	Lewis Cass.....1831
Martin Van Buren.....1833	Louis McLane....1833	W. J. Duane.....1833	B. F. Butler....1837
	John Forsyth....1834	Roger B. Taney..1833	
		Levi Woodbury..1834	
Martin Van Buren.....1837	John Forsyth... 1837	Levi Woodbury..1837	Joel R.Poinsett1837
Richard M. Johnson.....1837			
†William H. Harrison.....1841	Daniel Webster..1841	Thos. Ewing.....1841	John Bell.....1841
John Tyler.....1841			
John Tyler.....1841	Daniel Webster..1841	Thos. Ewing.....1841	John Bell.....1841
	Hugh S. Legare..1843	Walter Forward.1841	John McLean...1841
	Abel P. Upshur..1843	John C. Spencer..1843	J. C. Spencer...1841
	John C. Calhoun.1844	Geo. M. Bibb.....1844	Jas. M. Porter..1843
			Wm. Wilkins..1844
James K. Polk.....1845	James Buchanan1845	Robt. J. Walker.1845	Wm. L. Marcy.1845
George M. Dallas.....1845			
†Zachary Taylor.....1849	John M. Clayton.1849	Wm.M.Meredith1849	G.W. Crawford.1849
Millard Fillmore.....1849			
Millard Fillmore.....1850	Daniel Webster..1850	Thomas Corwin..1850	C. M. Conrad...1850
	Edward Everett..1852		
Franklin Pierce.....1853	W. L. Marcy.....1853	James Guthrie...1853	Jefferson Davis 1853
†William R. King.....1853			
James Buchanan.....1857	Lewis Cass.....1857	Howell Cobb.....1857	John B. Floyd..1857
John C. Breckinridge.....1857	J. S. Black.....1860	Philip F.Thomas.1860	Joseph Holt....1861
		John A. Dix.....1861	
*†Abraham Lincoln.....1861	W. H. Seward....1861	Salmon P. Chase.1861	S. Cameron.....1861
Hannibal Hamlin.....1861		W. P. Fessenden.1864	E. M. Stanton..1862
Andrew Johnson.....1865		Hugh McCulloch.1865	
Andrew Johnson.....1865	W. H. Seward....1865	HughMcCulloch.1865	E. M. Stanton..1865
			U. S. Grant.....1867
			L. Thomas.....1868
			J. M. Schofield.1868
*Ulysses S. Grant.....1869	E. B.Washburne.1869	Geo. S. Boutwell 1869	J. A. Rawlins..1869
Schuyler Colfax.....1869	Hamilton Fish...1869	W.A.Richardson.1873	W. T. Sherman.1869
†Henry Wilson.....1873		Benj. H. Bristow.1874	W.W. Belknap.1869
		Lot M. Morrill...1876	Alphonso Taft.1876
			J. D. Cameron.1876
Rutherford B. Hayes.....1877	W. M. Evarts....1877	John Sherman...1877	G. W. McCrary.1877
William A. Wheeler.....1877			Alex. Ramsey..1879
†James A. Garfield.....1881	James G. Blaine,1881	Wm. Windom....1881	R. T. Lincoln. .1881
Chester A. Arthur.....1881			
Chester A. Arthur.....1881	F. T. Frelinghuy-	Chas. J. Folger...1881	R. T. Lincoln...1881
	sen.....1881	W. Q. Gresham..1884	
		Hugh McCulloch.1884	
Grover Cleveland.....1885	Thos. F. Bayard.1885	Daniel Manning.1885	W. C. Endicott.1885
†Thos. A. Hendricks.....1885		Chas.S.Fairchild 1887	
Benjamin Harrison.....1889	James G. Blaine.1889	Wm. Windom....1889	R. Proctor.....1889
Levi P. Morton.....1889	John W. Foster..1892	Charles Foster...1891	S. B. Elkins....1891
Grover Cleveland.....1893	W. Q. Gresham..1893	John G. Carlisle..1893	D. S. Lamont...1893
Adlai E. Stevenson.....1893	Richard Olney...1895		
*†William McKinley.....1897	John Sherman...1897	Lyman J. Gage ..1897	R. A. Alger.....1897
†Garret A. Hobart.....1897	Wm. R. Day.....1897		Elihu Root.....1899
Theodore Roosevelt.....1901	John Hay.....1898		
Theodore Roosevelt.....1901	John Hay†.....1901	Lyman J. Gage..1901	Elihu Root.....1901
Charles W. Fairbanks.....1905	Elihu Root.....1905	Leslie M. Shaw..1902	Wm. H. Taft...1904
	Robert Bacon....1909	G. B. Cortelyou..1907	Luke E.Wright1908
William H. Taft.....1909	P. C. Knox.....1909	F. MacVeagh.....1909	J.M.Dickinson.1909
†James S. Sherman.....1909			H. L. Stimson..1911
Woodrow Wilson.....1913	Wm. J. Bryan....1913	W. G. McAdoo...1913	L. M. Garrison.1913
Thomas R. Marshall.....1913			

*Elected two consecutive terms. †Died while in office. ‡Resigned.

PRESIDENTS AND THEIR CABINETS.—CONTINUED.

Secretary of navy.	Secretary of interior.*	Postmaster-general.†	Attorney-general.	Sec. agriculture.‡
		Samuel Osgood....1789	E. Randolph.....1789	
		Timothy Pickering1791	Wm. Bradford....1794	
		Jos. Habersham....1795	Charles Lee.....1795	
Benj. Stoddert.....1798		Jos. Habersham....1797	Charles Lee.....1797	
			Theo. Parsons...1801	
Benj. Stoddert....1801		Jos. Habersham...1801	Levi Lincoln.....1801	
Robert Smith.....1801		Gideon Granger...1801	Robt. Smith.....1805	
J. Crowninshield...1805			John Breckinridge.. 1805	
			C. A. Rodney.....1807	
Paul Hamilton 1809		Gideon Granger...1809	C. A. Rodney.....1809	
William Jones.....1813		R. J. Meigs, Jr.....1814	Wm. Pinckney...1811	
B.W.Crowninshield.'14			William Rush....1814	
B.W.Crowninshield.'17		R. J. Meigs, Jr.....1817	William Rush....1817	
Smith Thompson..1818		John McLean.....1823	William Wirt....1817	
S. L. Southard.....1823				
S. L. Southard.....1825		John McLean.....1825	William Wirt....1825	
John Branch.....1829		Wm. T. Barry.....1829	John M. Berrien.1829	
Levi Woodbury.....1831		Amos Kendall.....1835	Roger B. Taney..1831	
Mahlon Dickerson.1834			B. F. Butler.....1833	
Mahlon Dickerson.1837		Amos Kendall 1837	B. F. Butler.....1837	
		John M. Niles.....1840	Felix Grundy....1838	
			H. D. Gilpin.....1840	
George E. Badger..1841		Francis Granger...1841	J. J. Crittenden.1841	
George E. Badger..1841		Francis Granger...1841	J. J. Crittenden.1841	
Abel P. Upshur..1841		C. A. Wickliffe.....1841	Hugh S. Legare..1841	
David Henshaw...1843			John Nelson.....1843	
Thomas W.Gilmer.1844				
John Y. Mason. ...1844				
George Bancroft...1845		Cave Johnson 1845	John Y. Mason..1845	
John Y. Mason.....1846			Nathan Clifford..1846	
			Isaac Toucey.....1848	
William B.Preston.1849	Thomas Ewing.....1849	Jacob Collamer.....1849	Reverdy Johnson1849	
William A. Graham.'50	Thomas A. Pearce..1850	Nathan K. Hall....1850	J. J. Crittenden..1850	
John P. Kennedy..1852	T. M. T. McKennon1850	Sam D. Hubbard...1852		
	A. H. H. Stuart....1850			
James C. Dobbin...1853	Robt. McClelland..1853	James Campbell...1853	Caleb Cushing...1853	
Isaac Toucey 1857	Jacob Thompson...1857	Aaron V. Brown. .1857	J. S. Black.....1857	
		Joseph Holt.....1859	Edw. M. Stanton.1860	
Gideon Welles.....1861	Caleb B. Smith.....1861	Montgomery Blair.1861	Edward Bates...1861	
	John P. Usher.....1863	William Dennison.1864	Titian J. Coffey..1863	
			James Speed.....1864	
Gideon Welles 1865	John P. Usher.....1865	William Dennison.1865	James Speed.....1865	
	James Harlan.....1865	A. W. Randall.....1866	Henry Stanbery .1866	
	O. H. Browning....1866		Wm. M. Evarts...1868	
Adolph E. Borie...1869	Jacob D. Cox.....1869	J. A. J. Creswell...1869	E. R. Hoar.....1869	
George M.Robeson1869	Columbus Delano..1870	Jas. W. Marshall...1874	A. T. Ackerman..1870	
	Zach Chandler.....1875	Marshall Jewell...1874	Geo. H. Williams. 1871	
		James N. Tyner...1876	Edw. Pierrepont.1875	
			Alphonso Taft...1876	
R. W. Thompson..1877	Carl Schurz.....1877	David M. Key.....1877	Chas. Devens.....1877	
Nathan Goff. Jr....1881		Horace Maynard..1880		
W. H. Hunt.....1881	S. J. Kirkwood.....1881	T. L. James.....1881	W. MacVeagh....1881	
W. E. Chandler....1881	Henry M.Teller....1881	T. O. Howe.....1881	B. H. Brewster...1881	
		W. Q. Gresham.....1883		
		Frank Hatton.....1884		
W. C. Whitney.....1885	L. Q. C. Lamar.....1885	Wm. F. Vilas.. 1885	A. H. Garland....1885	N. J. Colman.1889
	Wm. F. Vilas.....1888	D.M.Dickinson.....1888		
Benj. F. Tracy.....1889	John W. Noble.....1889	J. Wanamaker.....1889	W. H. H. Miller..1889	J. M. Rusk ..1889
Hilary A. Herbert1893	Hoke Smith.....1893	W. S. Bissell.....1893	R. Olney.....1893	J. S. Morton.1893
	D. R. Francis.....1896	W. L. Wilson.....1895	J. Harmon.....1895	
John D. Long.....1897	C. N. Bliss..... 1897	James A. Gary.....1897	J. McKenna..... 1897	J. Wilson.....1897
	E.A.Hitchcock.....1899	Chas. E. Smith.....1898	J. W. Griggs.....1897	
			P. C. Knox.....1901	
John D. Long.....1901	E.A.Hitchcock.....1901	Chas. E. Smith.....1901	P. C. Knox 1901	J. Wilson.....1901
Wm. H. Moody.....1902	J. R. Garfield.....1907	Henry C.Payne....1902	W. H. Moody.....1904	
Paul Morton.....1904		Robt. J.Wynne.....1904	C. J. Bonaparte...1907	
C. J. Bonaparte....1905		G.B.Cortelyou.....1905		
Victor H. Metcalf.1907		G. v. L. Meyer.....1907		
T. H. Newberry...1908				
G. von L. Meyer...1909	R. A. Ballinger....1909	F. H. Hitchcock....1909	G.W.Wickersh'm1909	J. Wilson.....1909
	W. L. Fisher.....1911			
Josephus Daniels.1913	F. K. Lane.....1913	A. S. Burleson 1913	J.C.McReynolds.1913	D.F.Houston.1913
			Thos.W.Gregory.1914	

Secretary of commerce and labor (department established Feb. 14, 1903)—George B. Cortelyou, 1903; Victor H. Metcalf, 1904-1906; Oscar S. Straus, 1907-1909; Charles Nagel, 1909. Secretary of Commerce, Wm. C. Redfield, 1913. Secretary of labor (dept. established March 4, 1913)—William B. Wilson, 1913.

*This department was established by an act of congress March 3, 1849. †Not a cabinet officer until 1829. ‡Established Feb. 11, 1889.

COPYRIGHT LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright, in force July 1, 1909, as amended by the act approved Aug. 24, 1912, provides that any person entitled thereto, upon complying with the provisions of the law, shall have the exclusive right (a) to print, reprint, publish, copy and vend the copyrighted work; (b) to translate the copyrighted work or make any other version of it if it be a literary work; to dramatize it if it be a nondramatic work; to convert it into a novel or other nondramatic work if it be a drama; to arrange or adapt it if it be a musical work; to finish it if it be a model or design for a work of art; (c) to deliver or authorize the delivery of the copyrighted work if it be a lecture, sermon, address or similar production; (d) to perform the copyrighted work publicly if it be a drama or, if it be a dramatic work and not reproduced in copies for sale, to vend the manuscript or any record thereof; to make or to procure the making of any transcription or record thereof by which it may in any manner be exhibited, performed or produced, and to exhibit, perform or produce it in any manner whatsoever; (e) to perform the copyrighted work publicly for profit if it be a musical composition and for the purpose of public performance for profit and to make any arrangement or setting of it in any system of notation or any form of record in which the thought of an author may be read or reproduced.

So far as it secures copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work the law includes only compositions published after the act went into effect; it does not include the works of a foreign author or composer unless the country of which he is a citizen or subject grants similar rights to American citizens. Whenever the owner of a musical copyright has used or permitted the use of the copyrighted work upon the part of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, any other person may make a similar use of the work upon the payment to the owner of a royalty of 2 cents on each such part manufactured. The reproduction or rendition of a musical composition by or upon coin-operated machines shall not be deemed a public performance for profit unless a fee is charged for admission to the place where the reproduction occurs.

The works for which copyright may be secured include all the writings of an author.

The application for registration shall specify to which of the following classes the work in which copyright is claimed belongs:

(a) Books, including composite and cyclopedic works, directories, gazetteers and other compilations.
(b) Periodicals, including newspapers.
(c) Lectures, sermons, addresses, prepared for oral delivery.
(d) Dramatic or dramatic-musical compositions.
(e) Musical compositions.
(f) Maps.
(g) Works of art; models or designs for works of art.
(h) Reproductions of a work of art.
(i) Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.
(j) Photographs.
(k) Prints and pictorial illustrations.
(l) Motion picture photo plays.
(m) Motion pictures other than photo plays.

These specifications do not, however, limit the subject matter of copyright as defined in the law nor does any error in classification invalidate the copyright protection secured.

Copyright extends to the work of a foreign author or proprietor only in case he is domiciled in the United States at the time of the first publication of his work or if the country of which he is a citizen grants similar copyright protection to citizens of the United States.

Any person entitled thereto by the law may secure copyright for his work by publication thereof with the notice of copyright required by the act, and such notice shall be affixed to each copy published or offered for sale in the United States. Such person may obtain registration of his claim to copyright by complying with the provisions of the act, including the deposit of copies, whereupon the register of copyrights shall issue to him a certificate as provided for in the law. Copyright may also be had of the works of an author of which copies are not reproduced for sale by the deposit with claim of copyright of one complete copy, if it be a lecture or similar production, or a dramatic or musical composition; of a title and description, with one print taken from each scene or act, if the work be a motion picture photo play; of a photographic print if it be a photograph; of a title and description, with not less than two prints taken from different sections of a complete motion picture, if the work be a motion picture other than a photo play, or of a photograph or other identifying reproduction thereof if it be a work of art or a plastic work or drawing.

After copyright has been secured there must be deposited in the copyright office in Washington, D. C., two complete copies of the best edition thereof, which copies, if the work be a book or periodical, shall have been produced in accordance with the manufacturing provisions of the act, or if such work be a contribution to a periodical for which contribution special registration is requested one copy of the issue or issues containing such contribution. Failure to deposit the copies within a given time after notice from the register of copyrights makes the proprietor of the copyright liable to a fine of $100 and twice the retail price of the work, and the copyright becomes void.

The text of all books and periodicals specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) above, except the original text of a book of foreign origin in a language other than English, must in order to secure protection be printed from type set within the limits of the United States, either by hand, machinery or other process, and the printing of the text and the binding of the books must also be done within the United States. An affidavit of such manufacture is required.

The notice of copyright required consists either of the word "copyright" or the abbreviation "copr.," accompanied by the name of the copyright proprietor, and if the work be a printed literary, musical or dramatic work, the notice must also include the year in which the copyright was secured by publication. In the case, however, of copies of works specified in paragraphs (f) to (k) inclusive (given above) the notice may consist of the letter C inclosed within a circle, accompanied by the initials, monogram, mark or symbol of the copyright proprietor, provided his name appears elsewhere on the copies. In the case of a book or other printed publication the notice shall be applied on the title page or on the page immediately following, or if a periodical either upon the title page or upon the first page of text of each separate number or under the title heading; or if a musical work upon its title page or the first page of music.

Where the copyright proprietor has sought to comply with the law with respect to notice, the omission of such notice by mistake from a particular copy or copies shall not invalidate the copyright or prevent recovery for infringement against any person who, after actual notice of the copyright, begins an undertaking to infringe it, but shall prevent the recovery of damages against an innocent infringer who has been misled by the omission of the notice.

In the case of a book in English published abroad before publication in this country, the deposit in the copyright office within thirty days of one copy of the foreign edition, with a request for the reservation of the copyright, secures for the author or owner an ad interim copyright for thirty days after such deposit is made.

The copyright secured by the act endures for twenty-eight years from the date of the first publication. In the case of any posthumous work, periodical, encyclopedic or other composite work upon which the copyright was originally secured by the proprietor thereof, or of any work

copyrighted by a corporate body, or by an employer for whom such work is made for hire, the proprietor of such copyright shall be entitled to a renewal of the copyright in such work for the further term of twenty-eight years when application for such renewal shall have been made within one year prior to the expiration of the original term. In the case of any other copyrighted work, including a contribution by an individual author to a periodical or to a cyclopedic or other composite work when such contribution has been separately copyrighted, the author of such work, if living, or the heirs, executors or next of kin, if the author be dead, shall be entitled to a renewal of the copyright for a further term of twenty-eight years. In default of such application for renewal the copyright in any work shall end at the expiration of twenty-eight years.

If any person shall infringe the copyright in any work protected under the copyright laws of the United States, such person shall be liable:

(a) To an injunction restraining such infringement.

(b) To pay to the copyright proprietor such damages as the copyright proprietor may have suffered due to the infringement, as well as all the profits which the infringer shall have made from such infringement, and in proving profits the plaintiff shall be required to prove sales only and the defendant shall be required to prove every element of cost which he claims, or in lieu of actual damages or profits such damages as to the court shall appear to be just, and in assessing such damages the court may, in its discretion, allow the amounts as hereinafter stated (in numbered paragraphs), but in the case of a newspaper reproduction of a copyrighted photograph such damages shall not exceed the sum of $200 nor be less than $50, and such damages shall in no other case exceed the sum of $250 and shall not be regarded as a penalty. In the case of the infringement of an undramatized or nondramatic work by means of motion pictures, where the infringer shows that he was not aware that he was infringing, the damages shall not exceed $100; in the case of the infringement under like circumstances of a copyrighted dramatic or dramatico-musical work the entire sum recoverable shall not exceed $5,000 nor be less than $250.

1. In the case of a painting, statue or sculpture, $10 for every infringing copy made or sold by or found in the possession of the infringer or his agents or employes.

2. In the case of any work enumerated in the list (given above) of works for which copyright may be asked, except a painting, statue or sculpture, $1 for every infringing copy.

3. In the case of a lecture, sermon or address, $50 for every infringing delivery.

4. In the case of dramatic or dramatico-musical or a choral or orchestral composition, $100 for the first and $50 for every subsequent infringing performance; in the case of other musical compositions, $10 for every infringing performance.

(c) To deliver up on oath all articles alleged to infringe a copyright.

(d) To deliver up on oath for destruction all the infringing copies or devices, as well as all plates, molds, matrices or other means for making such infringing copies, as the court may order.

(e) Whenever the owner of a musical copyright has used or permitted the use of the copyrighted work upon the parts of musical instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, then in case of infringement by the unauthorized manufacture, use or sale of interchangeable parts, such as disks, rolls, bands or cylinders for use in mechanical music-producing machines, no criminal action shall be brought, but in a civil action an injunction may be granted upon such terms as the court may impose and the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover in lieu of profits and damages a royalty as provided in the act.

Any person who shall willfully and for profit infringe any copyright, or willfully aid or abet such infringement, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not exceeding one year or by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, or both, in the discretion of the court. It is provided, however, that nothing in the act shall prevent the performance of religious or secular works, such as oratorios, cantatas, masses or octavo choruses by public schools, church choirs or vocal societies, provided the performance is for charitable or educational purposes and not for profit.

Any person who shall fraudulently place a copyright notice upon any uncopyrighted article, or shall fraudulently remove or alter the notice upon any copyrighted article, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000. Any person who shall knowingly sell or issue any article bearing a notice of United States copyright which has not been copyrighted in this country, or who shall knowingly import any article bearing such notice, shall be liable to a fine of $100.

During the existence of the American copyright in any book the importation of any piratical copies thereof or of any copies not produced in accordance with the manufacturing provisions of the copyright law, or of any plates of the same not made from type set in this country, or any copies produced by lithographic or photo-engraving process not performed within the United States, is prohibited. Except as to piratical copies this does not apply:

(a) To works in raised characters for the blind;

(b) To a foreign newspaper or magazine, although containing matter copyrighted in the United States printed or reprinted by authority of the copyright owner, unless such newspaper or magazine contains also copyright matter printed without such authorization;

(c) To the authorized edition of a book in a foreign language of which only a translation into English has been copyrighted in this country;

(d) To any book published abroad with the authorization of the author or copyright proprietor under the following circumstances:

1. When imported, not more than one copy at a time, for individual use and not for sale, but such privilege of importation shall not extend to a foreign reprint of a book by an American author copyrighted in the United States;

2. When imported by or for the use of the United States;

3. When imported for use and not for sale, not more than one copy of any such book in any one invoice, in good faith, by or for any society or institution incorporated for educational, literary, philosophical, scientific or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for any college, academy, school or seminary of learning, or for any state school, college, university or free public library in the United States;

4. When such books form parts of libraries or collections purchased en bloc for the use of societies, institutions or libraries, or form parts of the library or personal baggage belonging to persons or families arriving from foreign countries and are not intended for sale.

No criminal actions shall be maintained under the copyright law unless the same be begun within three years after the cause of action arose.

Copyright may be assigned, mortgaged or bequeathed by will.

There shall be appointed by the librarian of congress a register of copyrights at a salary of $4,000 a year and an assistant register at $3,000 a year.

These with their subordinate assistants shall perform all the duties relating to the registration of copyrights. The register of copyrights shall keep such record books in the copyright office as are required to carry out the provisions of the law, and whenever deposit has been made in the copyright office of a copy of any work under the provisions of the act he shall make entry thereof.

In the case of each entry the person recorded as the claimant of the copyright shall be entitled to a certificate of registration under seal of the copyright office.

The register of copyrights shall receive and the persons to whom the services designated are rendered shall pay the following fees: For the registration of any work subject to copyright, $1, which sum is to include a certificate of registration under seal: Provided, That in the case of photographs the fee shall be 50 cents where a certificate is not demanded. For every additional certificate of registration made, 50 cents. For recording and certifying any instrument of writing for the assignment of copyright or license, or for any copy of such certificate or license, duly certified, if not over 300 words in length, $1; if more than 300 and less than 1,000, $2; if more than 1,000 words in length, $1 additional for each 1,000 words or fraction thereof over 300 words. For recording the notice of user or acquiescence specified in the act, 25 cents for each notice of not over fifty words and an additional 25 cents for each additional 100 words. For comparing any copy of an assignment with the record of such document in the copyright office and certifying the same under seal, $1. For recording the extension or renewal of copyright, 50 cents. For recording the transfer of the proprietorship of copyrighted articles, 10 cents for each title of a book or other article in addition to the fee for recording the instrument of assignment. For any requested search of copyright office records, indexes or deposits, 50 cents for each full hour consumed in making such search. Only one registration at one fee shall be required in the case of several volumes of the same book deposited at the same time.

For copyright blanks and additional information as to copyright regulations address the register of copyrights, library of congress, Washington, D. C.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX LAW.

Approved Oct. 3, 1913.

INCOMES AFFECTED.

Those of all citizens of the United States residing at home or abroad.

Those of all persons residing in the United States though not citizens thereof.

Those accruing from property owned and from every business, trade or profession carried on in the United States by persons (citizens or aliens) residing elsewhere.

INCOMES EXEMPT FROM TAX.

Net income of $3,000 or less of an unmarried person and combined net income of $4,000 or less of husband and wife living together.

Net incomes of non-capital, non-profit or mutual benefit associations such as:

Agricultural associations.
Boards of trade.
Business leagues.
Cemetery companies.
Chambers of commerce.
Charitable organizations.
Civic associations.
Domestic building and loan associations.
Educational associations.
Fraternal beneficiary societies.
Horticultural associations.
Labor organizations.
Mutual savings banks without capital stock.
Religious organizations.
Scientific associations.

Net incomes accruing to states or territories from public utilities or the exercise of any governmental function.

INCLUDED IN NET INCOME.

Income derived from wages, salary or compensation for personal service.

Income from professions, vocations, businesses, trade, commerce or sales, or dealings in real or personal property.

Income from rent, dividends, securities or the transaction of any lawful business carried on for gain or profit.

Income from any source whatever, including that derived from but not the value of property acquired by gift, devise or descent.

EXCLUDED FROM NET INCOME.

Proceeds of life insurance policies paid on death of person insured.

Payments made to the insured on life insurance, endowment or annuity contracts at maturity.

Interest upon the obligations of a state or any political subdivision thereof.

Interest upon the obligations of the United States or its possessions.

Compensation of present president of United States during term for which he was elected.

Compensation of the present judges of the United States Supreme court and inferior courts.

Compensation of all officers and employes of a state or any political subdivision thereof except senators and representatives in congress.

DEDUCTIONS ALLOWED.

Necessary expenses actually paid in carrying on any business.

Interest paid within the year by a taxable person on indebtedness.

All national, state, county, school and municipal taxes paid within the year.

Losses actually sustained during the year, incurred in trade or arising from fires, storms or shipwreck and not compensated for by insurance.

Debts actually ascertained to be worthless and charged off.

Reasonable allowance for wear and tear of property arising out of its use in business.

DEDUCTIONS NOT ALLOWED.

Personal, living or family expenses.

Taxes assessed against local benefits.

Payments made for new buildings, improvements or betterments made to increase value of property.

RATE OF TAXATION.

Normal tax—1 per cent per annum upon amount of net income exceeding $3,000 for individuals and more than $4,000 for husband and wife living together.

Additional tax—

On income of $20,000 to $50,000—2 per cent.
On income of $50,000 to $75,000—3 per cent.
On income of $75,000 to $100,000—4 per cent.
On income of $100,000 to $250,000—5 per cent.
On income of $250,000 to $500,000—6 per cent.
On income of more than $500,000—7 per cent.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Persons whose net income is less than $3,000 ($4,000 if married) per annum are not required to file any returns.

Persons with taxable incomes must file returns with internal revenue collector by March 1 each year, showing sources of income and deductions allowed by law. Incomes are computed for the preceding calendar year.

Notices of taxes assessed are sent out by government before June 1. Taxes must be paid by June 30.

Failure to file return is punishable by a fine of from $20 to $1,000.

Making fraudulent returns is punishable by a fine of $2,000 or imprisonment for one year, or both.

UNITED STATES ARSENALS.

The largest of the United States arsenals are located at Rock Island, Ill., and Springfield, Mass. Others are at Pittsburgh, Pa.; Augusta, Ga.; Benicia, Cal.; Columbia, Tenn.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Governor's Island, N. Y.; Jefferson barracks, Mo.; Sandy Hook, N. Y.; San Antonio, Tex.; Dover, N. J.; Watertown, Mass., and Watervliet, N. Y. Some of the above are merely powder depots, the principal manufacturing plants being at Rock Island, Springfield and Watervliet. The navy yards are also arsenals.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS.

[Condensed from Rules of Practice in the United States patent office.]

A patent may be obtained by any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof not previously patented or described in this or any other country, for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned. A patent may also be obtained for any new design for a manufacture, bust, statue, alto-relievo or bas-relief; for the printing of woolen, silk or other fabrics; for any new impression, ornament, pattern, print or picture to be placed on or woven into any article of manufacture; and for any new, useful and original shape or configuration of any article of manufacture, upon payment of fees and taking the other necessary steps.

Applications for patents must be in writing, in the English language and signed by the inventor if alive. The application must include the first fee of $15, petition, specification and oath, and drawings, model or specimen when required. The petition must be addressed to the commissioner of patents and must give the name and full address of the applicant, must designate by title the invention sought to be patented, must contain a reference to the specification for a full disclosure of such invention and must be signed by the applicant.

The specification must contain the following in the order named: Name and residence of the applicant with title of invention; a general statement of the object and nature of the invention; a brief description of the several views of the drawings (if the invention admits of such illustration); a detailed description; claim or claims; signature of inventor and signatures of two witnesses. Claims for a machine and its product and claims for a machine and the process in the performance of which the machine is used must be presented in separate applications, but claims for a process and its product may be presented in the same application.

The applicant, if the inventor, must make oath or affirmation that he believes himself to be the first inventor or discoverer of that which he seeks to have patented. The oath or affirmation must also state of what country he is a citizen and where he resides. In every original application the applicant must swear or affirm that the invention has not been patented to himself or to others with his knowledge or consent in this or any foreign country for more than two years prior to his application, or on an application for a patent filed in any foreign country by himself or his legal representatives or assigns more than seven months prior to his application. If application has been made in any foreign country, full and explicit details must be given. The oath or affirmation may be made before any one who is authorized by the laws of his country to administer oaths.

Drawings must be on white paper with india ink and the sheets must be exactly 10x15 inches in size, with a margin of one inch. They must show all details clearly and without the use of superfluous lines.

Applications for reissues must state why the original patent is believed to be defective and tell precisely how the errors were made. These applications must be accompanied by the original patent and an offer to surrender the same; or, if the original be lost, by an affidavit to that effect and certified copy of the patent. Every applicant whose claims have been twice rejected for the same reasons may appeal from the primary examiners to the examiners in chief upon the payment of a fee of $10.

The duration of patents is for seventeen years except in the case of design patents, which may be for three and a half, seven or fourteen years, as the inventor may elect.

Caveats or notices given to the patent office of claims to inventions to prevent the issue of patents to other persons upon the same invention, without notice to caveators, may be filed upon the payment of a fee of $10. Caveats must contain the same information as applications for patents.

Schedule of fees and prices:

Original application	$15.00
On issue of patent	20.00
Design patent (3½ years)	10.00
Design patent (7 years)	15.00
Design patent (14 years)	30.00
Caveat	10.00
Reissue	30.00
First appeal	10.00
Second appeal	20.00

For certified copies of printed patents:

Specifications and drawing, per copy	$0.05
Certificate	.25
Grant	.50
For manuscript copies of records, per 100 words	.10
If certified, for certificate	.25
Blue prints of drawings, 10x15, per copy	.25
Blue prints of drawings, 7x11, per copy	.15
Blue prints of drawings, 5x8, per copy	.05
For searching records of titles, per hour	.50
For the Official Gazette, per year, in United States	5.00

PATENT OFFICE STATISTICS.

Yr.	Applications.	Issues.	Yr.	Applications.	Issues.
1902	46,641	27,886	1908	60,142	33,682
1903	50,213	31,699	1909	64,408	37,421
1904	52,143	30,934	1910	63,293	35,930
1905	54,971	30,599	1911	67,370	34,084
1906	56,482	31,965	1912	70,976	37,731
1907	57,679	36,620	1913	70,367	35,788

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

Under the law passed by congress Feb. 20, 1905, and effective April 1, 1905, citizens of the United States, or foreigners living in countries affording similar privileges to citizens of the United States, may obtain registration of trade-marks used in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several states, or with Indian tribes, by complying with the following requirements: First, by filing in the patent office an application therefor in writing, addressed to the commissioner of patents, signed by the applicant, specifying his name, domicile, location and citizenship; the class of merchandise and the particular description of goods comprised in such class to which the trade-mark is appropriated; a statement of the mode in which the same is applied and affixed to goods, and the length of time during which the trade-mark has been used. With this statement shall be filed a drawing of the trade-mark, signed by the applicant or his attorney, and such number of specimens of the trade-mark as may be required by the commissioner of patents. Second, by paying into the treasury of the United States the sum of $10 and otherwise complying with the requirements of the law and such regulations as may be prescribed by the commissioner of patents.

The application must be accompanied by a written declaration to the effect that the applicant believes himself to be the owner of the trade-mark sought to be registered and that no other person or corporation has the right to use it; that such trade-mark is in use and that the description and drawing presented are correct. Trade-marks consisting of or comprising immoral or scandalous matter, the coat of arms, flag or other insignia of the United States or of any state or foreign nation cannot be registered. Fees for renewal of trade-marks and for filing opposition to registration are $10 each; for appeals from examiners to the commissioner of patents, $15 each.

Further information may be had by applying to the commissioner of patents, Washington, D. C.

RATES OF POSTAGE AND MONEY ORDERS.

The domestic letter rate is 2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof, and it applies to the island possessions of the United States, Cuba, Canada, Newfoundland, Labrador, united kingdom, Germany (direct), Mexico, Shanghai, the Canal Zone and Republic of Panama. The foreign letter rate is 5 cents an ounce or fraction thereof, and it applies to all foreign countries in the universal postal union except those named above.

DOMESTIC.

FIRST CLASS—Letters and all written or partly written matter, whether sealed or unsealed, and all other matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, 2 cents per ounce or fraction thereof. Postal cards issued by the government sold at 1 cent each; double, or reply cards, 2 cents each. Cards must not be changed or mutilated in any way and no printing or writing other than the address is allowable on the address side. "Private mailing cards" (post cards) require 1 cent postage.

Among the articles requiring first-class postage are blank forms filled out in writing; certificates, checks and receipts filled out in writing; copy (manuscript or typwritten) unaccompanied by proof sheets; plans and drawings containing written words, letters or figures; price lists containing written figures changing individual items; old letters sent singly or in bulk; typewritten matter and manifold copies thereof, and stenographic notes.

SECOND CLASS—All regular newspapers, magazines and other periodicals issued at stated intervals not less frequently than four times a year, when mailed by publishers or news agents, 1 cent a pound or fraction thereof; when mailed by others, 1 cent for each four ounces or fractional part thereof.

THIRD CLASS—Books, circulars, pamphlets and other matter wholly in print (not included in second-class matter), 1 cent for each two ounces or fractional part thereof. The following named articles are among those subject to third-class rate of postage: Almanacs, architectural designs, blue prints, calendars, cards, press clippings with name and date of papers stamped or written in, engravings, samples of grain in its natural condition, imitation of hand or type written matter when mailed at postoffice window in a minimum number of twenty identical copies separately addressed; insurance applications and other blank forms mainly in print; printed labels, lithographs, maps, music books, photographs, tags, proof sheets, periodicals having the character of books, and publications which depend for their circulation upon offers of premiums.

FOURTH CLASS—All matter not in the first, second or third class which is not in its form or nature liable to destroy, deface or otherwise damage the contents of the mailbag or harm the person of any one engaged in the postal service, 1 cent an ounce or fraction thereof. Included in fourth-class mail matter are the following articles: Blank books, blank cards or paper, blotters, playing cards, celluloid, coin, crayon pictures, cut flowers, metal or wood cuts, drawings, dried fruit, dried plants, electrotype plates, framed engravings, envelopes, geological specimens, letter heads, cloth maps, samples of merchandise, metals, minerals, napkins, oil paintings, paper bags or wrapping paper, photograph albums, printed matter on other material than paper, queen bees properly packed, stationery, tintypes, wall paper and wooden rulers bearing printed advertisements, seeds; cuttings, bulbs, scions, roots and plants (8 ounces or less, 1 cent per 2 ounces or fraction thereof).

UNMAILABLE MATTER—Includes that which is prohibited by law, regulation or treaty stipulation and that which by reason of illegible or insufficient address cannot be forwarded to destination. Among the articles prohibited are poisons, explosives or inflammable articles, articles exhaling bad odors, vinous, spirituous and malt liquors, specimens of disease germs, lottery letters and circulars, indecent and scurrilous matter.

SPECIAL DELIVERY—Any article of mailable matter bearing a 10-cent special delivery stamp in addition to the regular postage is entitled to immediate delivery on its arrival at the office of address between the hours of 7 a. m. and 11 p. m., if the office be of the free delivery class, and between the hours of 7 a. m. and 7 p. m., if the office be other than a free delivery office.

REGISTRATION—All mailable matter may be registered at the rate of 10 cents for each package in addition to the regular postage, which must be prepaid. An indemnity not to exceed $50 will be paid for the loss of first-class registered matter, and 50 francs ($10) in case of the loss of a registered article addressed to a country in the universal postal union, under certain conditions.

LIMITS OF WEIGHT—No package of third or fourth class matter weighing more than four pounds, except single books, will be received for conveyance by mail. The limit of weight does not apply to second-class matter mailed at the second-class rate of postage, or at the rate of 1 cent for each four ounces, nor is it enforced against matter fully prepaid with postage stamps affixed at the first-class or letter rate of postage.

POST CARDS—A post card must be an unfolded piece of cardboard not exceeding 3 9-16 by 5 9-16 inches, nor less than 2¾ by 4 inches in size; it must be in form and quality and weight of paper substantially like the government postal cards; it may be of any color not interfering with the legibility of the address; the face of the card may be divided by a vertical line, the right half to be used for the address only and the left for the message, etc.; very thin sheets of paper may be attached to the card, and such sheets may bear both writing and printing; advertisements may appear on the back of the card and on the left half of the face. Cards bearing particles of glass, metal, mica, sand, tinsel or similar substances are unmailable except in envelopes.

FOREIGN.

Letter postage to Germany is two (2) cents an ounce or fraction (in direct German steamers only, otherwise the same as other foreign countries); to Newfoundland, Great Britain and Ireland, two (2) cents an ounce or fraction; other articles same as for other foreign countries.

The rates of postage for other foreign countries (except Canada, Mexico, Panama and Cuba, which are the same as domestic rates) are as follows:

Letters for the first ounce or fraction	5 cents
Letters for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce	3 cents
Postal cards, each	2 cents
Newspapers and other printed matter, for each 2 ounces or fraction	1 cent
Registration fee on letters or other articles	10 cents
Commercial papers, packages not in excess of 10 oz.	5 cents
Commercial paper packages in excess of 10 oz., each 2 oz. or fraction	1 cent
Samples of merchandise, packets not in excess of 4 oz.	2 cents
Samples of merchandise, packets in excess of 4 oz., each 2 oz. or fraction	1 cent

LIMIT OF WEIGHT—Packages of printed matter and commercial papers, 4 lbs. 6 oz.; samples of merchandise, 12 oz.

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE—Foreign mail should at all times be fully prepaid. If not fully prepaid double the deficiency will be collected upon delivery.

INTERNATIONAL REPLY COUPONS—These reply coupons, of the denomination of 6 cents each, are issued for the purpose of sending to correspondents in any of the countries named below. The foreign correspondent may exchange the coupons for postage stamps of that country equal in value to a 5 cent United States postage stamp, using the stamp for reply postage. The countries in which the reply coupon is valid are as follows:

Argentina, Austria and the Austrian postoffices in the Levant, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Korea, Costa Rica, Crete, Cuba, Denmark, Danish West Indies, Egypt, France, Germany, Great Britain, British postoffices in Morocco and Turkey, British colonies of

Australia, Bahamas, Bechuanaland, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Cook islands, Dominica, East Africa, Ellice, Gibraltar, Gilbert, Gold Coast, Honduras (British), Hongkong and Hongkong offices in China, India, Labuan, Malta, Natal, Newfoundland, New Guinea, New Zealand, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon, Somaliland, South Rhodesia, Straits Settlements, Tasmania, Transvaal, Trinidad, Uganda, Zululand, Greece, Haiti, Honduras (Republic of), Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxemburg, Mauritius and dependencies, Mexico, Netherlands, Guiana, the Netherlands Indies, Norway, Portugal (including Azores and Madeira), Roumania, Salvador, Siam, Southern Nigeria, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis, Turkey.

PARCEL POST.

DOMESTIC.

Unsealed matter of the fourth class (parcel post), which embraces all mailable merchandise not exceeding in size 72 inches in length and girth combined, and not exceeding 50 pounds in weight for delivery within the first and second zones and 20 pounds within the other zones, is mailable at postoffices, branch postoffices, lettered and local named stations and such numbered stations as may be designated by the postmaster. It may also be received by rural and other carriers authorized to receive such matter. Parcels must be so prepared that their contents may easily be examined.

RATES—Parcels weighing 4 ounces or less are mailable at the rate of 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, regardless of distance. Parcels weighing more than 4 ounces are mailable at the following pound rates, a fraction of a pound being considered a full pound:

Weight.	First zone. Local rate.	First zone. Zone rate.	2d zone. 50 to 150 miles.	3d zone. 150 to 300 miles.	4th zone. 300 to 600 miles.	5th zone. 600 to 1,000 miles.	6th zone. 1,000 to 1,400 miles.	7th zone. 1,400 to 1,800 miles.	8th zone. Over 1,800 miles.
1 pound	$0.05	$0.05	$0.05	$0.06	$0.07	$0.08	$0.09	$0.11	$0.12
2 pounds	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3 pounds	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4 pounds	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5 pounds	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6 pounds	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7 pounds	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8 pounds	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9 pounds	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10 pounds	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11 pounds	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12 pounds	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13 pounds	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14 pounds	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15 pounds	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16 pounds	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17 pounds	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18 pounds	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19 pounds	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20 pounds	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
21 pounds	.15	.25	.25						
22 pounds	.16	.26	.26						
23 pounds	.16	.27	.27						
24 pounds	.17	.28	.28						
25 pounds	.17	.29	.29						
26 pounds	.18	.30	.30						
27 pounds	.18	.31	.31						
28 pounds	.19	.32	.32						
29 pounds	.19	.33	.33						
30 pounds	.20	.34	.34						
31 pounds	.20	.35	.35						
32 pounds	.21	.36	.36						
33 pounds	.21	.37	.37						
34 pounds	.22	.38	.38						
35 pounds	.22	.39	.39						
36 pounds	.23	.40	.40						
37 pounds	.23	.41	.41						
38 pounds	.24	.42	.42						
39 pounds	.24	.43	.43						
40 pounds	.25	.44	.44						
41 pounds	.25	.45	.45						
42 pounds	.26	.46	.46						
43 pounds	.26	.47	.47						
44 pounds	.27	.48	.48						
45 pounds	.27	.49	.49						
46 pounds	.28	.50	.50						
47 pounds	.28	.51	.51						
48 pounds	.29	.52	.52						
49 pounds	.29	.53	.53						
50 pounds	.30	.54	.54						

Distinctive stamps are not required. Books may be sent by parcel post; rate on books weighing 8 ounces or less, 1 cent for each 2 ounces; on those weighing more than 8 ounces regular zone rate applies.

The special delivery service includes articles sent by parcel post. The fee is the same—10 cents in special delivery or ordinary stamps.

Packages may be sent C. O. D. by parcel post. Charges, not to exceed $100 on a single package, are collected from addressees. The fee for collection is 5 cents on parcels up to a value of $25 and 10 cents on parcels up to a value of not more than $50. The fee, which is paid by the sender, insures the parcel against loss to the actual value of the contents up to $25 and $50 according to the fee paid.

The postage rate on fourth-class matter to the Hawaiian islands, United States postal agency at Shanghai, Alaska, Canal Zone, Guam, Philippines, Porto Rico, Tutuila, Canada, Mexico, Cuba and Republic of Panama, except for parcels weighing four ounces or less, on which the rate is 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, is 12 cents for the first pound and 12 cents for each additional pound or fraction thereof.

The limit of weight on packages addressed to Canada, Cuba, Mexico and the Republic of Panama is 4 pounds 6 ounces; to the Hawaiian islands, Shanghai, China, Alaska, Canal Zone, Guam, Philippines, Porto Rico and Tutuila 20 pounds. Parcels up to 11 pounds in weight may also be sent by foreign parcel post to Mexico and the Republic of Panama under the terms of the parcel post conventions with those countries.

Parcels for Canal Zone, Mexico and Republic of Panama must be accompanied by customs declarations.

C. O. D. parcels are not to be accepted for Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Republic of Panama or the Philippine islands.

Packages to Canada, Cuba, Mexico and Republic of Panama cannot be insured, but may be registered.

Liquids and fatty substances, except samples thereof, are unmailable to Cuba and the Republic of Panama.

FOREIGN.

Mailable merchandise in unsealed packages may be sent to the countries named in the following list subject to the conditions herewith given:

Postage—12 cents a pound or fraction thereof, fully prepaid.

Weight limit—11 pounds.

Dimensions—To all countries named packages are limited to 3½ feet in length, and to 6 feet in length and girth combined, except that packages for Colombia and Mexico are limited to 2 feet in length and 4 in girth.

Value limit—To Ecuador, $50; other countries, none.

Registry—Parcels may be registered on payment of a fee of 10 cents in addition to postage. Parcel post packages sent to Barbados, Dutch West Indies, France, Great Britain and Ireland, Guadeloupe, Martinique, the Netherlands and Uruguay cannot be sent by registered mail.

Packages to those countries can be registered only when sent at the letter rate of postage.

A parcel when sent as parcel post must not be posted in a letter box, but must be taken to the foreign branch, general postoffice, or any postal station, and presented to the person in charge, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., where a declaration of contents must be made, a record kept and a receipt given for the parcel.

Following is a list of parcel post countries:

Australia, including Tasmania.
Austria, including the Austrian offices in the Ottoman empire at Alexandretta, Beirut, Caifa, Candia, Canea, Cavalla, Chios, Dardanelles, Dedeagh, Durazzo, Ineboli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Kerassonda, Mersina, Mitylene, Prevesa, Ritimo, Rhodes, Saloniki, Sansoun, San Giovanni di Medua, Santi Quaranta, Scutari d'Albanie, Smyrna, Trebizond, Tripoli (Syria), Valona Vathi (Samos).
Bahamas.
Barbados.
Bermuda.
Bolivia.
Belgium.
Brazil (cities of Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Bello Horizonte, Bahia, Pernambuco and Para only).
British Guiana.
Chile.
Costa Rica.
Colombia.
Curacao, including Aruba, Bonaire, Saba, St. Eustatius and Dutch part of St. Martins.
Danish West Indies (St. Croix, St. John, St. Thomas).
Denmark, including Iceland and Faroe Islands.
Dominican Republic.
Dutch Guiana.
Ecuador.
France (excluding Algeria and Corsica).
Germany, including German postoffices in Africa and China as follows:

Cameroon (Kamerun)—Akonolinga, Bamenda, Banjo, Bibundi, Bipindihof, Bonaberi, Bonombasi, Buea, Campo, Dschang, Duala, Dume, Ebolowo, Edea, Garua, Jabassi, Jaunce, Johann-Albrechtshohe, Joko, Kribi, Kusseri, Lobetal, Lolodori, Lomie, Longji, Marienberg, Molundu, Mundeck, Nyanga, Ossidinge, Plantation, Rio de Rey and Victoria.

Togo—Agome-Palime, Anecho, Assahun, Atakpame, Ho, Kete-Kratschi, Kpandu, Lome, Noepe, Nuatja, Porto Seguro, Sokode, Tokpli and Tsewie.

German East Africa—Amani, Aruscha, Bagamojo, Bismarckburg, Buiko, Bukoba, Daressalam, Iringa, Kilimatinde, Kilossa, Kilwa, Kondoa-Irangi, Korogwe, Lindi, Mahenge, Mikindani, Mkalama, Mkumbara, Mohoro, Mombo, Morogoro, Moschi, Mpapua, Muaja, Muansa, Huhesa, Neu-Langenburg, Ngerengere, Pangani, Ruanda, Sadani, Schirati, Ssongea, Tabora, Tanga, Tschole, Udjidpi, Usumbura, Wiedhafen and Wilhelmstal.

German Southwest Africa—Arahoab, Aris, Aub, Aus, Berseba, Bethanien, Brackwasser, Brackwater (Bz. Windhuk), Empfangnisbucht, Epukiro, Fahlgras (Bz. Windhuk), Gibeon, Gobabis, Gochas, Grootfontein, Gross-Barmen, Gross-Witvley, Guchab, Haris, Hasuur, Hatsamas, Hoachanas, Hohewarte, Jakalswater, Johann-Albrechtshohe, Kalkfeld, Kalkfontein (Sud), Kanus, Karibib, Keetmanshoop, Kahn, Koes, Kolmanuskuppe, Kub, Kubas, Kuibis, Luderitzbucht, Maltahohe, Mariental, Nauchas, Neudamm, Okahandja, Okasiss, Okaukwejo, Okombahe, Omaruru, Onguati, Osona, Otawi, Otjihawera, Otjimbingwe, Otjiwarongo, Otjosonjati, Outjo, Prinzenbucht, Ramansdrift, Rehoboth, Seeheim, Seeis, Swakopmund, Tsumeb, Ukamas, Usakos, Waldau, Warmbad, Waterberg, Wilhelmstal and Windhuk.

China (through German office at Shanghai)—Chinkiang, Hangkow, Nanking, Tsinanfoo, Weihsien, Kiaochow, Litsun, Mecklinburghaus, Shatsikoo, Sifang, Tabutow, Tsangkow, Tsingtow, Tsingtow-Grosser-Hafen, Tsingtow Tapatau, Shanghai.

Great Britain and Ireland.
Guadeloupe, including Marie Galante, Deseade, Les Saints, St. Bartholomew and the French portion of St. Martins.
Guatemala.
Haiti.
Honduras, British.
Honduras, republic of.
Hongkong, including the following cities in China—Aberdeen, Amoy, Autau, Canton, Chungchow, Foochow, Hoihow (Kingchow), Hongkong, Kowloon, Lukungtau, Ningpu, Pingshan, Saikung, Shatin, Shootowkok, Shanghai, Sheungshui, Stanley, Swatow, Taio, Taipo, Weihaiwei.
Hungary.
Italy, including Republic of San Marino, Italian colonies of Benadir and Erythrea and the Italian offices in the Ottoman empire; Bengazi (North Africa), Durazzo (Albania), Galata (Constantinople), Jerusalem (Palestine), Canea (Crete), Pera (Constantinople), Saloniki (Roumelia), Scutari (Asia Minor), Stamboul (Constantinople), Tripoli-in-Barbary, Valona (Albania).
Jamaica, including the Turks and Caicos islands.
Japan, including Formosa, Karafuto (Japanese Sakhalin) and Korea; Amoy, Changsha, Chefoo, Foochow, Hangchow, Kiukiang, Newchwang, Pekin, Shanghaikwan, Shasi, Soochow, Tongku, Tientsin, Wuhu, in China; Antoken (Antung), Bujun (Fushun), Choshun (Changchun), Dairen (Tairen, Talien, formerly Dalny), Daisekkio (Tashichiao), Daitoka (Tatungkou), Furanten (Pulentien), Gaihei (Kaiping), Giukaton (Newchatun), Gwaboten (Wafantein), Hishiko (Pitzuwo), Honkeiko (Pengshihu), Hoten (Mukden), Howojro (Fenghuangcheng), Kaigen (Kalyuen), Kaijo (Haimueng), Kinshu (Chinchow), Koshuren (Kungchuling), Riojun (Port Arthur), Riovo (Liaoyang), Riujuton (Liushutun), Senkinsai (Chienchinsai), Shiheigei (Ssupingchien), Shinminfu (Shingmingfu), Shoto (Changtu), Sokato (Tsaohokow), Sokaton (Suchiatun), Taikzan (Takwshan), Tetsurei (Tiehling), Yendai (Yentai), Yugakujreo (Hsiungyocheng), in Manchuria.
Leeward islands, (Antigua with Barbuda and Redonda, St. Kitts, Nevis with Anguilla, Dominica, Montserrat and the Virgin islands).
Liberia.
Martinque.
Mexico.
Netherlands.
Newfoundland, including Labrador. From October to June parcel post packages are not forwarded from Newfoundland to Labrador.
New Zealand, including Fanning island.
Nicaragua.
Norway.
Panama (certain offices).
Peru.
Salvador.
Sweden.
Trinidad, including Tobago.
Uruguay.
Venezuela.
Windward islands, including Grenada, St. Vincent, the Grenadines and St. Lucia.

MONEY ORDERS.

DOMESTIC.

For domestic money orders in denominations of $100 or less the following fees are charged:

For orders for sums not exceeding $2.50	3c
For over $2.50 and not exceeding $5	5c
For over $5 and not exceeding $10	8c
For over $10 and not exceeding $20	10c
For over $20 and not exceeding $30	12c
For over $30 and not exceeding $40	15c
For over $40 and not exceeding $50	18c
For over $50 and not exceeding $60	20c
For over $60 and not exceeding $75	25c
For over $75 and not exceeding $100	30c

INTERNATIONAL.

International money orders issued payable in Algeria, Apia (Samoa), Argentine Republic, Australia, Austria, Azores, Belgium, Baluchistan, Beirut, Bolivia, Borneo, Bosnia, British Bechuanaland, British Central Africa, British East Africa, Bulgaria, Cape Colony, Caroline Islands, Ceylon, Chile, China, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Crete, Cyprus, Denmark, Dutch East Indies, Egypt, Falkland Islands, Faroe Islands, Fiji,

Islands, Finland, Formosa, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Great Britain and Ireland and Scotland, Greece, Helgoland, Herzegovina, Holland Republic of Honduras, Hongkong, Hungary, Iceland, British India, Italy, Jaffa, Japan, Jask (Persia), Java, Jerusalem, Kongo Free States, Korea, Liberia, Luxemburg, Madeira Islands, Malacca, Malta, Manchuria, Mauritius, Monaco (Principality of), Montenegro, Morocco, Natal, Netherlands, New Guinea, New South Wales, New Zealand, North Borneo, Northern Nigeria, Norway, Orange River Colony, Palestine, Panama, Penrhyn Island, Persia, Peru, Pescadores Islands, Portugal, Queensland, Rhodes, Rhodesia, Roumania, Russia, St. Helena, Sakhalin (Japanese), San Marino, Savage Island, Servia, Seychelle Islands, Siam, South Australia, Spice Islands, Straits Settlements, Sumatra, Sweden, Switzerland, Tasmania, Transvaal, Tripoli, Tunis, Turkey, Turks Island, Uruguay, Victoria, Wales, Western Australia, Zambesia, Zanzibar and Zululand (South Africa).

Rates of fees for money orders payable in Chile, France, Greece, Netherlands (Holland), Norway and Sweden:

For orders from—		For orders from—	
$0.01 to $10.00	$0.10	$50.01 to $60.00	$0.60
10.01 to 20.00	.20	60.01 to 70.00	.70
20.01 to 30.00	.30	70.01 to 80.00	.80
30.01 to 40.00	.40	80.01 to 90.00	.90
40.01 to 50.00	.50	90.01 to 100.00	1.00

The amount payable in Mexico in Mexican currency will be at the rate of 2 pesos for every dollar and 2 centavos for every cent.

The maximum amount for which a single international money order may be drawn is $100. The value of the British pound sterling in United States money is fixed by convention at $4.87; the Austrian crown at 20 4-10 cents; the German mark at 23 9-10 cents; Danish, Swedish and Norwegian kroner at 26 9-10 cents; French, Swiss or Belgian franc and Italian lire at 19 4-10 cents; Netherlands florin at 40½ cents; Portugal escudo and centavo at $1.08; Russian ruble at 51 46-100 cents, $1=1 ruble 94 33-100 kopecks.

SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL TRAFFIC (1913).

Summary of traffic through both the American and the Canadian canals.

Freight carried, tons	79,718,344
Total tons net register	57,989,715
Total mile-tons	65,330,716,791
Valuation placed on freight carried	$865,957,838
Amount paid for freight carried	$44,380,865
Registered vessels using canals	852
Valuation registered vessels	$142,421,200
Passengers transported	77,194
Cost per ton freight transportation	$0.56
Freight carried by—	
Registered vessels, tons	79,434,644
Unregistered vessels, tons	283,700
American vessels, per cent	94
Canadian vessels, per cent	6
Passengers carried by—	
American vessels, per cent	38
Canadian vessels, per cent	62
Average number of vessels passing per day—	
Through Poe lock	37
Weitzel lock	31
Canadian lock	33
Poe, Weitzel and Canadian locks	96

SUMMARY BY YEARS.

Year.	Freight. Tons.	Value.	Charges.
1887	5,494,649	$79,031,757	$10,075,153
1888	6,411,423	82,156,019	7,883,077
1889	7,516,022	83,732,527	8,634,246
1890	9,041,213	102,214,948	9,472,214
1891	8,888,759	128,178,208	9,849,022
1892	11,214,333	135,117,267	12,072,850
1893	10,796,572	145,436,957	9,957,483
1894	$13,195,860	$143,114,502	$10,798,310
1895	15,062,580	159,575,129	14,238,758
1896	16,239,061	195,146,842	13,511,615
1897	18,982,755	218,235,927	13,220,099
1898	21,234,664	233,069,740	14,125,896
1899	25,265,810	281,364,750	21,959,707
1900	25,643,073	267,041,959	24,953,314
1901	28,403,065	289,906,865	23,217,974
1902	35,961,146	358,306,300	26,566,189
1903	34,674,437	349,405,014	26,727,735
1904	31,546,106	334,502,686	21,552,894
1905	44,270,680	416,965,484	31,420,585
1906	51,751,080	537,463,454	36,666,889
1907	58,217,214	569,830,188	38,457,345
1908	41,390,557	470,141,318	23,903,244
1909	57,895,149	626,104,173	36,291,948
1910	62,363,218	654,010,844	38,710,904
1911	53,477,216	595,019,844	29,492,196
1912	72,472,676	791,357,837	40,578,225
1913	79,718,344	865,957,838	44,380,865

SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC IN 1913.

The total receipts of transit tonnage tolls of the Suez canal in 1913 amounted to $23,443,643, a decrease of $1,886,189 as compared with 1912. The decrease was owing to the reduction of the toll rate, which went into effect Jan. 1, 1913. The total toll-paying tonnage for 1913 was 19,165,000 tons, or 456,000 tons in excess of that for 1912.

In 1913 the total number of vessels passing through the Suez canal was 5,085 as against 5,373 in 1912. The average time of vessels going through the canal in 1913 was 16 hours 19 minutes.

GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD.

Canal.	Opened, year.	Length, miles.	Depth, feet.	Width,* feet.	Cost.
Corinth (Greece)	1893	4	26.25	72	$5,000,000
Kronstadt-St. Petersburg (Russia)	1890	16	20.50	220	10,000,000
Elbe and Trave (Germany)	1900	41	10	72	5,831,000
Kaiser Wilhelm or Kiel (Germany)†	1895	61	45	150	94,818,000
Manchester ship (England)	1894	35.5	26	120	75,000,000
Panama (U. S.)	1914	50.5	45	300	375,000,000
Sault Ste. Marie (U. S.)	1855	1.6	22	100	10,000,000
Sault Ste. Marie (Canada)	1895	1.11	20.25	142	2,791,873
Suez (Egypt)	1869	90	31	108	100,000,000
Welland (Canada)	1887	26.75	14	100	25,000,000

*At the bottom. †Rebuilt.

ELECTROCUTION OF NEW YORK GUNMEN.

Four men convicted of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, a gambler, in New York city, July 16, 1912, were electrocuted in Sing Sing prison at dawn April 13, 1914. They were Harry Horowitz, Louis Rosenberg, Frank Seidenshner and Frank Cirofici. Charles A. Becker, a police lieutenant, who was found guilty of instigating the crime and sentenced to death, was also to have been executed, but the Court of Appeals in February granted his petition for a new trial. It was charged at the trial, which began Oct. 7 and ended in a verdict of guilty Oct. 25, 1912, that Becker had made use of his position on the police force to collect money from gambling and other disreputable houses, and, fearing that he would be exposed by Rosenthal, one of his alleged victims, hired professional criminals or "gunmen" to kill the gambler. Supreme Court Justice John W. Goff presided at the trial. On his second trial, ending May 22, 1914, Becker was again found guilty.

NATIONAL PARKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Under supervision of the secretary of the interior.

NAME.	Location.	Created.	Acres.
Antietam	Maryland	Aug. 20, 1890	43
Casa Grande Ruin	Arizona	June 22, 1892	480
Chickamauga and Chattanooga	Georgia and Tennessee	Aug. 18, 1890	6,195
Crater Lake	Oregon	May 22, 1902	159,360
General Grant	California	Oct. 1 1890	2,560
Gettysburg	Pennsylvania	Feb 11, 1895	877
Glacier	Montana	May 11, 1910	981,681
Hot Springs Reservation	Arkansas	June 16, 1880	912
Mesa Verde	Colorado	June 29, 1906	42,376
Mount Rainier	Washington	May 22, 1899	207,360
Platt	Oklahoma	June 29, 1906	848
Rock Creek	District of Columbia	Sept. 27, 1890	1,606
Sequoia	California	Oct. 1, 1890	160,000
Shiloh	Tennessee	Dec. 27, 1894	3,000
Sully's Hill	North Dakota	June 4, 1904	960
Vicksburg	Mississippi	Feb. 21, 1899	1,233
Wind Cave	South Dakota	Jan. 9, 1903	10,522
Yellowstone	Wyoming, Montana and Idaho	March 1, 1872	2,142,720
Yosemite	California	Oct. 1, 1890	967,680
Zoological	District of Columbia	March 2, 1889	170

NOTES ON NATIONAL PARKS.

Antietam—Battle field of the civil war in Washington county, Maryland.

Casa Grande Ruin—Remains of a large prehistoric building near Florence, Ariz.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga—Battle fields of the civil war in the vicinity of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Crater Lake—Park contains remarkable mountain, lake and fine scenery in the Cascade range, Klamath county, Oregon; may be reached from Klamath Falls or from Medford on the Southern Pacific road.

General Grant—In Fresno and Tulare counties, California; forest and mountain scenery; reached from Sanger on the Southern Pacific road.

Gettysburg—Battle field of the civil war in southeastern Pennsylvania.

Glacier—Tract of mountainous country in northern Montana with glaciers, lakes, forests and peaks.

Hot Springs Reservation—Tract of land in Garland county, Arkansas, noted for its springs of warm mineral waters.

Mesa Verde—In the extreme southwestern part of Colorado; contains pueblo and other ruins; reached from Mancos on the Rio Grande Southern road.

Mount Rainier—Mountain district in southern Washington; reached from Ashford on the Tacoma Eastern railroad and from Fairfax on the Northern Pacific road.

Platt—Tract of land containing sulphur springs in Murray county, Oklahoma; reached by Santa Fe and St. Louis & San Francisco railroads.

Rock Creek—Park in outskirts of Washington, D. C.

Sequoia—Mountain tract in Tulare county, California, containing forest of big trees; reached from Visalia.

Shiloh—Battle field of civil war in Hardin county, southern Tennessee.

Sully's Hill—On the shore of Devil's lake, North Dakota; contains elevation on which Gen. Alfred Sully with a few men withstood a band of Indians for several days in 1863; reached from Devil's Lake, Narrows and Tokio stations on the Great Northern railroad.

Vicksburg—Battle field of civil war near city of same name in Mississippi.

Wind Cave—Canyon and extensive cave in Custer county, South Dakota, twelve miles from Hot Springs, on the Northwestern and Burlington roads; in Black Hills region.

Yellowstone—Famous park in Wyoming, Montana and Idaho, containing geysers and many other natural phenomena as well as beautiful mountain, lake and river scenery; reached from stations on the Northern Pacific, Burlington and Oregon Short Line roads.

Yosemite—Splendid valley in the Sierras in Mariposa county, California; reached from Merced on the Sante Fe and Southern Pacific roads by way of the Yosemite Valley railroad.

Zoological—Park in Washington, D. C., devoted to the zoological collection of the government; adjoins Rock Creek park.

PRESERVATION OF AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

By law approved June 8, 1906, entitled "An act for the preservation of American antiquities," the president of the United States is authorized, in his discretion, to declare by proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon lands owned or controlled by the United States, to be national monuments. Under such authority the following monuments have been created:

Name and state.	Year.	Acres.
Big Hole battle field, Mont.	1910	8
Cabrillo, Cal.	1913	1.5
Chaco canyon, N. M.	1907	20,629
Cinder cone,* Cal.	1907	5,120
Colorado, Col.	1911	13,883
Devil's tower, Wyo.	1906	1,152
Devil postpile,* Cal.	1911	800
El Morro, N. M.	1906	160
Gila cliff dwellings,* N. M.	1907	160
Gran Quivira, N. M.	1909	160
Grand canyon,* Ariz.	1908	806,400
Jewel cave,* S. D.	1908	1,280
Lassen peak,* Cal.	1907	1,280
Lewis and Clark tavern, Mont.	1908	160
Montezuma castle, Ariz.	1906	160
Mount Olympus,* Wash.	1909	608,640
Muir Woods, Cal.	1908	295
Mukuntuweap, Utah	1909	15,840
Natural bridges, Utah	1909	2,740
Navajo, Ariz.	1909	600
Oregon caves,* Ore.	1909	480
Petrified forest, Ariz.	1906	25,625
Pinnacles,* Cal.	1908	2,080
Rainbow bridge, Utah	1910	160
Shoshone cavern, Wyo.	1909	210
Sitka, Alaska	1910	57
Tonto,* Ariz.	1907	640
Tumacacori, Ariz.	1908	10
Wheeler,* Col.	1908	300

*Administered by department of agriculture; others by interior department, except the Big Hole battle field, which is under the war department.

NOTES ON NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

Big Hole battle field—Scene of fight at Big Hole pass on Big Hole or Wisdom river, Aug. 9, 1877, between Nez Perce Indians under Chief Joseph and a small force of soldiers commanded by Col. John Gibbon; in Silver Bow county, Montana; reached from Melrose.

Cabrillo statue—At Point Loma, Cal.; land first sighted by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, discoverer of California, when he approached San Diego bay, Sept. 28, 1542; site of about 1½ acres set aside for heroic statue of Cabrillo.

Chaco canyon—Located in San Juan and McKinley counties, New Mexico; contains extensive prehistoric communal or pueblo ruins.

Cinder cone—An elevation in Lassen county in northern California; is of importance as illustrating volcanic activity in the vicinity 200 years ago.

Colorado—Extraordinary examples of erosion in Mesa county, western Colorado; reached from Grand Junction.

Devil postpile—Natural formations, including Rainbow waterfalls, within the Sierra national forest in California; area set aside is on middle fork of San Joaquin river.

Devil's tower—A lofty and isolated rock in Crook county, Wyoming; is an extraordinary example of the effect of erosion in the higher mountains.

El Morro—An elevation near Wingate station on the Santa Fe railroad in New Mexico; contains prehistoric ruins and interesting rock inscriptions.

Gila cliff dwellings—In the Mogollon mountains, New Mexico; known also as the Gila Hot Springs cliff houses; are among the best preserved remains of the cliff dwellers of the southwest.

Gran Quivira—Ruined town not far from Manzano in the central part of New Mexico; remains of large cathedral and chapel and of many houses thought to date from prehistoric times.

Grand canyon—In northwestern Arizona; greatest eroded canyon within the United States.

Jewel cave—A natural formation of scientific interest within the Black Hills national forest in Custer county, South Dakota.

Lassen peak—In natural forest of same name in Shasta county, northern California; marks the southern terminus of the long line of extinct volcanoes in the Cascade range, from which one of the greatest volcanic fields in the world extends.

Lewis and Clark cavern—An extraordinary limestone cavern near Limespur, Jefferson county, Montana.

Montezuma castle—Large prehistoric ruin or cliff dwelling on Beaver creek, Arizona.

Mount Olympus—Mountain in the state of Washington; has extensive glaciers and on its slopes are the breeding grounds of the Olympic elk.

Muir woods—In Marin county, California; an extensive growth of redwood trees of great age and size; land presented to the government by William Kent of Chicago.

Mukuntuweap—Canyon in southwestern Utah through which flows the north fork of the Rio Virgin or Zion river; an extraordinary example of canyon erosion.

Natural bridges—Rock formations in southeastern Utah extending over streams or chasms; have loftier heights and greater spans than any other similar formations known; reserved as extraordinary examples of stream erosion.

Navajo—Within the Navajo Indian reservation in Arizona; includes a number of prehistoric cliff dwellings and pueblo ruins new to science.

Oregon caves—Within the Siskiyou national forest in Oregon; caves are of natural formation and of unusual scientific interest and importance.

Petrified forest—Deposits of fossilized or mineralized wood in Gila and Apache counties, Arizona.

Pinnacles—A series of natural formations of rock with a number of caves underlying them; located within Pinnacles national forest in California.

Rainbow bridge—An extraordinary natural bridge in southeastern Utah, having an arch which in form and appearance is much like a rainbow; is 309 feet high and 278 feet span; of scientific interest as an example of eccentric stream erosion.

Shoshone cavern—A cave in Big Horn county, Wyoming, of unknown extent, but of many windings and ramifications and containing vaulted chambers of large size, magnificently decorated with sparkling crystals and beautiful stalactites, and containing pits of unknown depth.

Sitka—Tract of about fifty-seven acres within public park, near Sitka, Alaska; battle ground of Russian conquest of Alaska in 1804; site of former village of Kiki-Siti tribe, the most warlike of Alaska Indians; contains numerous totem poles constructed by the Indians, recording the genealogical history of their several clans.

Tonto—Comprises two prehistoric ruins of ancient cliff dwellings in Gila county, Arizona.

Tumacacori—Ruin of an ancient Spanish mission of brick, cement and mortar in Santa Cruz county, Arizona.

Wheeler—Volcanic formations illustrating erratic erosion; in Rio Grande and Cochetopa national forests in southwestern Colorado.

STATE NICKNAMES AND STATE FLOWERS.

State.	Nickname.	Flower.
Alabama	Cotton state.	Goldenrod
Arizona		Sequoia cactus
Arkansas	Bear state.	Apple blossom
California	Golden state.	Poppy
Colorado	Centennial state.	Columbine
Delaware	Blue Hen state.	Peach blossom
Florida	Peninsula state.	
Georgia	Cracker state.	Cherokee rose
Idaho		Syringa
Illinois*	Sucker state.	Violet
Indiana†	Hoosier state	Carnation
Iowa	Hawkeye state.	Wild rose
Kansas	Sunflower state.	Sunflower
Kentucky	Blue Grass state.	Blue grass
Louisiana	Pelican state.	Magnolia
Maine	Pine Tree state.	Pine cone
Maryland	Old Line state.	
Massachusetts	Bay state.	
Michigan	Wolverine state.	Apple blossom
Minnesota	Gopher state.	Moccasin
Mississippi	Bayou state.	Magnolia
Montana	Stub Toe state.	Bitter root
Missouri		Goldenrod
Nebraska		Goldenrod
Nevada	Silver state.	
New Hampshire	Granite state.	
New Jersey	Jersey Blue state.	Sugar maple (tree
New York	Empire state.	Rose
North Carolina	Old North state.	
North Dakota	Flickertail state.	Goldenrod
Ohio	Buckeye state.	
Oklahoma		Mistletoe
Oregon	Beaver state.	Oregon grape
Pennsylvania	Keystone state.	
Rhode Island	Little Rhody.	Violet
South Carolina	Palmetto state.	
South Dakota	Sunshine state.	Pasqueflower (anemone patens) with motto "I Lead."
Tennessee	Big Bend state.	
Texas	Lone Star state.	Bluebonnet
Utah		Sego lily
Vermont	Green Mountain state.	Red clover
Virginia	The Old Dominion.	
Washington	Evergreen state.	Rhododendron
West Virginia	The Panhandle.	
Wisconsin	Badger state.	

NOTE—Only nicknames that are well known and "state flowers" officially adopted or commonly accepted are given in the foregoing list.

*Native state tree, the native oak. †Official state song, "On the Banks of the Wabash."

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES.

First—Cotton.
Second—Paper.
Third—Leather.
Fifth—Wooden.
Seventh—Woolen.
Tenth—Tin.
Twelfth—Silk and fine linen.
Fifteenth—Crystal.
Twentieth—China.
Twenty-fifth—Silver.
Thirtieth—Pearl.
Fortieth—Ruby.
Fiftieth—Golden.
Seventy-fifth—Diamond.

RECLAMATION PROJECTS (JAN. 1, 1914).

Location.	Project.	Acres.	Expenditures.
Arizona	Salt river	175,000	$11,771,196
Arizona-California	Yuma	131,000	6,750,803
California	Orland	20,000	603,000
Colorado	Grand valley	53,000	712,985
Colorado	Uncompahgre valley	140,000	5,467,231
Idaho	Boise	220,000	8,822,613
Idaho	Minidoka	118,700	5,272,054
Kansas	Garden City	10,677	379,659
Montana	Huntley	32,405	1,441,197
Montana	Milk river	219,557	2,214,687
Montana	Sun river	216,346	1,231,107
Montana-North Dakota	Lower Yellowstone	60,116	3,182,182
Nebraska-Wyoming	North Platte	129,270	5,905,770
Nevada	Truckee-Carson	206,000	5,422,332
New Mexico	Carlsbad	20,277	970,620
New Mexico	Hondo	10,000	380,028
New Mexico-Texas	Rio Grande	155,000	3,137,239
North Dakota	North Dakota pumping	26,182	960,215
Oregon	Umatilla	55,000	1,708,854
Oregon-California	Klamath	70,700	2,532,039
South Dakota	Belle Fourche	100,000	3,315,501
Utah	Strawberry valley	60,000	2,392,801
Washington	Okanogan	9,920	714,413
Washington	Yakima	137,361	6,915,143
Wyoming	Shoshone	164,122	4,227,328
Total		2,540,633	86,430,997

UNITED STATES IRRIGATION STATISTICS.

[From census bureau report.]

State.	Farms.	Acres.	Cost.
Arizona	4,841	320,051	$17,677,966
California	39,352	2,664,104	72,580,030
Colorado	25,857	2,792,032	56,636,443
Idaho	16,439	1,430,848	40,977,688
Kansas	1,006	37,479	1,365,563
Montana	8,970	1,679,084	22,970,958
Nebraska	1,852	255,950	7,798,310
Nevada	2,406	701,833	6,721,924
New Mexico	12,795	461,718	9,154,897
North Dakota	69	10,248	836,482
Oklahoma	137	4,388	47,200
Oregon	6,669	686,129	12,760,214
South Dakota	500	63,248	3,043,140
Texas	4,150	164,283	7,346,708
Utah	19,709	999,410	14,028,717
Washington	7,664	334,378	16,219,149
Wyoming	6,297	1,133,302	17,700,980
Total	158,713	13,738,485	307,866,369

NOTE—The above figures are for arid land alone and do not include rice land. The statistics of number of farms and the acreage irrigated are for 1909; the cost is to July 1, 1910.

The total length of ditches used for irrigation in 1910 was 125,591 miles and there were 6,812 reservoirs having a combined capacity of 12,581,129 acre-feet. The number of pumping plants reported was 13,906 and the acreage supplied by them 477,625. The relative importance of the several classes of irrigation enterprises is shown by the following percentages of acreage irrigated in 1909:

Class.	Per cent.
United States reclamation service	2.9
United States Indian service	1.3
Carey act enterprises	2.1
Irrigation districts	3.8
Co-operative enterprises	33.8
Individual and partnership enterprises	45.5
Commercial enterprises	10.6

Classified by source of water supply, the acreage irrigated was as follows: From streams, by gravity, 12,763,797; by pumping, 157,775; from wells, by flowing, 144,400; by pumping, 307,496; from reservoirs, 98,193; from lakes, by gravity, 58,284; by pumping, 12,354; from springs, 196,186.

CROPS ON IRRIGATED LAND (1909).

State.	Acreage.	Value.	Val. per acre.
Arizona	171,302	$4,718,100	$27.54
California	1,196,767	52,057,007	43.50
Colorado	1,650,356	39,478,994	23.92
Idaho	772,684	16,582,213	21.46
Kansas	22,118	477,025	21.57
Montana	909,342	14,535,960	15.99
Nebraska	137,211	1,973,860	14.39
Nevada	356,079	5,339,475	15.00
New Mexico	230,034	5,705,922	24.80
North Dakota	3,273	56,215	17.18
Oklahoma	2,806	51,995	18.53
Oregon	368,911	7,489,255	20.30
South Dakota	38,438	505,684	13.16
Texas	58,227	2,645,385	45.43
Utah	579,744	14,642,792	25.26
Washington	160,483	7,994,531	49.82
Wyoming	583,786	7,362,983	12.61
Total	7,241,561	131,617,396	25.08

The percentages of the total acreage devoted to important crops on irrigated lands were: Alfalfa, 30.6; wild grasses, 21.1; oats, 10.2; wheat, 7.6; barley, 3.3; orchard fruits, 3.3; other tame or cultivated grasses, 3; grains cut green, 2.9; timothy alone, 2.8; sugar beets, 2.5; timothy and clover mixed, 2.5; potatoes, 2.3; corn, 1.8; tropical and subtropical fruits, 1.4. Crops grown on irrigated land show an excess yield of 28.6 per cent over those grown on unirrigated land.

IRRIGATION FOR RICE GROWING.

The total acreage irrigated for rice growing in Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas in 1909 was 694,800, of which 54.7 per cent was in Louisiana, 41.3 per cent in Texas and 4 per cent in Arkansas. The enterprises which were completed or under way in 1910 were reported as capable of irrigating 950,706 acres in that year and of serving ultimately a total of 1,134,322 acres. The total cost of rice irrigation enterprises to July 1, 1910, was $13,587,639.

USE OF DENATURED ALCOHOL FOR FUEL.

Germany uses between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 gallons of denatured alcohol a year, of which more than 30,000,000 gallons are sold to the general public for burning purposes. The importance of this fuel in Germany may be appreciated when it is considered that France uses about 18,000,000 gallons, the United States about 10,000,000 gallons, and the united kingdom only 4,000,000 gallons, according to Charles A. Crampton, commercial agent of the department of commerce, Washington, D. C. Denatured alcohol is not only gaining in favor for general burning purposes, but efforts are being made to find a way of using it as a motor fuel in place of gasoline.

MERCHANT MARINE OF THE UNITED STATES.

[From the reports of the bureau of navigation.]

YEAR.	IN FOREIGN TRADE.		IN COASTWISE TRADE.		WHALE FISHERIES.		Cod and Mackerel Fisheries.	Total.	Annual inc. (+) or dec.(—)
	Steam.	Total.	Steam.	Total.	Steam.	Total.			
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Percent.
1860	97,396	2,379,396	770,641	2,644,867	.....	166,841	162,764	5,353,868	+ 4.06
1870	192,544	1,448,846	882,551	2,638,247	.....	67,954	91,460	4,246,507	+ 2.41
1880	146,604	1,314,402	1,064,954	2,637,686	.....	38,408	77,538	4,068,034	— 2.43
1890	192,705	928,062	1,661,458	3,409,435	4,925	18,633	68,367	4,424,497	+ 2.71
1900	357,356	816,796	2,289,825	4,286,516	3,986	9,899	51,629	5,164,839	+ 6.18
1905	536,594	943,750	3,140,314	5,441,688	4,526	10,763	60,342	6,456,543	+ 2.62
1906	586,749	928,406	3,384,002	5,674,044	4,536	11,020	61,439	6,674,909	+ 3.38
1907	598,155	861,466	3,664,210	6,010,601	3,970	9,690	57,047	6,938,794	+ 3.95
1908	595,147	930,413	4,099,045	6,371,862	3,590	9,655	53,515	7,365,445	+ 6.15
1909	575,226	878,528	4,157,557	6,451,042	3,390	8,962	50,208	7,388,755	+ 0.32
1910	533,468	732,517	4,330,896	6,668,966	3,509	9,308	47,291	7,508,082	+ 1.61
1911	582,186	863,495	4,505,567	6,720,313	3,544	9,176	45,806	7,638,790	+ 1.74
1912	616,053	923,225	4,543,276	6,737,046	3,653	8,876	45,036	7,714,183	+ 0.99
1913	667,896	1,019,165	4,646,741	6,817,013	3,252	8,611	15,573	7,886,551	+ 2.23

VESSELS BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From the reports of the bureau of navigation.]

YEAR.	New England coast.		On entire seaboard.		Mississippi and tributaries.		On great lakes.		Total.		Sail.		Steam.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1890	208	78,577	756	169,091	104	16,506	191	108,526	1,051	294,123	505	102,873	410	159,045
1900	199	72,179	1,107	249,006	215	14,173	125	130,611	1,447	393,790	504	116,460	422	202,528
1905	192	119,377	823	230,716	178	6,477	101	93,123	1,102	330,316	310	79,418	590	197,752
1906	146	132,311	850	146,883	167	6,591	204	265,271	1,221	418,745	229	35,209	650	315,707
1907	106	44,428	815	219,753	165	7,288	177	244,291	1,157	471,332	147	24,907	674	365,405
1908	151	70,903	1,034	266,937	207	6,114	216	341,165	1,457	614,216	134	31,981	923	481,624
1909	130	27,237	866	131,748	207	5,940	174	100,402	1,247	238,090	141	28,950	821	148,208
1910	111	23,442	887	167,829	193	5,488	281	168,751	1,361	342,098	127	19,358	936	257,993
1911	94	23,653	1,004	190,612	202	6,398	216	94,157	1,422	291,162	82	10,092	969	227,231
1912	95	23,052	1,076	136,485	205	5,286	224	90,898	1,505	232,669	95	21,221	1,051	153,493
1913	95	27,131	1,022	247,318	234	7,930	219	90,907	1,475	346,155	72	28,610	1,004	243,408

DISASTERS TO SHIPPING.

On and near the coasts and on the rivers of the United States and American vessels at sea and on the coasts of foreign countries.

YEAR.	Wrecks*	Lives lost.	Loss on vessels.	Loss on cargoes.	YEAR.	Wrecks*	Lives lost.	Loss on vessels.	Loss on cargoes.
1890	1,470	556	$7,653,480	$2,172,595	1903	1,172	351	$6,820,790	$1,601,520
1891	1,475	448	6,034,695	2,593,010	1904	1,182	1,454	7,011,775	1,722,210
1892	1,556	646	7,386,675	2,577,870	1905	1,209	267	8,187,500	2,203,795
1893	1,481	401	7,763,995	2,003,855	1906	1,326	499	10,089,610	2,245,305
1894	1,653	803	8,576,885	2,158,655	1907	1,670	624	13,709,915	3,062,110
1895	1,496	704	7,530,540	1,944,810	1908	1,341	374	9,555,825	2,152,155
1896	1,392	369	6,485,595	2,018,140	1909	1,317	403	9,491,635	3,330,825
1897	1,206	299	6,442,175	1,731,765	1910	1,493	403	11,058,840	2,565,580
1898	1,191	743	10,728,250	1,740,515	1911	1,227	262	9,565,995	1,694,630
1899	1,574	742	8,932,835	2,451,905	1912	1,447	196	8,213,375	1,941,010
1900	1,234	252	7,186,990	3,350,500	1913	1,265	283	8,338,935	1,549,285

*Total or partial.

WORLD'S SHIPS, RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPHS AND CABLES.

[Report of the bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C.]

Development by decades of carrying power, commerce and means of communication from 1800 to 1912.

YEAR.	Population.	COMMERCE.		VESSEL TONNAGE.			Railways.	Telegraphs	Cables
		Total.	Per capita.	Sail.	Steam.	Total.			
	Millions.	Millionsof dollars	Dollars.	Thousand tons.	Thousand tons.	Thousand tons.	Thousand miles.	Thousand miles.	Thousand miles.
1800	640	1,479	2.31	4,026	.....	4,026	.....	.....	.....
1820	780	1,659	2.13	5,814	20	5,834	.....	.....	.....
1830	847	1,981	2.34	7,100	111	7,211	0.2	.....	.....
1840	950	2,789	2.93	9,012	368	9,380	5.4	.....	.....
1850	1,075	4,049	3.76	11,470	864	12,334	24.0	5	1-40
1860	1,205	7,246	6.01	14,890	1,710	16,600	67.4	100	1½
1870	1,310	10,663	8.14	12,900	3,040	15,940	139.9	281	15
1880	1,439	14,761	10.26	14,400	5,880	20,280	224.9	440	49
1890	1,488	17,519	11.80	12,640	8,295	20,935	330.0	768	132
1900	1,500	20,105	13.35	8,119	13,856	21,975	500.0	1,180	200
1910	1,616	33,634	20.81	4,366	23,392	28,298	657.0	1,307	291
1912	1,643	39,570	24.08	4,083	24,978	29,061	683.4	1,400	320

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	1912.		1913.		1914.	
	Quant's.	Values.	Quant's.	Values.	Quant's.	Values.
Aluminum, crude.....lbs	14,803,196	$1,880,276	26,958,354	$4,315,233	15,964,042	$2,707,066
Manufactures of.....	.....	238,711	.....	739,777	.....	1,441,253
Animals.....	.....	7,580,555	.....	9,585,791	.....	24,712,111
Antimony—Ore, regulus, metal.....lbs	13,919,164	693,218	19,584,624	1,134,467	2,664,425	145,917
Art works.....	.....	36,092,536	.....	52,875,637	.....	35,010,449
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....tons	60,541	1,378,521	74,937	1,760,874	76,524	1,678,736
Asphaltum and bitumen.....tons	193,578	885,304	211,873	952,080	139,093	687,299
Automobiles.....No.	963	2,134,181	748	1,759,380	300	620,493
Parts of.....	.....	304,144	.....	263,827	.....	812,083
Beads and bead ornaments.....	.....	1,905,269	.....	1,878,731	.....	2,186,447
Bones, etc., unmanufactured.....	.....	1,038,653	.....	885,893	.....	1,061,463
Brass, for remanufacture.....lbs	4,203,955	437,940	8,888,902	894,133	7,241,670	773,443
Breadstuffs.....	.....	18,529,764	.....	16,821,566	.....	36,540,651
Bristles.....lbs	3,461,975	3,047,027	3,578,584	3,504,563	3,437,155	3,196,469
Bronze, manufactures of.....	.....	736,974	.....	778,863	.....	682,083
Brushes, etc.....	.....	2,067,149	.....	2,049,303	.....	2,180,853
Buttons.....	.....	1,180,353	.....	1,855,843	.....	2,082,029
Cement.....lbs	451,979	168,802	309,085	122,821	364,141	160,737
Chemicals, drugs and dyes.....	.....	82,785,610	.....	99,520,155	.....	94,519,912
Clays or earths.....tons	324,328	2,036,261	372,049	2,394,399	345,416	2,246,807
Clocks and parts of.....	.....	681,972	.....	809,715	.....	905,421
Watches and parts of.....	.....	2,513,677	.....	2,615,744	.....	3,386,738
Coal, bituminous.....tons	1,300,242	3,711,479	1,578,264	4,368,356	1,046,734	2,867,470
Cocoa or cacao (crude).....lbs	145,968,945	15,931,556	140,039,172	17,389,042	176,267,646	20,797,799
Prepared.....lbs	2,816,885	658,893	3,469,686	787,678	3,036,445	706,193
Coffee.....lbs	885,201,247	117,816,545	863,130,757	118,963,209	1,001,523,317	110,725,392
Copper—Ore.....tons	433,277	6,631,378	469,767	9,444,108	444,907	10,137,244
Matte and regulus.....tons	29,294	2,731,804	31,112	4,223,385	33,772	3,559,740
Pigs, ingots, bars, etc.....lbs	282,851,320	35,791,011	299,754,759	45,812,551	273,386,598	39,551,263
Cork, unmanufactured.....	.....	3,242,319	.....	3,152,070	.....	3,851,794
Manufactures of.....	.....	2,346,415	.....	2,350,684	.....	2,647,838
Cotton—Unmanufactured.....lbs	109,780,071	20,217,581	121,852,016	22,987,318	123,346,899	19,456,588
Manufactures of.....	.....	65,152,785	.....	66,065,857	.....	70,704,828
Diamonds, uncut.....	.....	9,833,513	.....	12,339,553	.....	7,519,688
Cut but not set.....	.....	24,537,150	.....	27,213,047	.....	17,795,099
Total diamonds, precious stones, etc.	.....	41,297,759	.....	49,529,845	.....	33,375,181
Earthen, stone and china ware.....	.....	9,997,698	.....	10,172,763	.....	10,629,178
Eggs.....doz.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,832,725	1,059,592
Feathers, natural and artificial.....	.....	8,480,029	.....	12,661,783	.....	8,825,176
Fertilizers.....	.....	19,109,282	.....	16,928,037	.....	23,150,146
Fibers—Unmanufactured.....tons	326,479	34,462,866	407,098	49,075,659	418,432	54,349,995
Manufactures of.....	.....	59,659,843	.....	76,972,416	.....	82,404,239
Fish.....	.....	14,553,347	.....	15,330,280	.....	18,758,143
Fruits and nuts.....	.....	45,377,269	.....	42,622,653	.....	53,421,258
Furs—Undressed.....	.....	17,399,198	.....	16,717,208	.....	8,840,321
Manufactures of.....	.....	8,533,029	.....	8,147,535	.....	5,652,973
Gelatin—Unmanufactured.....lbs	783,668	181,461	1,170,032	314,601	2,341,317	738,731
Glass and glassware.....	.....	6,210,625	.....	6,537,293	.....	8,191,833
Glue and glue size.....lbs	7,534,322	776,696	6,550,197	727,850	22,714,877	1,805,543
Grease and oils.....lbs	27,435,249	1,490,325	20,995,419	1,272,960	22,322,492	1,251,997
Hair, unmanufactured.....lbs	17,177,299	4,994,728	18,025,862	5,853,578	15,168,102	3,369,978
Hats, bonnets, etc., and materials for...	.....	9,686,464	.....	10,907,145	.....	12,102,245
Hay.....tons	699.004	6,473,230	155.763	1,514,311	170,786	1,634,390
Hides and skins.....lbs	537,768,098	102,476,327	573,346,507	117,386,174	561,080,686	120,289,781
Hide cuttings, raw.....	.....	1,707,171	.....	1,767,139	.....	2,158,614
Hops.....lbs	8,991,125	2,231,348	8,494,144	2,852,865	5,382,025	2,790,516
Household goods, etc.....	.....	4,702,955	.....	5,085,022	.....	5,244,088
India rubber—Unmanufactured.....	.....	105,037,506	.....	101,333,158	.....	76,162,220
Manufactures of.....	.....	915,834	.....	1,294,536	.....	1,559,812
Iron—Ore.....tons	2,004,240	6,119,875	2,246,353	7,065,185	2,167,662	6,984,577
Iron and steel, manufactures of.....	.....	26,551,046	.....	33,630,358	.....	31,790,851
Ivory—Animal.....lbs	518,914	1,341,079	722,187	1,821,358	481,233	1,340,644
Vegetable.....lbs	23,076,847	739,602	29,656,278	977,525	27,135,406	881,354
Lead and manufactures of.....lbs	189,084,460	3,937,560	145,100,196	3,409,760	60,423,419	1,996,627
Leather and manufactures of.....	.....	16,166,706	.....	18,116,800	.....	25,087,179
Manganese, ore and oxide.....tons	197,959	1,292,425	387,166	2,196,661	288,706	1,841,451
Matting and mats.....sq yds	25,870,411	1,819,224	21,555,120	1,651,813	25,370,152	2,097,009
Meat and dairy products.....	.....	13,774,560	.....	14,596,017	.....	38,760,989
Metals and manufactures of.....	.....	5,968,067	.....	6,853,712	.....	7,150,973
Musical instruments.....	.....	1,614,415	.....	1,787,233	.....	2,076,734
Nickel ore and matte.....	.....	4,565,818	.....	6,398,228	.....	6,109,547
Oilcloths.....sq yds	4,150,400	1,917,998	4,202,786	1,840,878	4,064,374	1,829,596
Oils of all kinds.....	.....	31,348,602	.....	38,112,883	.....	47,020,573
Paints, pigments and colors.....	.....	1,905,491	.....	2,144,074	.....	2,395,222
Paper stock, crude.....	.....	5,918,358	.....	7,271,405	.....	8,571,207
Paper and manufactures of.....	.....	17,300,349	.....	21,538,745	.....	6,644,265
Printing paper.....lbs	119,578,074	2,482,968	301,297,305	6,034,023	562,836,717	11,075,659
Perfumes, etc.....	.....	1,645,992	.....	1,873,585	.....	2,309,027
Photographic films and plates.....	.....	1,208,057	.....	1,663,336	.....	2,626,268
Pipes and smokers' articles.....	.....	1,478,060	.....	1,332,094	.....	1,472,871
Plants, trees, shrubs, etc.....	.....	2,995,029	.....	3,206,584	.....	3,597,008
Platinum and manufactures of.....	.....	5,013,839	.....	5,213,998	.....	3,975,572
Plumbago.....tons	18,591	1,428,386	26,222	1,972,177	24,868	1,846,126
Seeds.....	.....	25,641,172	.....	17,425,533	.....	20,084,193
Shells, unmanufactured.....	.....	2,219,135	.....	1,887,409	.....	1,822,276

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—CONTINUED.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	1912.		1913.		1914.	
	Quant's.	Values.	Quant's.	Values.	Quant's.	Values.
Silk—Unmanufactured		$69,541,672		$84,914,715		$100,930,025
Manufactured		24,556,871		27,590,000		35,454,786
Artificial, manufactures of		2,647,493		3,278,262		4,081,830
Soap		797,626		769,437		820,613
Spices lbs	63,116,548	5,974,170	65,225,401	6,187,136	57,574,499	5,595,509
Spirits—Malted liquors gals	7,175,505	3,279,926	7,698,650	3,290,265	7,177,223	2,967,029
Wines		9,591,451		10,078,707		10,116,669
Mineral waters		1,012,647		1,008,127		1,536,602
Distilled spirits gals	3,650,736	6,463,228	4,080,710	7,374,157	4,160,843	7,263,848
Stone—Marble and manufactures of		1,384,012		1,336,940		1,335,672
Sugar lbs	4,104,618,393	115,515,079	4,740,041,488	103,639,925	5,066,821,873	101,649,375
Sulphur ore tons	995,296	3,919,450	961,559	4,111,636	832,134	3,695,335
Tanning materials, crude		1,735,056		2,036,318		1,566,001
Tea lbs	101,406,816	18,267,141	94,812,800	17,435,688	91,030,815	16,735,302
Tin lbs	111,204,452	46,214,198	114,716,089	53,112,594	100,177,962	39,422,479
Tobacco—Leaf lbs	53,006,779	31,918,670	67,454,745	35,919,079	60,107,512	35,029,055
Manufactures of		5,470,706		6,577,403		5,357,806
Toys		7,833,582		7,935,556		9,084,019
Vegetables		13,544,573		11,358,761		15,133,585
Wood and manufactures of		52,502,131		61,824,088		62,433,039
Wool—Unmanufactured lbs	193,400,713	33,078,342	195,293,255	35,579,823	237,648,869	53,190,707
Manufactures of		14,312,619		16,318,141		24,294,204
Zinc and manufactures of		1,446,239		2,742,370		364,172
Total value merchandise* free		881,670,830		987,494,162		1,127,502,699
Total value merchandise* dut.		771,594,104		825,484,072		766,422,958
Total value imports*		1,653,264,934		1,812,978,234		1,893,925,657

*Including articles not specified in above table.

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	1912.		1913.		1914.	
	Quant's.	Values.	Quant's.	Values.	Quant's.	Values.
Abrasives		$1,654,718		$2,311,382		$2,114,632
Agricultural implements		35,640,005		40,572,352		1,101,920
Animals—Cattle No.	105,506	8,870,075	24,714	1,177,199	18,376	647,288
Hogs No.	19,038	159,370	15,332	151,747	10,122	133,751
Horses No.	34,828	4,764,815	28,707	3,960,102	22,776	3,388,819
Mules No.	4,901	732,095	4,744	733,795	4,883	690,974
Sheep No.	157,263	626,985	187,132	605,725	152,598	534,543
Total animals, including fowls		15,447,987		7,080,122		5,805,659
Art works		943,427		818,604		1,415,302
Asphaltum		1,170,882		1,740,027		1,493,453
Brass		8,880,942		8,854,646		7,472,476
Breadstuffs—Barley bu	1,585,242	1,267,999	17,538,703	11,411,819	6,614,747	4,253,129
Bread and biscuit lbs	12,973,018	727,289	12,534,480	729,067	12,645,551	728,447
Corn bu	40,038,795	28,957,450	49,064,467	28,800,544	9,380,855	7,008,028
Cornmeal brls	439,624	1,519,792	428,794	1,444,539	336,211	1,185,891
Oatmeal lbs	9,112,433	376,188	48,533,349	1,514,848	15,998,286	569,204
Oats bu	2,171,503	1,135,635	33,759,177	13,206,247	1,859,949	757,527
Wheat bu	30,160,212	28,477,584	91,602,974	89,036,428	92,393,775	87,953,456
Wheat flour brls	11,006,487	50,499,797	11,304,805	53,171,537	11,821,461	54,454,175
Total breadstuffs (all kinds)		123,979,715		211,098,339		165,302,385
Cars, carriages, etc		42,633,303		54,585,888		51,676,222
Automobiles No.	21,757	21,550,139	25,286	26,012,934	29,090	26,574,574
Celluloid and manufactures of		2,034,371		1,639,046		1,387,541
Cement, hydraulic brls	3,423,747	5,083,046	3,999,715	5,822,107	2,391,453	3,382,282
Chemicals, drugs and medicines		25,117,217		26,574,519		27,079,092
Clocks and watches		3,542,145		3,606,257		3,013,149
Coal tons	17,688,949	52,648,750	20,705,582	65,097,221	19,664,680	59,921,013
Coke tons	805,819	2,938,191	900,672	3,318,457	742,476	2,735,255
Coffee—Green lbs	40,779,638	6,864,668	50,721,758	8,679,422	52,649,283	8,550,642
Roasted lbs	1,468,767	396,690	1,469,048	331,570	1,815,536	427,009
Confectionery		1,046,144		1,289,966		1,520,147
Copper—Ore tons	65,625	3,123,865	64,341	2,958,790	77,410	3,237,080
Manufactures of		113,958,919		140,164,913		146,222,556
Cotton—Unmanufactured bales	10,675,445	565,849,271	8,724,572	547,357,195	9,165,300	610,475,301
Manufactures of		50,769,511		53,743,977		51,467,233
Dental goods		2,656,917		2,847,836		2,679,170
Earthen, stone and china ware		4,481,382		4,967,019		4,353,241
Eggs doz	15,405,609	3,395,952	20,409,390	4,391,653	16,148,849	3,734,087
Electrical machinery		20,169,362		26,772,816		25,060,844
Explosives		5,050,858		5,267,566		6,272,197
Fertilizers tons	1,276,520	10,873,908	1,347,726	11,400,088	1,539,472	11,978,738
Fibers, manufactures of		9,898,528		10,963,946		12,575,470
Fish		8,640,988		9,711,932		12,842,173
Fruits and nuts		30,963,638		37,079,102		31,850,508
Furs and fur skins		14,975,449		18,389,586		14,969,371
Glass and glassware		3,494,153		4,193,642		3,729,623
Glucose and grape sugar lbs	171,156,259	3,916,897	260,149,246	4,652,396	199,530,874	4,565,919
Gold and silver, manufactures of		453,773		425,175		426,942
Jewelry		1,397,044		1,467,942		1,005,285
Grease—Lubricating		2,193,363		2,339,015		2,394,918
Soap stock and other		4,486,329		4,844,342		5,046,959

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—CONTINUED.

ARTICLES EXPORTED	1912.		1913.		1914.	
	Quant's.	Values.	Quant's.	Values.	Quant's.	Values.
Hair and manufactures of		$1,426,111		$1,672,192		$1,429,794
Hay.....tons	59,730	1,039,040	60,720	964,429	50,149	827,205
Hides and skins other than furs.....lbs	25,246,800	3,158,495	26,140,278	3,449,924	18,837,135	2,807,253
Hops.....lbs	12,190,663	4,648,505	17,591,195	4,764,713	24,262,896	6,953,529
Household and personal effects		8,230,470		10,272,892		7,919,925
India rubber, manufactures of		12,322,918		14,324,894		12,441,220
Instruments, scientific, etc		1,802,303		1,856,938		1,760,861
Iron ore.....tons	831,872	2,806,636	1,221,387	3,684,443	1,004,547	3,401,156
Iron and steel and manufactures of		259,709,399		304,605,797		251,480,677
Lamps, chandeliers, etc		2,822,032		3,170,233		2,806,034
Lead, manufactures of		626,374		589,521		2,610,207
Leather and manufactures of		60,756,772		63,393,351		57,566,261
Meat and dairy products-Beef, canned.lbs	11,026,431	1,303,404	6,840,348	857,826	3,464,733	461,901
Beef, fresh.....lbs	15,264,320	1,596,319	7,362,388	902,149	6,394,404	788,793
Beef, cured.....lbs	38,087,907	2,832,109	25,856,919	2,489,965	23,265,974	2,289,516
Oleo oil.....lbs	126,467,124	15,434,018	92,849,757	10,866,253	97,017,935	10,156,665
Oleomargarine.....lbs	3,627,425	372,567	2,987,582	311,485	2,532,521	263,453
Tallow.....lbs	39,451,419	2,388,046	30,388,046	1,910,439	15,812,831	1,002,011
Bacon.....lbs	208,574,208	24,907,197	200,993,584	25,647,167	193,964,252	25,879,056
Hams, cured.....lbs	204,044,491	24,983,376	159,544,687	21,641,386	165,881,791	23,767,447
Lard.....lbs	532,255,865	52,090,441	497,325,484	55,860,102	481,457,792	54,402,911
Neutral lard.....lbs	62,317,909	6,655,009	44,777,692	5,129,899	29,323,786	3,270,236
Pork, canned.....lbs	5,339,902	681,127	4,148,343	565,039	3,074,303	492,822
Pork, fresh.....lbs	2,597,880	297,198	2,457,997	310,574	2,068,020	359,181
Pork, pickled.....lbs	56,321,469	5,348,594	53,749,023	5,699,136	45,545,085	4,896,574
Lard compounds.....lbs	62,522,888	5,183,689	93,165,469	8,242,993	58,303,564	5,489,139
Mutton.....lbs	3,595,543	349,875	5,266,019	591,969	4,685,498	523,023
Poultry and game		967,955		1,303,379		913,632
Sausage and sausage meats.....lbs	8,036,591	1,045,834	8,011,318	1,085,745	36,101,671	5,035,796
Other meat products—Canned		1,298,152		1,086,463		1,350,218
Butter.....lbs	6,092,235	1,468 452	3,585,600	872,804	3,693,597	877,453
Cheese.....lbs	6,337,559	898,035	2,599,058	441,186	2,427,587	414,124
Milk, condensed.....lbs	20,642,738	1,651,879	16,525,922	1,432,848	16,151,062	1,341,140
Total meat and dairy products		156,260,876		153,883,526		146,227,780
Motor boats.....No.	596	634,329	516	768,523	400	519,584
Musical instruments		3,606,936		3,799,731		3,378,631
Naval stores (rosin, tar, etc.)		26,754,987		26,471,292		19,882,165
Nickel, oxide and matte.....lbs	26,561,990	8,749,675	27,881,277	9,275,714	28,895,242	9,403,709
Oil cake and meal.....lbs	1,962,294,635	28,096,171	2,049,361,136	29,444,252	1,530,362,450	21,667,572
Oils—Animal.....gals	2,425,584	1,263,246	3,660,261	1,585,609	1,449,600	822,233
Mineral.....gals	1,793,665,038	112,472,100	1,989,772,713	137,237,762	2,281,611,065	152,174,053
Vegetable		26,908,931		24,044,401		16,251,486
Paints, pigments and colors		7,072,617		7,681,938		7,256,318
Paper stock, except wood pulp.....lbs	54,634,617	1,330,077	82,021,038	635,093	40,646,323	740,294
Paper and manufactures of		19,458,050		21,779,303		20,063,634
Paraffin and paraffin wax.....lbs	249,502,699	8,123,486	290,678,861	9,679,273	186,357,728	6,516,338
Perfumeries, cosmetics, etc		1,147,630		1,441,982		1,620,872
Phonographs, etc		2,520,292		2,805,978		2,512,320
Photographic goods		9,445,446		9,137,287		9,431,800
Salt.....lbs	111,008,966	383,062	128,035,915	441,673	148,931,265	542,783
Seeds		2,898,802		3,564,837		3,190,745
Silk, manufactures of		1,992,765		2,390,828		2,307,605
Soap		4,536,028		4,629,567		4,369,002
Spirits—Malt liquors		1,161,319		1,371,463		1,485,176
Distilled.....gals	1,684,580	2,274,330	1,686,150	2,218,159	1,784,918	2,275,832
Wines.....gals	957,120	366,260	1,075,151	418,668	941,357	373,412
Starch.....lbs	83,644,749	1,965,401	110,897,591	2,609,716	76,713,779	1,825,230
Stone, including marble		1,868,555		2,236,822		2,146,758
Sugar and molasses—Molasses.....gals	9,513,441	984,636	2,145,613	255,973	1,002,441	175,498
Sirup.....gals	19,146,986	2,539,055	14,309,029	1,937,648	11,630,528	1,491,639
Sugar, refined.....lbs	79,594,034	3,681,072	43,994,761	1,681,302	50,895,726	1,839,983
Surgical appliances				973,733		1,288,467
Tin, manufactures of		1,234,029		1,453,790		1,477,584
Tobacco—Unmanufactured.....lbs	379,845,320	43,251,857	418,796,906	49,353,595	449,749,982	53,963,670
Manufactures of		5,053,185		5,814,978		7,489,811
Toys		645,287		828,518		800,120
Vegetables		6,544,118		7,353,537		6,936,400
Wood and manufactures of		96,782,186		115,704,777		103,179,640
Wool and manufactures of		2,535,901		4,483,506		4,790,087
Zinc and manufactures of		2,305,511		1,754,840		995,077
Total value exports of domestic mdse*		2,170,319,828		2,428,506,358		2,329,684,025
Total value exports of foreign mdse.		34,002,581		37,377,791		34,895,123
Total value exports except gold and silver		2,204,322,409		2,465,884,149		2,364,579,148

*Including articles not specified in above table.

EXPORTS OF AMERICAN AUTOMOBILES.

Exports of automobiles from the United States in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, were the largest on record. Their total, including shipments to Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico, amounted to $40,136,565, against $39,325,000 in 1913, the former high record year. The year's total included 30,136 complete cars, valued at $27,797,642; automobile tires, $4,159,454; automobile engines, $1,391,893, and miscellaneous parts not specified, $6,787,575. To the united kingdom the exports amounted to 7,222 cars, valued at $5,853,127; to Germany, 1,435, valued at $1,059,249; to France, 1,429, valued at $924,130, and to other countries of Europe, 3,271, valued at $2,580,428. Canada and Australia are also important markets.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

GROUPS.	1912.		1913.		1914.	
IMPORTS.	Dollars.	Per ct.	Dollars.	Per ct.	Dollars.	Per ct.
Free of duty—Crude materials for use in manufacturing	441,309,448	50.05	509,725,230	51.62	549,489,594	48.73
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	180 127.316	20.43	179,829,039	18.21	201,851,983	17.90
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	16,629,233	1.89	10.889,197	1.10	37,069,761	3.29
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	153,257,659	17.38	180,580,155	18.29	201,054,183	17.83
Manufactures ready for consumption	77,724.778	8.82	97.122.111	9.83	127,149,718	11.28
Miscellaneous	12,622,396	1.43	9,378,430	.95	10.887,460	.97
Total free of duty	881,670,830	100.00	987,524,162	100.00	1,127,502,699	100.00
Dutiable—Crude materials for use in manufacturing	114,676.593	14.86	125,484,977	15.20	84.565,294	11.03
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	50.230.914	6.51	31,917,461	3.87	45,983,522	6.00
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	179,471,375	23.26	183.354,023	22.21	190.165.428	24.81
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	140.481.475	18.21	168,821.773	20.45	118,660.704	15.48
Manufactures ready for consumption	282,294.185	36.59	311.056,593	37.68	321.163.230	41.91
Miscellaneous	4,439.562	.57	4,849.251	.59	5,884.785	.77
Total dutiable	771,594,104	100.00	825,484,072	100.00	766,422,958	100.00
Free and dutiable—Crude materials for use in manufacturing	555.986.041	33.63	635,210,201	35.04	634.054,888	33.48
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	230,358,230	13.93	211.746,500	11.68	247,835,505	13.08
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	196,100,608	11.86	194,243,220	10.72	227,235,184	12.00
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	293.739.134	17.77	349,401,928	19.27	319,714,887	16.88
Manufactures ready for consumption	360.018.963	21.78	408,178,704	22.51	448,312,048	23.67
Miscellaneous	17.061.958	1.03	14,227.681	.78	16.772,245	.89
Total imports of merchandise	1,653,264,934	100.00	1,813,008,234	100.00	1,893,925,657	100.00
Per cent of free	.....	53.33	.....	54.47	.....	59.54
Duties collected from customs	311,257,348	.....	318,142,344	.....	292,128,528	.....
Average ad valorem rate—On dutiable	.....	40.34	.....	38.54	.....	38.12
On total imports	.....	18.83	.....	17.55	.....	15.42
Remaining in warehouse at end of the month	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
EXPORTS.						
Domestic—Crude materials for use in manufacturing	723,008,839	33.31	731.758,513	30.13	792,744.697	34.03
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	99.899,270	4.60	181,907,266	7.49	137,456,039	5.90
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	318,858,493	14.69	321,204,373	13.23	292,840,627	12.57
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	348,149,524	16.04	408,806,949	16.83	374,687,722	16.08
Manufactures ready for consumption	672,268,163	30.98	776,297,360	31.97	734,944,416	31.12
Miscellaneous	8,155,539	.38	8,531,897	.35	7,010,524	.30
Total domestic	2,170,319,828	100.00	2,428,506,358	100.00	2,329,684,025	100.00
Foreign—Free of duty	20,451,423	60.15	22.051.706	59.00	20,808,490	59.63
Dutiable	13,551,158	39.85	15,326,085	41.00	14,086,633	40.37
Total foreign	34,002.581	100.00	37,377,791	100.00	34,895,123	100.00
Total exports	2,204,322,409	.....	2,465,884.149	.....	2,364,579,148	.....
Excess of exports	551,057,475	.....	652,875,915	.....	470,653,491	.....
Total imports and exports	3,857,587.343	.....	4,278,892,383	.....	4,258,504,805	.....

GOLD AND SILVER.

METAL.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Gold—Imports	$48,936,500	$69,194,025	$66,538,659
Exports	57,328,348	77,762,622	112,088,529
Silver—Imports	47,050,219	41,268,516	30,326,604
Exports	64,890,665	71,614,311	54,965,023

TONNAGE.

VESSELS.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Entered—Sailing	2,388.124	2.690.065	2,443,477
Steam	43,769.947	47,949,108	50,945,110
Cleared—Sailing	2,476,445	2,810,477	2,455,345
Steam	43,940,467	48,340,489	50,728,064

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MERCHANDISE BY CONTINENTS (1907-14)

Fiscal years ended June 30.

CONTINENT.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Imports—Europe	$747,291,255	$808,014,147	$854,322,918	$806,271,380	$768,167,760	$819,585,5[illegible]	$892,866,384	$895,602,868
North America	263,576,349	238,815,898	253,999,920	306,767,498	305,496,793	334,072,689	361,943,659	427,399,354
South America	160,165,537	124,998,590	168,878,724	196,194,796	182,623,750	215,089,316	217,747,038	222,677,075
Asia and Oceania	242,260,820	206,222,432	224,610,035	231,126,597	243,724,182	262,022,365	313,936,809	379,097,884
Africa	21,127,464	16,290,675	15,108,627	17,489,739	27,213,620	22,585,888	28,425,344	19,149,476
Total	1,434,421,425	1,194,341,792	1,311,920,224	1,557,819,988	1,527,226,105	1,653,354,934	1,812,978,234	1,893,925,657
Exports—Europe	1,298,452,380	1,283,600,155	1,146,755,321	1,135,914,551	1,308,275,778	1,341,732,789	1,479,076,009	1,057,930,131
North America	349,840,641	324,674,660	309,475,694	385,520,089	457,059,179	516,837,671	617,411,765	234,909,959
South America	82,157,174	83,583,919	76,561,680	93,246,820	108,894,894	132,310,451	146,147,993	50,755,027
Asia and Oceania	133,889,857	148,574,047	113,182,975	111,751,900	151,489,741	189,398,074	194,159,465	93,002,028
Africa	16,511,026	20,340,565	17,035,434	18,551,380	23,600,607	24,043,424	29,088,917	24,230,126
Total	1,880,851,078	1,860,773,346	1,663,011,104	1,744,984,720	2,049,320,199	2,204,322,409	2,465,884,149	1,460,827,271

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE BY COUNTRIES.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

COUNTRY.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Europe—Austria-Hungary	$16,713,794	$19,192,414	$20,110,834	$22,388,930	$23,320,696	$22,718,258
Azores and Madeira Islands	196,558	323,599	537,181	230,787	238,302	240,723
Belgium	41,677,418	41,941,014	41,035,532	51,387,618	66,845,462	61,219,894
Bulgaria	462,436	440,537	308,840	171,706	103,749	326,734
Denmark	2,832,077	2,974,670	3,253,735	15,767,348	18,687,794	15,670,135
Finland	179,947	126,139	116,876	2,390,634	3,615,485	3,902,940
France	124,548,458	136,877,990	141,446,252	135,388,851	146,100,201	159,818,924
Germany	171,380,380	188,963,071	189,919,136	306,959,021	331,684,212	344,794,276
Gibraltar	17,389	7,917	15,110	565,443	467,544	775,038
Greece	3,823,366	3,179,816	3,866,594	966,641	1,216,195	1,123,511
Iceland and Faroe Islands	30,077	99,125	86,813	18,968	33,977	15,855
Italy	48,028,529	54,107,364	56,407,671	65,261,268	76,285,278	74,235,012
Malta, Gozo, etc	15,609	24,174	18,813	649,648	449,616	266,067
Netherlands	35,568,436	38,180,967	36,294,010	103,702,859	125,909,862	112,215,073
Norway	8,251,718	8,413,359	9,197,265	8,331,725	8,391,458	9,006,610
Portugal	6,200,190	6,870,223	6,145,065	2,765,654	4,167,158	5,223,048
Roumania	91,775	348,481	489,639	906,819	2,417,591	2,306,377
Russia in Europe	20,666,923	26,958,690	20,831,184	21,515,660	25,363,795	20,088,643
Servia and Montenegro	695,053	694,393	1,949,835	26,930	7,616	9,462
Spain	21,931,434	23,220,012	24,658,867	25,057,490	31,471,723	30,387,569
Sweden	9,521,755	11,174,419	11,590,107	9,451,011	12,104,366	14,644,226
Switzerland	23,958,697	23,260,180	25,329,699	855,355	826,549	1,019,602
Turkey in Europe	9,852,709	9,917,890	8,296,525	2,597,239	2,217,073	2,160,289
United kingdom—England	229,611,084	252,469,237	248,089,913	522,613,028	546,997,911	548,641,399
Scotland	23,590,411	24,470,119	27,758,358	30,326,636	36,400,492	33,950,947
Ireland	19,739,205	18,625,584	17,813,033	10,932,522	13,750,656	11,679,517
Total united kingdom	272,940,700	295,564,940	293,661,304	564,372,186	597,149,059	594,271,863
Total Europe	819,585,326	892,866,384	895,602,868	1,341,732,789	1,479,074,761	1,486,498,729
North America—Bermuda	622,567	483,236	695,419	1,466,720	1,466,412	1,613,816
British Honduras	1,260,573	1,563,202	2,099,275	1,468,666	1,466,225	1,699,438
Canada	108,813,368	120,571,180	160,689,709	329,257,194	415,449,457	344,716,981
Central American States—Costa Rica	3,817,851	3,098,735	3,570,364	3,647,187	3,514,908	3,501,386
Guatemala	2,644,037	3,106,981	4,078,612	2,519,052	3,658,587	3,601,813
Honduras	2,780,972	3,200,591	3,130,328	2,461,269	3,168,762	4,873,512
Nicaragua	1,505,147	1,437,939	1,395,248	2,486,878	2,925,807	2,629,034
Panama	4,425,044	4,234,010	4,509,719	23,547,809	24,562,247	22,678,234
Salvador	1,519,954	1,371,568	1,158,320	2,421,284	2,389,971	2,155,138
Total Central American States	16,693,005	16,449,824	17,842,591	37,083,539	40,220,282	39,439,117
Greenland	36,810	40,120	40,920	1,551	.....	.....
Mexico	65,915,313	77,543,842	92,690,566	52,847,129	54,383,424	38,748,793
Miquelon, Langley, etc	13,753	1,211	.....	54,498	65,538	111,318
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,281,222	1,151,875	1,315,279	4,586,422	4,888,618	5,735,026
British West Indies—Barbados	325,435	335,349	259,715	1,518,646	1,484,684	1,412,934
Jamaica	6,325,306	5,291,388	6,701,913	4,973,295	5,287,219	5,254,124
Trinidad and Tobago	5,027,919	5,393,550	6,875,104	3,354,681	3,119,589	3,465,610
Other British	1,356,141	1,624,075	1,714,127	2,970,451	2,919,664	3,224,342
Total British West Indies	13,034,801	12,644,362	15,550,859	12,817,073	12,811,156	13,357,010
Cuba	120,154,326	126,088,173	131,303,794	62,203,051	70,581,154	68,884,428
Danish West Indies	489,639	48,031	29,374	924,700	894,087	890,966
Dutch West Indies	482,644	675,362	512,959	966,007	1,020,504	906,540
French West Indies	88,470	79,736	59,968	1,463,566	1,723,124	2,088,623
Haiti	800,178	874,731	891,107	7,271,909	6,640,265	5,540,705
Santo Domingo	4,385,070	3,728,774	3,876,834	4,425,482	5,802,767	4,917,201
Total West Indies	139,435,128	144,139,169	152,025,595	90,071,878	99,473,057	96,580,473
Total North America	334,672,039	361,943,659	427,399,354	516,837,597	617,413,013	528,644,962
South America—Argentina	29,847,016	26,863,732	45,123,988	53,158,179	52,894,834	45,179,089
Bolivia	9,884	350	70	991,525	940,744	1,145,555
Brazil	123,881,644	120,155,855	101,329,073	34,678,081	42,638,467	29,963,914
Chile	20,164,848	27,655,420	25,722,128	15,491,846	16,076,763	17,432,392
Colombia	11,219,481	15,979,912	16,051,120	5,748,859	7,397,696	6,786,153
Ecuador	3,728,933	3,037,689	3,595,456	2,143,605	2,553,785	2,967,759
Falkland islands	.....	.....	.....	334	725	776
Guiana—British	1,214,840	105,933	110,603	1,788,935	1,813,745	1,700,360
Dutch	948,682	821,460	1,026,050	792,213	704,487	711,482
French	50,811	86,586	.....	248,824	337,714	295,334
Paraguay	9,443	58,285	64,651	161,661	187,867	173,191
Peru	10,124,069	9,666,579	12,175,723	5,522,459	7,341,903	7,141,252
Uruguay	3,231,676	2,450,697	7,715,144	6,880,325	7,522,145	5,641,266
Venezuela	10,657,989	10,852,331	9,763,069	4,703,605	5,737,118	5,401,386
Total South America	215,089,316	217,734,629	222,677,075	132,310,451	146,147,993	124,539,909
Asia—Aden	1,764,096	1,829,401	1,747,810	2,134,422	1,638,349	1,226,262
China	29,573,732	39,010,800	39,382,978	24,361,199	21,326,834	24,698,734
China (leased territory)—British	7,801	277	.....	1,289	2,600	4,047
French	.....	.....	.....	716	13,000	166,114
German	856,288	722,745	638,473	251,162	488,990	3,850
Japanese	21,879	21,935	289,889	672,274	608,110	1,473,339
Total China	30,459,700	39,755,757	40,311,340	25,286,640	22,439,594	26,346,084
Chosen (Korea)	193,228	5,133	8,121	1,123,159	1,370,926	1,266,263
East Indies—British—British India	50,948,901	67,949,259	73,630,880	15,628,059	11,040,039	10,854,591
Straits Settlements	22,493,645	35,712,185	26,307,860	2,735,746	3,606,901	4,184,674
Other British	9,809,977	12,559,147	11,964,787	433,787	462,016	585,930
Total British	83,252,523	116,220,591	111,908,527	18,797,592	15,108,956	15,625,195

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES.—CONTINUED.

COUNTRY.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Dutch East Indies	$13,825,506	$6,221,954	$5,334,361	$3,209,067	$3,151,693	$3,676,895
French East Indies	4,589	.....	.....	140,180	484,881	161,234
Portuguese East Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,012	.....
Hongkong	3,114,691	4,019,532	3,085,840	10,333,543	10,431,049	10,696,214
Japan	80,607,469	91,633,240	107,355,897	53,478,046	57,741,815	51,205,520
Persia	1,226,093	1,970,474	1,948,038	123,050	2,120	2,343
Russia in Asia	1,443,577	2,356,527	2,488,973	1,206,828	1,101,419	1,214,506
Siam	85,166	116,565	146,545	428,035	485,058	836,870
Turkey in Asia	9,355,217	12,241,395	12,546,552	1,200,929	1,096,748	1,168,230
Other Asia	135,395	124,208	75,482	144	.....	.....
Total Asia	225,468,250	276,494,777	286,952,486	117,461,635	115,056,620	113,425,616
Oceania—British Oceania:						
Australia and Tasmania	9,606,423	10,956,200	17,088,534	39,260,503	43,351,855	45,775,216
New Zealand	2,436,361	4,385,162	5,125,036	7,791,236	9,079,497	8,950,124
Other British	94,515	109,080	204,692	314,128	276,816	261,295
Total British	12,137,299	15,450,442	22,418,262	47,365,867	52,708,168	54,986,635
French Oceania	1,055,747	1,011,774	1,549,523	696,090	833,543	1,057,303
German Oceania	13,870	70,977	14,301	138,423	176,341	219,892
Philippine Islands	23,257,199	21,010,248	18,162,312	23,736,133	25,384,793	27,304,587
Total Oceania	36,464,115	37,543,441	42,144,398	71,936,513	79,102,845	83,568,417
Africa—Abyssinia	.....	3,211	3	.....	.....	.....
Belgian Kongo	.....	.....	34,666	16,713	14,905	103,132
British Africa—West	130,050	361,546	633,111	2,795,141	3,311,370	3,607,869
South	2,203,329	3,305,552	2,469,849	12,771,229	14,488,501	14,834,974
East	1,200,744	667,241	853,621	731,233	1,052,138	517,927
Total British Africa	3,534,123	4,334,339	3,956,581	16,297,603	18,852,009	18,960,770
Canary islands	141,052	154,366	177,356	792,976	1,267,785	728,673
Egypt	17,364,114	19,907,828	13,311,233	1,751,203	1,660,833	1,930,016
French Africa	687,305	732,859	844,808	2,150,822	4,142,512	2,754,228
German Africa	397,514	678,312	134,959	345,467	563,902	593,935
Italian Africa	188,870	93,226	80,290	40,735	184,294	6,479
Liberia	864	2,319	6,287	84,386	96,900	110,171
Madagascar	42,866	41,812	13,095	36,779	3,804	25,795
Morocco	136,954	100,426	149,776	33,137	30,200	89,256
Portuguese Africa	92,426	376,646	440,422	2,480,787	2,248,071	2,587,472
Spanish Africa	.....	.....	.....	12,816	23,702	11,588
Total Africa	22,585,888	26,425,344	19,149,476	24,043,424	29,088,917	27,901,515
Grand total	1,653,264,934	1,813,008,234	1,893,925,657	2,204,322,409	2,465,884,149	2,364,579,148

DUTIES COLLECTED ON IMPORTS.

On principal articles or groups of articles imported into the United States for consumption.

Articles.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Animals	$906,275	$1,367,634	$1,892,993
Breadstuffs	3,701,843	4,993,694	3,785,021
Chemicals	7,198,403	7,033,225	7,542,728
Cotton*	35,806,882	35,253,110	34,153,293
Earthenware	6,669,292	5,876,725	9,827,837
Fibers†	358,256	447,706	493,387
Fibers‡	20,471,331	22,250,338	23,911,681
Fish	2,479,659	2,192,545	2,254,880
Fruits and nuts	8,017,396	8,407,965	7,867,730
Furs*	2,114,521	2,130,015	2,024,801
Glass*	3,659,215	3,030,824	3,051,764
Iron and steel	10,160,992	8,837,875	10,067,527
Jewelry	4,678,875	4,101,904	4,512,992
Leather*	4,831,143	4,805,429	4,993,795
Malt liquors	2,075,029	2,014,344	2,078,961
Meat, dairy products	3,167,494	3,157,219	3,326,772
Spirits, distilled	$9,093,027	$8,942,120	$10,470,377
Wines	5,495,390	5,809,014	6,283,978
Oils	3,402,783	3,120,374	3,028,646
Paints	630,975	612,706	634,255
Paper*	4,439,113	3,699,026	3,784,696
Silk*	16,792,244	14,096,458	13,988,110
Sugar	52,804,199	50,945,310	53,480,864
Tobacco*	26,159,615	25,571,508	26,748,125
Toys	2,855,521	2,758,383	2,773,362
Vegetables	2,905,384	6,642,322	3,159,681
Wood*	4,192,573	4,257,662	4,750,715
Wool†	12,482,855	14,454,234	13,519,982
Wool‡	16,483,662	12,599,246	15,031,313

*Including manufactures of. †Unmanufactured. ‡Manufactured.

DECLARATION OF LONDON ON LAWS OF NAVAL WAR.

What is popularly known as the "Declaration of London" is the agreement entered into Feb. 26, 1909, at a naval conference closing on that date in London, England, between representatives of the following powers: Germany, United States, Austria-Hungary, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Russia. The conference was held at the invitation of Great Britain in order to arrive at an agreement as to what are the generally recognized rules of international law within the meaning of article 7 of the convention of Oct. 18, 1907 (at The Hague), relative to the establishment of an international prize court. The agreement contains nine chapters and seventy-one articles, embodying what the signatory powers declare to correspond in substance with the generally recognized principles of international law. The subjects of the chapters are as follows: Chapter I., blockade in time of war; chapter II., contraband of war; chapter III., unneutral service; chapter IV., destruction of neutral prizes; chapter V., transfer to a neutral flag; chapter VI., enemy character; chapter VII., convoy; chapter VIII., resistance to search; chapter IX., compensation.

The signatory powers undertake to insure the mutual observance of the rules contained in the present declaration in any war in which all the belligerents are parties thereto. Ratifications are to be deposited in London. Powers not represented at the naval conference were requested to accede to the declaration of London, those doing so being placed on the same footing as the signatory powers.

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS INTO AND FROM THE UNITED STATES.

From Oct. 1, 1790, to June 30, 1914.

Fiscal Year.*	Merchandise.			Specie.		Mdse. and Specie Combined.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports (rom.) or exports (italics).	Imports, gold and silver.	Exports, gold and silver.	Total imports.	Total exports.	Excess of imports (roman) or exports (italics).
1790	$23,000,000	$20,205,156	$2,794,844			$23,000,000	$20,205,156	$2,794,844
1791	29,200,000	19,012,041	10,187,959			29,200,000	19,012,041	10,187,959
1792	31,500,000	20,753,098	10,746,902			31,500,000	20,753,098	10,746,902
1793	31,100,000	26,109,572	4,990,428			31,100,000	26,109,572	4,990,428
1794	34,600,000	33,043,725	1,556,275			34,600,000	33,043,725	1,556,275
1795	69,756,268	47,989,872	21,766,396			69,756,268	47,989,872	21,766,396
1796	81,436,164	58,574,625	22,861,539			81,436,164	58,574,625	22,861,539
1797	75,379,406	51,294,710	24,084,696			75,379,406	51,294,710	24,084,696
1798	68,551,700	61,327,411	7,224,289			68,551,700	61,327,411	7,224,289
1799	79,069,148	78,665,522	403,626			79,069,148	78,665,522	403,626
1800	91,252,768	70,971,780	20,280,988			91,252,768	70,971,780	20,280,988
1801	111,363,511	93,020,513	18,342,998			111,363,511	93,020,513	18,342,998
1802	76,333,333	71,957,144	4,376,189			76,333,333	71,957,144	4,376,189
1803	64,666,666	55,800,033	8,866,633	Specie included with merchandise prior to 1821.		64,666,666	55,800,033	8,866,633
1804	85,000,000	77,699,074	7,300,926			85,000,000	77,699,074	7,300,926
1805	120,600,000	95,566,021	25,033,979			120,600,000	95,566,021	25,033,979
1806	129,410,000	101,536,963	27,873,037			129,410,000	101,536,963	27,873,037
1807	138,500,000	108,343,150	30,156,850			138,500,000	108,343,150	30,156,850
1808	56,990,000	22,430,960	34,559,040			56,990,000	22,430,960	34,559,040
1809	59,400,000	52,203,233	7,196,767			59,400,000	52,203,233	7,196,767
1810	85,400,000	66,757,970	18,642,030			85,400,000	66,757,970	18,642,030
1811	53,400,000	61,316,832	*7,916,832*			53,400,000	61,316,832	*7,916,832*
1812	77,030,000	38,527,236	38,502,764			77,030,000	38,527,236	38,502,764
1813	22,005,000	27,856,017	*5,851,017*			22,005,000	27,856,017	*5,851,017*
1814	12,965,000	6,927,441	6,037,559			12,965,000	6,927,441	6,037,559
1815	113,041,274	52,557,753	60,483,521			113,041,274	52,557,753	60,483,521
1816	147,103,000	81,920,052	65,182,948			147,103,000	81,920,052	65,182,948
1817	99,250,000	87,671,569	11,578,431			99,250,000	87,671,569	11,578,431
1818	121,750,000	93,281,133	28,468,867			121,750,000	93,281,133	28,468,867
1819	87,125,000	70,142,521	16,982,479			87,125,000	70,142,521	16,982,479
1820	74,450,000	69,691,669	4,758,331			74,450,000	69,691,669	4,758,331
1821	54,520,834	54,596,323	*75,489*	$8,064,890	$10,478,059	62,585,724	65,074,382	*2,488,658*
1822	79,871,695	61,350,101	18,521,594	3,369,846	10,810,180	83,241,541	72,160,281	11,081,260
1823	72,481,371	68,326,043	4,155,328	5,097,896	6,372,987	77,579,267	74,699,030	2,880,237
1824	72,169,172	68,972,105	3,197,067	8,378,970	7,014,552	80,548,142	75,986,657	4,561,485
1825	90,189,310	90,738,333	*549,023*	6,150,765	8,797,055	96,340,075	99,535,388	*3,195,313*
1826	78,093,511	72,890,789	5,202,722	6,880,966	4,704,563	84,974,477	77,595,352	7,379,125
1827	71,352,938	74,309,947	*2,977,009*	8,151,130	8,014,880	79,484,068	82,324,827	*2,840,759*
1828	81,020,083	64,021,210	16,998,873	7,489,741	8,243,476	88,509,824	72,264,686	16,245,138
1829	67,088,915	67,434,651	*345,736*	7,403,612	4,924,020	74,492,527	72,358,671	2,133,856
1830	62,720,956	71,670,735	*8,949,779*	8,155,964	2,178,773	70,876,920	73,849,508	*2,972,588*
1831	95,885,179	72,295,652	23,589,527	7,305,945	9,014,931	103,191,124	81,310,583	21,880,541
1832	95,121,762	81,520,903	13,601,159	5,907,504	5,656,340	101,029,266	87,176,943	13,852,323
1833	101,047,943	87,528,733	13,519,211	7,070,368	2,611,701	108,118,311	90,140,433	17,977,878
1834	108,609,700	102,260,215	6,349,485	17,911,632	2,076,758	126,521,332	104,336,973	22,184,359
1835	136,764,295	115,215,802	21,548,493	13,131,447	6,477,775	149,895,742	121,693,577	28,202,165
1836	176,579,154	124,338,704	52,240,450	13,400,881	4,324,336	189,980,035	128,663,040	61,316,995
1837	130,472,803	111,443,127	19,029,676	10,516,414	5,976,249	140,989,217	117,419,376	23,569,841
1838	95,970,288	104,978,570	*9,008,282*	17,747,116	3,508,046	113,717,404	108,486,616	5,230,788
1839	156,490,956	112,251,673	44,245,285	5,595,176	8,776,743	162,092,132	121,028,416	41,063,716
1840	98,258,706	123,668,932	*25,410,226*	8,882,813	8,417,014	107,141,519	132,085,946	*24,944,427*
1841	122,957,544	111,817,471	11,140,073	4,988,633	10,034,332	127,946,177	121,851,803	6,094,374
1842	96,075,071	99,877,995	*3,802,924*	4,087,016	4,813,539	100,162,087	104,691,534	*4,529,447*
1843	42,435,464	82,325,689	*40,392,225*	22,320,335	1,520,791	64,755,799	84,246,480	*19,592,681*
1844	102,694,606	105,745,832	*3,141,226*	5,830,429	5,454,214	108,525,035	111,200,046	*2,765,011*
1845	113,184,322	106,040,111	7,144,211	4,070,242	8,606,495	117,254,564	114,646,606	2,607,958
1846	117,914,065	106,583,248	8,330,817	3,777,732	3,905,268	121,691,797	113,488,516	8,203,281
1847	122,424,349	156,741,598	*34,317,249*	24,121,289	1,907,024	146,545,638	158,648,622	*12,102,984*
1848	148,638,644	138,190,515	10,448,129	6,360,284	15,841,616	154,998,928	154,032,131	966,797
1849	141,206,199	140,351,172	855,027	6,651,240	5,404,648	147,857,439	145,755,820	2,101,619
1850	173,509,526	144,375,726	29,133,800	4,628,792	7,522,994	178,138,318	151,898,720	26,239,598
1851	210,771,429	188,915,259	21,856,170	5,453,503	29,472,752	216,224,932	218,388,011	*2,163,079*
1852	207,440,398	166,984,231	40,456,167	5,505,044	42,674,135	212,945,442	209,658,366	3,287,076
1853	263,777,265	203,489,282	60,287,983	4,201,342	27,486,875	267,978,647	230,976,157	37,002,490
1854	297,803,794	237,043,764	60,760,030	6,758,587	41,281,504	304,562,381	278,325,268	26,237,113
1855	257,808,708	218,909,503	38,899,205	3,659,812	56,247,343	261,468,520	275,156,846	*13,688,326*
1856	310,432,310	281,219,423	29,212,887	4,207,632	45,745,485	314,639,942	326,954,908	*12,324,966*
1857	348,428,342	293,823,760	54,604,582	12,461,799	69,136,922	360,890,141	362,960,682	*2,070,541*
1858	263,338,654	272,011,274	*8,672,620*	19,274,496	52,633,147	282,613,150	324,644,421	*42,031,271*
1859	331,333,341	292,902,051	38,431,290	7,434,789	63,887,411	338,768,130	356,789,462	*18,021,332*
1860	353,616,119	333,576,057	20,040,062	8,550,135	66,546,239	362,166,254	400,122,296	*37,956,042*
1861	289,310,542	219,553,833	69,756,709	46,339,611	29,791,080	335,650,153	249,344,913	86,305,240
1862	189,356,677	190,670,501	*1,313,284*	16,415,052	36,887,640	205,771,729	227,558,141	*21,786,412*
1863	243,335,815	203,964,447	39,371,368	9,584,105	64,156,611	252,919,920	268,121,058	*15,201,138*
1864	316,447,283	158,537,988	157,609,295	13,115,612	105,396,541	329,562,895	264,234,529	65,328,366
1865	238,745,580	166,029,308	72,716,277	9,810,072	67,643,226	248,555,652	233,672,529	14,883,123
1866	434,812,066	348,859,522	85,952,544	10,700,092	86,044,071	445,512,158	434,903,593	10,608,565
1867	395,761,096	294,506,141	101,254,955	22,070,475	60,868,372	417,831,571	355,374,513	62,457,058
1868	357,436,440	281,952,899	75,483,541	14,188,368	98,784,102	371,624,808	375,737,001	*4,112,193*
1869	417,506,379	286,117,697	131,388,682	19,807,876	57,138,380	437,314,255	343,256,077	94,058,178
1870	435,958,408	392,771,768	43,186,640	26,419,179	58,155,666	462,377,587	450,927,434	11,450,153
1871	520,223,684	442,820,178	77,403,506	21,270,024	98,441,988	541,493,708	541,262,166	231,542
1872	626,595,077	444,177,586	182,417,491	13,743,689	79,877,534	640,338,766	524,055,120	116,283,646

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—CONTINUED.

FISCAL YEAR.	MERCHANDISE.			SPECIE.		MDSE. AND SPECIE COMBINED.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports (rom.) or exports (italics).	Imports, gold and silver.	Exports, gold and silver.	Total imports.	Total exports.	Excess of imports (roman) or exports (italics).
1873	$642,136,210	$522,479,922	$119,656,288	$21,480,937	$84,608,574	$663,617,147	$607,088,496	$56,528,651
1874	567,406,342	596,283,040	*18,876,698*	28,454,906	66,630,405	595,861,248	662,913,445	*57,052,197*
1875	533,005,436	513,442,711	19,562,725	20,900,717	92,132,142	553,906,153	605,574,853	*51,668,700*
1876	460,741,190	540,384,671	*79,643,481*	15,936,681	56,506,302	476,677,871	596,890,973	*120,213,102*
1877	451,323,120	602,475,220	*151,152,094*	40,774,414	56,162,237	492,097,540	658,637,457	*166,539,917*
1878	437,051,532	694,865,766	*257,814,234*	29,821,314	33,740,125	466,872,846	728,605,891	*261,733,045*
1879	445,777,775	710,439,441	*264,661,666*	20,296,000	24,997,441	466,073,775	735,436,882	*269,363,107*
1880	667,954,746	835,638,658	*167,683,912*	93,034,310	17,142,919	760,989,056	852,781,577	*91,792,521*
1881	642,664,628	902,377,346	*259,712,718*	110,575,497	19,406,847	753,240,125	921,784,193	*168,544,068*
1882	724,639,574	750,542,257	*25,902,683*	42,472,390	49,417,479	767,111,964	799,956,736	*32,847,772*
1883	723,180,914	823,339,402	*100,658,488*	28,489,391	31,820,333	751,670,305	855,659,735	*103,989,430*
1884	667,697,693	740,513,609	*72,815,916*	37,426,262	67,133,383	705,123,955	807,646,992	*102,523,037*
1885	577,527,329	742,189,755	*164,662,426*	43,242,323	42,231,525	620,769,652	784,421,280	*163,651,628*
1886	635,436,136	679,524,830	*44,088,694*	38,593,656	72,463,410	674,029,792	751,988,240	*77,958,448*
1887	692,319,768	716,183,211	*23,863,443*	60,170,792	35,995,691	752,490,560	752,180,902	309,658
1888	723,957,114	695,954,507	28,002,607	59,337,986	46,414,183	783,295,100	742,368,690	40,926,410
1889	745,131,652	742,401,375	2,730,277	28,963,073	96,641,533	774,094,725	839,042,908	*64,948,183*
1890	789,310,409	857,828,684	*68,518,275*	33,976,326	52,148,420	823,286,735	909,977,104	*86,690,369*
1891	844,916,196	884,480,810	*39,564,614*	36,259,447	108,953,642	881,175,643	993,434,452	*112,258,809*
1892	827,402,462	1,030,278,148	*202,875,686*	69,654,540	83,005,886	897,057,002	1,113,284,034	*216,227,032*
1893	866,400,922	847,665,194	18,735,728	44,367,633	149,418,163	910,768,555	997,083,357	*86,314,802*
1894	654,994,622	892,140,572	*237,145,950*	85,735,671	127,429,326	740,730,293	1,019,569,898	*278,839,605*
1895	731,969,965	807,538,165	*75,568,200*	56,595,939	113,763,767	788,565,904	921,301,932	*132,736,028*
1896	779,724,674	882,606,938	*102,882,264*	62,302,251	172,951,617	842,026,925	1,055,558,555	*213,531,630*
1897	764,730,412	1,050,993,556	*286,263,144*	115,548,007	102,308,218	880,278,419	1,153,301,774	*273,023,355*
1898	616,049,654	1,231,482,330	*615,432,676*	151,319,455	70,511,630	767,369,109	1,301,993,960	*534,624,851*
1899	697,148,489	1,227,023,302	*529,874,813*	119,629,659	93,841,141	816,778,148	1,320,864,443	*504,086,295*
1900	849,941,184	1,394,483,082	*544,541,898*	79,829,486	104,979,034	929,770,670	1,499,462,116	*569,691,446*
1901	823,172,165	1,487,764,991	*664,592,826*	102,437,708	117,470,357	925,609,873	1,605,235,348	*679,625,475*
1902	903,320,948	1,381,719,401	*478,398,453*	80,253,508	98,301,340	983,574,456	1,480,020,741	*496,436,285*
1903	1,025,719,237	1,420,141,679	*394,422,442*	69,145,518	91,340,854	1,094,864,755	1,520,482,533	*425,617,778*
1904	991,087,371	1,460,827,371	*469,739,900*	126,824,182	130,932,688	1,117,911,553	1,591,759,959	*473,848,406*
1905	1,117,513,071	1,518,561,666	*401,048,595*	81,133,826	141,442,836	1,198,646,897	1,660,004,502	*461,357,605*
1906	1,226,563,843	1,743,864,500	*517,300,657*	140,664,270	103,442,654	1,367,228,113	1,847,307,154	*520,079,041*
1907	1,434,421,425	1,880,853,078	*446,429,653*	157,456,873	108,138,249	1,591,878,298	1,988,989,327	*397,111,029*
1908	1,194,341,792	1,900,773,946	*666,431,554*	192,995,418	130,354,126	1,387,337,210	1,991,127,472	*603,790,662*
1909	1,311,920,224	1,663,011,104	*351,090,880*	87,958,799	147,214,610	1,399,879,023	1,810,225,714	*410,346,691*
1910	1,556,947,430	1,744,984,720	*188,037,290*	88,557,699	173,850,076	1,645,504,529	1,918,834,796	*273,330,267*
1911	1,527,226,105	2,049,320,199	*522,094,094*	119,544,262	87,259,611	1,646,770,367	2,136,579,810	*489,809,443*
1912	1,653,354,354	2,204,322,409	*550,967,475*	122,219,013	1,749,341,653	2,326,541,422	*577,199,769*
1913	1,812,978,234	2,465,884,149	*652,905,915*	110,462,541	149,376,933	1,923,440,775	2,615,261,082	*691,820,307*
1914	1,893,925,657	2,364,579,148	*470,653,491*	96,865,263	167,005,552	1,990,790,920	2,531,582,700	*540,791,780*

*Fiscal year ended Sept. 30 prior to 1843; since that date ended June 30.

NOTE—Merchandise and specie are combined in the columns at right of table for the purpose of showing the total inward and outward movement of values by years.

UNITED STATES LIFE SAVING SERVICE.

The life saving establishment of the United States at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, comprised 285 stations, of which 203 were on the Atlantic and gulf coasts, 62 on the coasts of the great lakes, 19 on the Pacific coast and 1 on the Ohio river. The total number of men in the service was about 800, of whom 290 were keepers of stations and refuges, 490 surfmen and the remainder superintendents and their assistants. Statistics of the service for the year ended June 30, 1913, and from Nov. 1, 1871, when the service was established, to June 30, 1913, follow:

1913.	Atlantic, gulf coasts.	Lake coasts.	Pacific coast.	Total 1913.	Total 1871-1913.
Vessels involved	1,029	514	200	1,743	26,184
Vessels totally lost	42	13	14	69	.....
Persons on board	5,106	2,894	1,041	9,041	168,952
Lives lost	14	12	61	87	1,417
Persons succored	346	35	56	437	27,791
Days' succor given	654	42	60	756	58,425
Value of vessels	$5,980,330	$5,193,490	$1,906,560	$13,080,380	$244,441,225
Value of cargoes	1,400,745	741,275	400,750	2,542,770	89,451,999
Property involved	7,381,075	5,934,765	2,307,310	15,623,150	333,893,224
Property saved	6,679,810	5,726,425	1,453,765	13,860,000	270,088,037
Property lost	701,265	208,340	853,545	1,763,150	63,805,187

DEATH OF SHELBY M. CULLOM.

Shelby M. Cullom, prominent in Illinois and national affairs for more than half a century, died in his residence in Washington, D. C., Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1914, at the age of 84. He was a native of Kentucky, but came with his parents to Illinois in 1830. In his youth he was a friend and faithful political adherent of Abraham Lincoln and the last work of his old age was in connection with the plans for the great Lincoln memorial in Washington, D. C. He was the last survivor of the funeral party that accompanied the body of the martyred president to Springfield, Ill. Mr. Cullom served in the Illinois legislature, part of the time as speaker, and was governor of the state from 1876 to 1883, when he resigned to enter the United States senate, in which he remained until 1913. He first came to Washington as a member of the house of representatives in 1865, a few weeks before the assassination of Lincoln.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Following are the existing tariff rates placed by the Underwood-Simmons act of 1913 on articles in common use or of extensive importation. A list of the principal articles on the free list is appended. Amounts given in dollars and cents are specific and the percentages are ad valorem duties. The abbreviation "n. s. p." means "not specially provided for."

DUTIABLE LIST.

SCHEDULE A—CHEMICALS, OILS AND PAINTS.

Acids: Boracic, ¾c lb.; citric, 5c lb.; formic, 1½c lb.; gallic, 6c lb.; lactic and oxalic, 1½c lb.; pyrogallic, 12c lb.; salicylic, 2½c lb.; tannic, 5c lb.; tartaric, 3½c lb.; acids n. s. p., 15%.
Albumen, dried egg, 3c lb.
Alkalies and compounds of, n. s. p., 15%.
Alumina and compounds, n. e. s., 15%.
Ammonia, carbonate and muriate, ¾c lb.; liquid anhydrous, 2½c lb.; ammoniacal gas liquor, 10%.
Argols, crude, and calcium tartrate, crude, 5%; with more than 90 per cent of potassium bitartrate, cream of tartar, Rochelle salts, 2½c lb.
Balsams, natural and crude, 10%; advanced in value, 15%.
Barium, chloride of, ¼c lb.; dioxide of, 1½c lb.; carbonate of, precipitated, 15%.
Blacking, all kinds, 15%.
Bleaching powder, chloride of lime, 1-10c lb.
Caffein, $1 lb.; compounds of, 25%.
Calomel, corrosive sublimate, 15%.
Chalk, manufactured, 25%.
Chemical and medicinal compounds, 10c lb. and 20% to 40c lb. and 20%.
Chemical and medicinal compounds in individual packages of 2½ lbs. or less, 20% to 25%.
Chloroform, 2c lb.
Coal tar dyes, n. s. p., 30%.
Coal tar products, not dyes, n. s. p., 5% to 15%.
Cobalt, oxide of, 10c lb.
Collodion, 15%; compounds, 25% to 40%.
Drugs, natural materials for, advanced in value, 10%.
Ergot, 10c lb.
Ethers, 4c to 5c lb.; ethers n. s. p., 20%.
Extracts for dyeing, ⅝c lb.
Formaldehyde, 1c lb.
Fusel oil, ¼c lb.
Gelatin, glue and glue size, 1c lb.; valued at above 10c lb., 15% to 25%.
Glycerin, crude, 1c lb.; refined, 2c lb.
Gums, crude, n. s. p., $1 lb.; arabic, ½c lb.; camphor, crude, 1c lb.; camphor, refined, 5c lb.
Ink and ink powders, 15%.
Iodoform, 15c lb.
Leaves and roots, ¼c to 10c lb.
Licorice, extracts of, 1c lb.
Lime, citrate of, 1c lb.
Magnesia, 1-10c to 3½c lb.
Menthol, 50c lb.
Oils, fish, n. s. p., 3c gal.; whale, 5c gal.; sperm, 8c gal.; oils and greases, n. s. p., 15%
Oils, expressed, castor, 12c gal.; flaxseed and linseed, 10c gal.; olive, 20c to 30c gal.; other expressed oils, n. s. p., 15%.
Oils, distilled and essential, 10% to 20% or 6c to 25c lb.
Opium, crude, $3 to $6 lb.; derivatives of, $2 to $3 oz.
Perfumery, cosmetics, dentifrices, if with alcohol, 40c lb. and 60%; without alcohol, 60%; perfumes, n. s. p., 20%.
Plasters, curative, 15%.
Pigments, 5% to 25%; lead, 25%; zinc oxide, 10% to 15%; varnishes, 10%; enamel paints, n. s. p., 20%.
Potash, bicarbonate and chloride of, ½c lb.; chromate or bichromate of, 1c lb.; saltpeter, refined, $7 ton.
Soaps, perfumed, toilet, 30%; medicinal, 20%; castile and unperfumed, 10%; other, n. s. p., 10%.
Soda, benzoate of, 5c lb.; alkalies and sulphites of, ¼c lb.; sal soda, ⅛c lb.
Sponges, 10%; bleached, 15%.
Talcum, 15%.
Vanillin, 10c oz.; vanilla beans, 30c lb.

SCHEDULE B—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE.

Brick, 10%; glazed, decorated, 15%.
Cement, 10%.
Tiles, 1½c to 5c sq. ft.; 20% to 30%.
Lime, 5%.
Gypsum, 10%.
Pumice stone, unmanufactured, 5%; manufactured, ¼c lb. or 25%.
Clays or earths, unmanufactured, n. s. p., 50c ton; manufactured, $1 to $1.50 ton.
Mica, unmanufactured, 4c lb. to 25%; manufactured, 30%.
Earthenware, common, not ornamented, 15%; ornamented, 20% to 30%.
Earthenware of nonvitrified absorbent body, 35% to 40%.
China and porcelain wares, 50% to 55%.
Gas retorts, 10%.
Glass bottles, 30% to 45%.
Glass, window, ⅞c to 2c lb.; cylinder and crown, 3c to 10c sq. ft.; cast plate, 6c to 12c sq. ft. and 4% additional if ground, frosted, etc.
Spectacles, 35%.
Lenses, 25%.
Opera glasses, optical instruments, n. s. p., 35%.
Telescopes, microscopes, photographic lenses, 25%.
Mirrors, stained glass windows, manufactures of glass, n. s. p., 30%.
Marble, breccia, onyx, rough, 50c cu. ft.; dressed, 75c cu. ft.; paving tiles of, 6c to 10c superficial ft.; mosaic cubes, 20% to 35%.
Marble, breccia, onyx, alabaster, jet, manufactured into monuments, vases, etc., 45%.
Stone, building, manufactured, 25%; unmanufactured, 3c cu. ft.
Grindstones, $1.50 ton.
Slates, n. s. p., 10%.

SCHEDULE C—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Chrome metal and other alloys used in manufacture of steel, n. s. p., 15%.
Bar and other rolled or hammered iron, n. s. p., 5%.
Beams, girders and other structural iron and steel, 10%.
Boiler or other plate of iron and steel, n. s. p., 12%.
Iron and steel anchors, 12%; antifriction balls, 35%.
Hoop, band or scroll iron or steel, n. s. p.; barrel hoops of iron and steel, 10%.
Railway fishplates and splice bars, 10%.
Iron or steel sheets with other metals imposed thereon, tin plates, terne plates, 15%.
Steel bars, mill shafting, castings, not containing alloys, 15%.
Rivet, screw, fence, nail and other iron or steel wire rods, 10%.
Round iron or steel wire, 15%; wire rope, 30%.
Anvils, 15%.
Automobiles valued at $2,000 or more, 45%; under $2,000, 30%; parts, 30%.
Bicycles, motorcycles, and parts, 25%.
Axles of iron and steel, 10%.
Blacksmiths' hammers and other tools of iron and steel, 10%.
Nuts and washers, 5% to 30%.
Cast iron pipe, 10%.
Chains, n. s. p., 20%; sprocket and machine, 25%.
Iron and steel tubing, n. s. p., 20%.
Knives, razors, etc., with folding blades, 35% to 55%.
Knives, table, etc., with fixed blades, and without handles, 25%; with handles, 30%.
Files and rasps, 25%.
Muskets and rifles, muzzle loading, 15%; breech-loading guns, 35%.
Needles, 20%.
Fishhooks and fishing tackle, except lines and nets, 30%.
Steel plates for engraving, stereotype plates, electrotype plates, 15%; lithographic plates of stone, 25%.
Saws, 12%.
Screws, 25%.
Umbrella ribs, 35%.
Wheels, railway, 20%.
Aluminum, crude, 2c lb.; in plates, bars, rods, 3½c lb.

Antimony, 10% to 25%.
Argentine, German silver, unmanufactured, 15%.
Bronze, 25%.
Copper, 5%.
Gold leaf, 35%.
Silver leaf, 30%.
Tinsel wire, 6% to 40%.
Buckles, metal, 15%.
Lead-bearing ores, ¾c lb. on lead therein.
Lead dross, bullion, in pigs and bars, 25% on lead therein.
Metallic mineral substances n. s. p., 10%.
Nickel, 10%; in sheets or strips, 20%.
Pens, metallic, n. s. p., 8c gross.
Penholders, gold pens, combination penholders, 25%.
Pins, metal, not jewelry, 20%.
Type and type metal, 15%.
Watches and clocks, 30%.
Zinc-bearing ores, 10% on zinc therein; in blocks, pigs or sheets, 15%.
Steam engines, locomotives, printing presses, machine tools, 15%; lace-making machines, 25%.
Articles of gold, silver and platinum, n. s. p., 50%; of iron, steel, lead, copper, brass, nickel, pewter, zinc or aluminum, n. s. p., 20%.

SCHEDULE D—WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Brier, ivy or laurel root, unmanufactured, 10%.
Cedar, lignum-vitæ, ebony, box, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, in boards and planks, 10%; veneers of wood, 15%.
Paving posts, railroad ties, telegraph poles, 10%.
Casks, barrels, packing boxes, 15%.
Boxes for fruit, 15%.
Chair cane or reeds, 10%; manufactures of osier or willow, 25%.
Toothpicks, 25%.
Blinds, screens of wood, bamboo, 20%; if dyed or ornamented, 25%.
Furniture of wood, manufactures of wood, n. s. p., 15%.

SCHEDULE E—SUGAR, MOLASSES, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Sugars, sirups and concentrated molasses testing not above 75 degrees, 71-100c lb.; for every additional degree, 26-1000c lb.; molasses not above 40 degrees, 15%; testing above 40 degrees, 2¼c to 4½c gal. (Old duties prevail until March 1, 1914, and after May 1, 1916, sugar and molasses will be free.)
Maple sugar and sirup, 3c lb.; glucose or grape sugar, 1¼c lb.; sugar cane in natural state, 15%; after May 1, 1916, these articles will be free.
Saccharin, 65c lb.
Sugar candy and confectionery, n. s. p., valued at 15c lb. or less, 2c lb.; valued at more than 15c lb., 25%.

SCHEDULE F—TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Wrapper tobacco, leaf tobacco, unstemmed, $1.85 lb.; stemmed, $2.50 lb.
All other tobacco n. s. p., 55c lb.; scrap tobacco, 35c lb.
Snuff, 55c lb.
Cigars and cigarettes, $4.50 lb. and 25%.

SCHEDULE G—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.

Horses and mules, 10%.
Live animals n. s. p., 10%.
Barley, 15c bu.; barley malt, 25c bu.; pearled or hulled, 1c lb.
Macaroni, vermicelli, 1c lb.
Oats, 6c lb.; oatmeal, 30c 100 lbs.
Rice, cleaned, 1c lb.; uncleaned, ⅝c lb.
Biscuits and cakes containing confectionery or nuts, 25%.
Butter and butter substitutes, 2½c lb.
Cheese, 20%.
Beans and lentils n. s. p., 25c bu.
Beets, 5%.
Beans, peas, in tins, jars, etc., 1c lb.
Vegetables, prepared, 25%; in natural state, n. s. p., 15%.
Pickles n. s. p., 25%.
Cider, 2c gal.
Eggs, preserved, 2c lb.; dried, 10c lb.
Hay, $2 ton.
Honey, 10c gal.
Hops, 16c lb.
Garlic, 1c lb.
Onions, 20c bu.
Peas, green or dried, in bulk, 10c bu.; split peas, 20c bu.; peas in packages, ⅜c lb.
Orchids, palms, azalea indica, cut flowers, 25%; other flowers, $1 to $10 per 1,000.
Fruit plants, $1 per 1,000; rose plants, 4c each; nursery and greenhouse stock, n. s. p., 15%.
Seeds: Castor, 15c bu.; oil seeds, n. s. p., 20c bu.; poppy, 15c lb.; canary seed, ½c lb.; caraway, 1c lb.; anise, 2c lb.; carrot, parsley, parsnip, radish, turnip, rutabaga, 3c lb.; other seeds, 5c to 6c lb.
Straw, 50c ton.
Fish packed in oil, 25%; in tin packages, 15%.
Apples, peaches, quinces, cherries, plums and pears, 10c bu.; berries, edible, in natural condition, ½c qt.; cranberries, 10%; dried or prepared fruits, n. s. p., 1c lb.
Figs, 2c lb.; plums, prunes, 1c lb.; raisins, 2c lb.; dates, 1c lb.; currants, 1½c lb.; olives, 15c gal.
Grapes in barrels, 25c cu. ft.
Lemons, limes, oranges in packages of 1¼ cu. ft. or less, 18c per package; in larger packages up to 5 cu. ft., 35c to 70c per package; in packages exceeding 5 cu. ft. or in bulk, ½c lb.
Pineapples in packages, 6c cu. ft. of package; in bulk, $5 per 1,000.
Almonds, not shelled, 3c lb.; shelled, 4c lb.
Filberts, walnuts, not shelled, 2c lb.; shelled, 4c lb.
Peanuts, unshelled, ⅜c lb.; shelled, ¾c lb.
Nuts, n. s. p., 1c lb.
Venison, game, 1½c lb.; game birds, dressed, 30%.
Poultry, live, 1c lb.; dead, 2c lb.
Chicory root, unground, 1c lb.; ground, 2c lb.
Chocolate and cocoa, unsweetened, n. s. p., 8%; sweetened, n. s. p., valued at 20c lb. or less, 2c lb.; at more than 20c lb., 25%.
Cocoa butter, 3½c lb.
Dandelion root, substitutes for coffee, 2c lb.
Starch, potato, 1c lb.; other starch, ½c lb.
Spices, unground, 1c to 18c lb.; ground, 20% additional.
Vinegar, 4c gal.

SCHEDULE H—SPIRITS, WINES AND OTHER BEVERAGES.

Brandy and other distilled spirits, $2.60 proof gal.
Cordials, liqueurs, bitters, etc., containing spirits, $2.60 proof gal.
Bay rum, $1.75 gal.
Champagne in bottles of more than 1 pint to 1 quart, $9.60 doz.; of more than ½ pint to 1 pint, $4.80 doz.; ½ pint or less, $2.40 doz.; more than 1 quart, in addition to $9.60 doz. bottles, on excess quantity above 1 quart at rate of $3 gal.
Still wines, 45c to 60c gal. or $1.85 per case.
Ale, porter, stout, beer, in bottles or jugs, 45c gal.; not in bottles or jugs, 23c gal.
Malt extract, fluid, in casks, 23c gal.; in bottles or jugs, 45c gal.; solid, 45%.
Fruit juices, 70c to 80c gal. and in addition $2.07 proof gal. on alcohol.
Ginger ale or beer, lemonade, soda water, containing no alcohol, 12c to 28c doz. bottles, according to size.
Mineral waters, 10c to 20c doz. bottles, according to size; in bottles of more than 1 quart, 18c gal.; in bulk, 8c gal.

SCHEDULE I—COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Cotton thread, yarn, warps, not combed, bleached, dyed, mercerized or colored, 5% to 27½%, according to number.
Spool thread of cotton, crochet, darning and embroidery cottons, 15%.
Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, printed, figured or mercerized, 7½% to 30%, according to number.
Cloth of cotton and silk, 30%; waterproof cloth of cotton, 25%.
Cotton handkerchiefs, not hemmed, n. s. p., 25%; hemmed, 30%.
Cotton clothing, ready made, 30%.
Plushes, velvets, chiefly of cotton, 40%.
Curtains and other articles of cotton chenille, 35%.

Stockings, hose, of cotton, made on knitting machines, n. s. p., 20%.
Stockings, hose, of cotton, made on machines or knit by hand, valued at not more than 70c per doz. pair, 30%; valued at more than 70c and not more than $1.20, 40%; valued at more than $1.20, 50%.
Cotton gloves, 35%.
Cotton underwear, 30%.
Cotton bandings, belts, cords, suspenders, 25%.
Cotton table damask, 25%.
Cotton towels, quilts, blankets, 25%.
Cotton lace window curtains, 35% to 45%.
Cotton cloth, n. s. p., 30%.

SCHEDULE J—FLAX, HEMP AND JUTE AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Single yarns of jute, 15% to 20%.
Cables of istle, manila, etc., 1c lb.
Threads of flax, hemp or ramie, 20% to 25%.
Single yarns of flax, hemp or ramie, 10% to 20%.
Gill nettings, nets and seines of flax, hemp or ramie, 25%.
Floor mattings of straw, 2½c sq. yd.
Carpets, mats, rugs of flax, hemp, jute, 30%.
Tapes of flax, 20%.
Linoleum, 20% to 35%.
Linen shirt collars and cuffs, 30%.
Wearing apparel of flax, hemp or ramie, 40%.
Articles of flax, hemp or ramie, n. s. p., 40%.
Handkerchiefs of flax, hemp or ramie, 35% to 40%.
Plain woven fabrics of flax, hemp or ramie, n. s. p., 30%.
Istle or tampico, dressed, dyed and combed, 20%.

SCHEDULE K—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Combed wool or tops advanced beyond scoured condition, n. s. p., 8%.
Yarns of wool, 18%.
Woolen cloth, 35%; cloth of cattle or horse hair, 25%; plushes, velvets, etc., of wool, 40%; stockings, hose, made on knitting machines, all wool, 20%; stockings, selvaged, fashioned or shaped by machine or by hand, valued at not more than $1.20 per doz. pairs, 30%; valued at more than $1.20, 40%.
Blankets and flannels of wool, 25% to 30%.
Women's and children's dress goods of wool, n. s. p., 35%.
Clothing, ready made, including shawls, of wool, 35%.
Webbings, suspenders, beltings, cords, etc., of wool, 35%.
Aubusson, Axminster, moquette and chenille carpets, 35%.
Saxony, Wilton and Tournay velvet carpets, 30%.
Brussels carpets, 25%.
Tapestry Brussels carpets, 20%.
Treble ingrain, three-ply carpets, 20%.
Carpets and rugs woven whole for rooms, 50%.
Hair of Angora goat, alpaca, 15%; tops of, 20%; yarns of, 25%; cloth of, 40%; plushes and velvets of, 45%.

SCHEDULE L—SILKS AND SILK GOODS.

Carded or combed silk, 20c lb.
Spun silk or schappe silk yarn, 35%.
Velvets, plushes, chenilles of silk, 50%.
Silk handkerchiefs and mufflers, 40% to 50%.
Ribbons, etc., of silk, 45%.
Clothing of silk, 50%.
Woven fabrics of silk, n. s. p., 45%.
Artificial or imitation silk fabrics and articles, 35% to 60%.

SCHEDULE M—PAPERS AND BOOKS.

Sheathing paper, roofing felt, paper-box board, 5%.
Printing paper, japan paper, suitable for books and newspapers but not for covers or bindings, n. s. p., valued above 2½c lb., 12%; in the case of imports from countries charging an export duty or export license fee on printing paper or wood pulp an additional duty equal to the highest export duty or export charge shall be imposed.
Copying paper, tissue paper, filtering paper, 30%.
Paper with surface coated in any way, 25% to 40%.
Lithographed pictures, cards, booklets, 15c to 60c lb.
Writing paper, 25%.
Paper envelopes, 15%.
Books of all kinds, bound or unbound, including blank books, engravings, photographs, etchings, maps, charts, music in books or sheets, 15%.
Albums, 25%.
Playing cards, 60%.
Postcards, not including American views, printed except by lithographic process, 25%.

SCHEDULE N—SUNDRIES.

Beads, 35%.
Braids, ramie hat, 40%.
Braids of straw, grass, willow, etc., suitable for ornamenting hats, not trimmed, 15% to 25%; trimmed, 40%.
Brooms, 15%; brushes and feather dusters, 35%.
Bristles, sorted, 7c lb.
Buttons, 15% to 40%.
Cork and articles of, 12c to 15c lb.; cork paper, 35%; manufactures of cork, n. s. p., 30%.
Dice, dominoes, chessmen, billiard balls, etc., of ivory, bone or other materials, 50%.
Dolls, marbles and toys not of china, porcelain, earthen or stone ware, 35%.
Emery, 1c lb.; emery wheels, 20%.
Firecrackers, 6c lb.; fireworks, 10c lb.
Matches, 3c per gross of 144 boxes; not in boxes, ⅝c per 1,000 matches; wax matches, tapers, 25%; white phosphorus matches not admitted.
Percussion caps, cartridges, 15%; blasting caps, $1 per 1,000; mining fuses, 15%.
Feathers, crude, 20%; dressed, 40%; suitable for millinery, 60%; importation of aigrettes, egret plumes, osprey plumes or feathers, heads, wings, tails and skins of wild birds, except for scientific purposes, forbidden.
Furs dressed on the skin, 30%; manufactures of furs, 40%.
Fans, except common palm leaf, 50%.
Gun wads, 10%.
Hair, human, raw, 10%; drawn, 20%; manufactures of, n. s. p., 35%.
Hair for mattresses, 10%.
Hair cloth or crinoline, 6c sq. yd.; hats of fur, 45%.
Jewelry, valued at above 20c per doz. pieces, 60%.
Diamonds and precious stones in the rough, not set, 10%; cut but not set, 20%.
Laces, n. s. p., 60%.
Chamois skins, 15%.
Leather, manufactures of, 30%.
Gloves, leather, $1 to $2.50 doz. pairs.
Manufactures of amber, asbestos or wax, 10% to 20%.
Manufactures of india rubber, 15%; of palm leaf, 15%; of bone and horn, 20%; of grass straw and weeds, 25%; combs of horn, 25%.
Ivory tusks in natural state, 20%; manufactures of ivory, 35%; manufactures of shell, 25%.
Matting of cocoa fiber or rattan, 5c sq. ft.
Moss and sea grass, manufactured or dyed, 10%.
Musical instruments and parts of, 35%.
Phonographs, graphophones, 25%.
Works of art, n. s. p., 15%.
Pencils of wood, lead pencils, 36c gross; slate pencils, 25%.
Pencil leads, 10%.
Photographic cameras and dry plates, n. s. p., 15%; moving picture film, exposed but not developed, 2c ft.; exposed and developed, 3c ft.; film subject to censorship.
Clay pipes, 25%; other pipes and all smokers' articles, 50%; meerschaum, 20%.
Hatters' plush, 10%.
Umbrellas, 35%; sticks for umbrellas, walking canes, 30%.

ON THE FREE LIST.

Acids: Acetic, carbolic, muriatic, nitric, phosphoric, sulphuric.
Agricultural implements.
Alcohol, methyl or wood.
Alizarin.
Ammonia, sulphate, perchlorate, nitrate of.
Antimony ore.
Animals, pure bred, for breeding.
Antitoxins, vaccine virus, serums.
Arsenic.
Art works—See works of art.
Asbestos, unmanufactured.
Asphaltum and limestone rock asphalt.

Bagging for cotton.
Balm of Gilead.
Barks (quinine).
Beeswax.
Bibles.
Binding twine.
Bismuth.
Bitumen.
Bolting cloths for milling purposes only.
Bones, crude.
Books, printed more than twenty years.
Books in foreign languages.
Books for blind.
Boots and shoes, leather.
Borax.
Brass for remanufacture.
Bristles, crude.
Broom corn.
Buckwheat and buckwheat flour.
Bullion, gold or silver.
Cash registers.
Castor or castoreum.
Cement.
Chalk, crude.
Charcoal.
Charts, printed more than twenty years.
Chromate of iron.
Coal, coal tar.
Cobalt.
Cochineal.
Coffee.
Coins.
Coke.
Copper ore.
Coral, unmanufactured.
Cork wood or bark, unmanufactured.
Corn or maize, corn meal.
Cotton and cotton waste or flocks.
Curling stones.
Cream separators.
Curry and curry powder.
Dandelion roots, unground.
Dragon's blood.
Drugs, crude materials for and nonalcoholic, uncompounded, n. s. p.
Eggs.
Emery ore and corundum.
Engravings and etchings more than twenty years old.
Fans, palm leaf.
Fish, fresh water; fish, n. s. p.
Flax straw.
Flint, flint stones, unground.
Fossils.
Fruits or berries, green, ripe or dried, n. s. p.
Fulminates.
Furs, undressed.
Gloves, leather, of horsehide, pigskins and cattle hides, except calfskin.
Grasses and fibers, unmanufactured, n. s. p.
Grease for soap making, n. s. p.
Guano, manures.
Gunpowder for mining, blasting and artillery purposes.
Gutta percha, crude.
Hair of animals, unmanufactured, n. s. p.
Hemp.
Hide cuttings, raw.
Hide rope.
Hides of cattle.
Hones and whetstones.
Hoop iron or steel, for baling cotton.
Ice.
India rubber, crude.
Indigo, indigo dyes.
Iodine, crude.
Ipecac.
Iron ore, pig iron, spiegeleisen, wrought iron, ferro manganese; iron in slabs, blooms, n. s. p.
Jalap.
Jet, unmanufactured.
Lard.
Leather, n. s. p.
Lemon juice.
Linotype machines.
Lithographic prints more than twenty years old.
Lithographic stones.
Manuscripts.
Maps more than twenty years old.
Meats: Fresh beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pork; bacon and hams; meats of all kinds, n. s. p.
Medals.
Milk and cream.
Mineral salts from evaporation.
Minerals, crude, n. s. p.
Miners' rescue appliances.
Models of inventions.
Music more than twenty years old.
Nails, cut, of iron or steel, hobnails, all nails n. s. p.
Needles.
Newspapers and periodicals.
Nuts: Marrons, cocoanuts, palm nuts, not prepared.
Oakum.
Oil cake.
Oils: Cocoanut, cod, cod liver, cottonseed, croton, palm, nut; petroleum, crude or refined; kerosene, benzine, naphtha, gasoline, paraffin; fish oils of American fisheries.
Oleo stearin.
Ores of gold, silver, nickel, platinum.
Paper stock, crude, for paper making.
Photographs, printed more than twenty years.
Printing paper for books and newspapers, n. s. p., valued at not above 2½c lb.
Parchment and vellum.
Paris green.
Phosphates, crude.
Phosphorus.
Photographic and moving picture films, not exposed or developed.
Platinum, unmanufactured.
Plumbago.
Potatoes.
Quinia, sulphate of.
Radium and salts of.
Railway bars of iron or steel, T rails and punched iron or flat steel rails.
Rags, n. s. p.
Rye and rye flour.
Sago, crude, and sago flour.
Salt.
Seeds: Cauliflower, celery, cotton, mustard, sorghum, sugar beet; bulbs and bulbous roots, not edible; all flower and grass seeds.
Sewing machines.
Shoes and boots, leather.
Shrimps, lobsters.
Silk cocoons.
Silk, raw, in skeins but not advanced in manufacture.
Silkworm eggs.
Skins of hares, rabbits, dogs, goats and sheep, undressed.
Skins of all kinds n. s. p.
Soda.
Spikes, cut.
Stamps.
Statuary for use as models.
Steel ingots.
Stone and sand.
Sugar, after May 1, 1916.
Sulphur.
Swine.
Tallow.
Tanning materials, not containing alcohol.
Tapioca, tapioca flour.
Tar and pitch of wood.
Tea, n. e. s.; tea plants.
Teeth, natural.
Textbooks.
Tin ore, tin in bars, blocks or pigs.
Tobacco stems.
Tungsten-bearing ores.
Typewriters.
Uranium.
Wax, vegetable or mineral.
Wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles and similar personal effects, not for sale or for other persons than the owners. In the case of residents of the United States returning from abroad all wearing apparel, personal and household effects taken by them out of the United States to foreign countries shall be admitted free of duty, without regard to their value, upon their identity being established under appropriate rules and regulations to be prescribed by the secre-

tary of the treasury. Up to but not exceeding $100 in value of articles acquired abroad by such residents of the United States for personal or household use or as souvenirs or curios, but not bought on commission or intended for sale, shall be admitted free of duty.
Whalebone, unmanufactured.
Wheat and wheat flour except when imported from a country imposing a duty on wheat and wheat flour exported from the United States.
Wire for fencing or baling purposes.
Wood: Logs, timber, pulp woods, kindling wood, firewood, hop poles, hoop poles, fence posts, hubs for wheels, posts, sawed boards, laths, pickets, palings, staves, shingles, ship timber, broom handles.
Woods: Cedar, lignum vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood and other cabinet woods in the log, rough or hewn only; red cedar timber, hewn, sided, squared or round; sticks of partridge hair wood, pimento, orange, myrtle and other woods n. e. s., in the rough.
Wood pulp, mechanically ground, chemical and rag pulp.
Wool of the sheep, hair of the camel and other like animals.
Wool waste.
Works of art: Original paintings, drawings, artists' proof etchings unbound, engravings unbound, printed by hand, original sculptures; works of art imported for exhibition purposes or for presentation to a public institution.
Works of art (except rugs and carpets) which shall have been produced more than 100 years prior to the date of importation.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

TRADE AGREEMENTS.

For the purpose of readjusting the present duties on importations into the United States and at the same time to encourage the export trade of this country, the president of the United States is authorized and empowered to negotiate trade agreements with foreign nations wherein mutual concessions are made looking toward freer trade relations and further reciprocal expansion of trade and commerce: Provided, however, That said trade agreements before becoming operative shall be submitted to the congress of the United States for ratification or rejection.

MARKING AND BRANDING.

All articles of foreign manufacture or production which are capable of being marked, stamped, branded or labeled, without injury, shall be marked, stamped, branded or labeled in legible English words, in a conspicuous place that shall not be covered or obscured by any subsequent attachments or arrangements, so as to indicate the country of origin. All packages containing imported articles shall be marked, stamped, branded or labeled so as to indicate legibly and plainly in English words the country of origin and the quantity of their contents.

DISCRIMINATING DUTIES.

A discriminating duty of 10 per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by law, shall be levied, collected and paid on all goods, wares or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, or which, being the production or manufacture of any foreign country not contiguous to the United States, shall come into the United States from such contiguous country; but this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States entitled at the time of such importation by treaty or convention or act of congress to be entered in the ports of the United States on payment of the same duties as shall then be payable on goods, wares and merchandise imported in vessels of the United States, nor to such foreign products or manufactures as shall be imported from such contiguous countries in the usual course of strictly retail trade.

No goods, wares or merchandise, unless in cases provided for by treaty, shall be imported into the United States from any foreign port or place, except in vessels of the United States, or in such foreign vessels as truly and wholly belong to the citizens or subjects of that country of which the goods are the growth, production or manufacture, or from which such goods, wares or merchandise can only be, or most usually are, first shipped for transportation. All goods, wares or merchandise imported contrary to this section, and the vessel wherein the same shall be imported, shall be forfeited to the United States.

The preceding subsection shall not apply to vessels or goods, wares or merchandise imported in vessels of a foreign nation which does not maintain a similar regulation against vessels of the United States.

DISCOUNT FOR AMERICAN SHIPS.

A discount of 5 per centum on all duties imposed by this act shall be allowed on such goods, wares and merchandise as shall be imported in vessels admitted to registration under the laws of the United States: Provided, That nothing in this subsection shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of any treaty concluded between the United States and any foreign nation.

SYNOPSIS OF TARIFF LEGISLATION SINCE 1884.

Morrison Bills—First bill presented to 48th congress during Chester A. Arthur's administration; proposed a horizontal reduction of 20 per cent with free iron ore, coal and lumber; defeated in house April 15, 1884, by vote of 159 to 155; house heavily democratic and senate republican. Second bill presented to 49th congress during Grover Cleveland's first administration; similar to first bill, proposing free wool, salt and lumber; defeated in house June 17, 1886, by a vote of 157 to 140; house democratic, senate republican.

Mills Bill—Presented to 50th congress during Cleveland's first administration; provided for free lumber and wool, reduction on pig iron and abolition of specific duties on cotton; passed by house July 21, 1888, by vote of 162 to 149, but failed in senate; house democratic, senate republican.

McKinley Bill—Passed by 51st congress during Benjamin Harrison's administration; became law Oct. 6, 1890; high protective measure, though remitting duties on sugar and providing for reciprocity treaties; both houses of congress republican.

Wilson Bill—Passed by 53d congress during Cleveland's second administration; became law Aug. 17, 1894, without the president's signature; both houses democratic; measure reduced duties in some cases and made additions to free list, notably wool.

Dingley Bill—Passed by 54th congress during McKinley's administration; approved July 24, 1897; passed by house 205 yeas to 122 nays, 27 members not voting; passed by senate 38 yeas to 28 nays, 23 not voting; house contained 206 republicans and 134 democrats and senate 46 republicans and 34 democrats; measure raised rates to produce more revenue, but was similar in many respects to the McKinley act.

Payne-Aldrich Bill—Passed at extra session of 61st congress in first year of President William H. Taft's administration; approved Aug. 5, 1909; passed the house by a vote of 217 to 161 and the senate by a vote of 45 to 34. The conference vote in the house was 195 yeas to 183 nays, twenty republicans voting in the negative and two democrats in the affirmative. In the senate the vote on the final conference report was 47 to 31, seven republicans voting against it. In general the revision of the Dingley act was in the direction of lower duties, but there were some increases.

Underwood-Simmons Bill—Passed by 63d congress at extra session called immediately after President Wilson's inauguration in 1913; house and senate democratic. The bill made many reductions in the tariff duties as fixed by the Payne-Aldrich law and placed numerous articles on the free list. It also contained a section establishing a tax on incomes.

BAGGAGE EXAMINATION IN CUSTOM HOUSES.

From "Notice to Passengers" issued by the secretary of the United States treasury.

Paragraph 642, appearing in the free list of the present tariff act, reads as follows:

"Wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects of persons arriving in the United States; but this exemption shall include only such articles as were actually owned by them and in their possession abroad at the time of or prior to their departure from a foreign country, and as are necessary and appropriate for the wear and use of such persons and are intended for such wear and use, and shall not be held to apply to merchandise or articles intended for other persons or for sale: Provided, That in case of residents of the United States returning from abroad all wearing apparel, personal and household effects taken by them out of the United States to foreign countries shall be admitted free of duty, without regard to their value, upon their identity being established under appropriate rules and regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury: Provided further, That up to but not exceeding $100 in value of articles acquired abroad by such residents of the United States for personal or household use or as souvenirs or curios, but not bought on commission or intended for sale, shall be admitted free of duty."

BAGGAGE DECLARATIONS.

The law requires that every person entering the United States shall make a declaration and entry of personal baggage. The senior member of a family present as a passenger may, however, declare for the entire family.

A failure to declare articles acquired abroad and brought in as baggage renders the articles subject to forfeiture and the passengers liable to criminal prosecution.

Returning residents of the United States should use the form of declaration printed in black; nonresidents should use the form printed in red.

The exact number of pieces of baggage accompanying a passenger must be stated in the declaration, including trunks, valises, boxes, hand bags and packages or bundles of every kind. Forms of baggage declarations will be furnished passengers by the steamship officers. The declaration should be prepared and signed at least one day before the expected arrival of the vessel.

When the declaration has been prepared and signed the coupon at the bottom of the form must be detached and retained by the passenger and the declaration delivered to the ship's officer designated to receive the same. After all the baggage and effects of the passenger have been landed, the coupon which has been retained must be presented at the inspector's desk and an inspector will then be detailed to examine the baggage.

Passengers must acknowledge in person, on the pier, their signatures to the declarations.

RETURNING RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Returning residents of the United States must declare all articles acquired abroad, in their baggage or on their persons, whether by purchase, by gift or otherwise, and whether dutiable or free of duty. Exemption, however, will be allowed by customs officers of articles aggregating not over $100 in value, if suitable for personal or household use or as souvenirs or curios, and whether intended for the personal use of the passengers or as gifts or presents to others, provided the articles are not bought on commission for another person nor intended for sale. Articles so exempt from duty must, nevertheless, be declared.

Articles belonging to one passenger cannot be included in the exemption of another.

Use does not exempt from duty wearing apparel or other articles obtained abroad. Such articles which have been used abroad may, however, be specifically noted on the declaration and due allowance will be made by the appraising officers for depreciation through wear and use and duties charged upon the articles at their value in their condition as imported.

Passengers must not deduct the $100 exemption in making out their declarations. Such deductions will be made by customs officers on the pier.

All wearing apparel, personal and household effects taken out of the United States by residents shall be admitted free of duty without regard to their value upon their identity being established. If remodeled, repaired or improved abroad the cost of such remodeling, repairing or improvement must be declared, and receipted bills for such alterations should be presented. The cost of such repairs is subject to duty, but may be included by customs officers within the $100 exemption. If the cost or value of the repairs be not declared, the articles will be subject to duty upon their entire value.

Citizens of the United States or persons who have at any time resided in this country shall be deemed to be residents of the United States, unless they shall have abandoned their residence in this country and acquired an actual bona fide residence in a foreign country. Such citizens or former residents who declare as nonresidents must present satisfactory evidence to the customs officers upon the pier that they have given up their residence in the United States and have become bona fide residents of a foreign country.

The residence of a wife follows that of the husband, and the residence of a minor child follows that of its parents.

The examination of baggage will be facilitated and difficulties avoided if receipted bills for foreign purchases be presented, and if all articles acquired abroad be packed separately in one or more trunks.

NONRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Nonresidents of the United States must declare all articles in their baggage or on their persons which do not constitute wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles or similar personal effects, whether intended for their personal use or for others. They must also declare all articles of wearing apparel, jewelry and other articles of personal adornment, toilet articles and similar effects when not owned by them or when intended for other persons or for sale.

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.

Household effects, such as furniture, table linen, bed linen, tableware, etc., imported as baggage, must be declared. If shown to the satisfaction of the customs officers to have been actually owned and used abroad by the passenger not less than one year and not intended for any other person nor for sale, such effects will be admitted free of duty. If not so owned and used abroad, duties must be paid thereon, unless included in the $100 exemption allowed returning residents.

CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

Each passenger over 18 years of age may bring in free of duty 50 cigars or 300 cigarettes, or smoking tobacco not exceeding 3 pounds, if for the bona fide use of such passenger. These articles must be declared, but will be passed free by customs officers in addition to the $100 exemption.

CONTESTED VALUATION.

Passengers dissatisfied with values placed upon dutiable articles by the customs officers on the pier may demand a re-examination. Application therefor should be made to the officers in charge immediately. If, for any reason, this course is impracticable, the packages containing the articles should be left in customs custody and application for reappraisement made to the collector of customs in writing within 10 days after the original appraisement. No request for reappraisement can be entertained after the articles have been removed from customs custody.

Examination of any baggage may be postponed if the passenger requests the officer taking his declaration to have the baggage sent to the appraiser's stores.

Currency or certified checks only can be accepted in payment of duties, but upon request baggage will be retained on the pier for twenty-four hours to enable the owner to secure currency or certified checks.

The offering of gratuities or bribes to customs officers is a violation of law. Customs officers who accept gratuities or bribes will be dismissed from the service, and all parties concerned are liable to criminal prosecution.

Discourtesy or incivility on the part of customs officers should be reported to the collector at the custom house, to the deputy collector or deputy surveyor at the pier, or to the secretary of the treasury. Passengers should not, however, deem customs officers discourteous merely because such officers examine baggage thoroughly or appraise articles at a value different from that stated in the passenger's declaration.

BAGGAGE FOR TRANSPORTATION IN BOND.

Baggage containing dutiable articles may be forwarded in bond to any other port of entry upon good reason therefor being shown.

Passengers desiring to have such baggage forwarded in bond should so indicate on their declarations, and also make a request therefor upon the inspector at the time he is assigned to the examination of their baggage. Similar action should be taken when it is desired to have baggage forwarded to another country in transit through the United States.

SEALSKIN GARMENTS.

An act of congress of 1897, as amended in 1912, expressly forbids the importation into the United States of garments made in whole or in part of the skins of seals taken in the waters of the Pacific ocean. Unless the owner is able to establish to the satisfaction of the collector that the garments are not prohibited by said act, they cannot be admitted.

AIGRETTES AND OTHER PLUMAGE.

Paragraph 347 of the present tariff act contains the following proviso:

"The importation of aigrettes, egret plumes or so-called osprey plumes, and the feathers, quills, heads, wings, tails, skins, or parts of skins, of wild birds, either raw or manufactured, and not for scientific or educational purposes, is hereby prohibited; but this provision shall not apply to the feathers or plumes of ostriches or to the feathers or plumes of domestic fowls of any kind.

Any of the above-described prohibited articles will be excluded from entry when brought in by passengers as trimmings on hats or other articles of wearing apparel, and will be confiscated whether found in the baggage or on the person. In cases where there has been no willful intent to violate the law, such prohibited articles may be exported to a foreign country.

WEIGHTS OF DIAMONDS AND FINENESS OF GOLD.

The weight of diamonds and other precious stones is expressed in metric carats. The unit is the international carat of 200 milligrams, which has been officially adopted by the United States and most of the countries in Europe. Until July 1, 1913, there were three different standards in use in the United States, although the one generally accepted was 205.3 milligrams. This was usually subdivided on the binary system, the smallest subdivision being 1-64 of the carat. The new carat is subdivided on the decimal system. The avoirdupois equivalent of 200 milligrams is 3.08 grains.

Equivalents of old carats in new metric carats:

Old carat.	New metric.	Old carat.	New metric.
1-64	0.02	6	6.16
1-32	0.03	7	7.19
1-16	0.06	8	8.21
⅛	0.13	9	9.24
¼	0.26	10	10.26
½	0.51	25	25.66
1	1.03	50	51.32
2	2.05	75	76.99
3	3.08	100	102.65
4	4.11	200	205.30
5	5.13	300	307.95
400	410.60	1,000	1,026.50
500	513.25		

Equivalents of new metric carats in old carats:

New carat.	Old carat.	New carat.	Old carat.
1	62-64	20	19 31-64
2	1 61-64	25	24 23-64
3	2 59-64	50	48 45-64
4	3 57-64	75	73 4-64
5	4 56-64	100	97 27-64
6	5 54-64	200	194 54-64
7	6 52-64	300	292 16-64
8	7 51-64	400	389 43-64
9	8 49-64	500	487 6-64
10	9 47-64	1,000	974 12-64
15	14 39-64		

The fineness of gold is also expressed in carats. Pure gold is said to be twenty-four carats fine. If it contains eight parts of a baser metal or alloy it is only sixteen carats fine. The carats therefore indicate the proportion of pure gold to alloy. Most of the gold used by jewelers is about fourteen carats fine, having ten parts of alloy.

DIAMOND TRADE CENTERS.

For many years Amsterdam was at the head of the diamond industry in Europe, but of late Antwerp has taken first place. Amsterdam specializes in small stones and in cutting these its workmen are unrivaled. Antwerp cuts both large and small diamonds and has a monopoly of the small stones, called "melees," from German Southwest Africa. The following table of diamond exports to the United States from Amsterdam and Antwerp since 1905 will show the relative importance of these cities in the gem industry:

Years.	Amsterdam.	Antwerp.	Years.	Amsterdam.	Antwerp.	Years.	Amsterdam.	Antwerp.
1905	$10,425,814	$6,465,464	1908	4,571,804	4,408,366	1911	10,080,851	11,357,475
1906	12,435,161	6,448,894	1909	12,441,243	12,914,793	1912	10,645,289	10,903,894
1907	7,905,852	6,283,576	1910	10,655,753	10,857,038	1913	11,070,862	13,374,474

THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS DIAMONDS.

Name.	Carats.	Name.	Carats.	Name.	Carats.
Cullinan	3,025	Imperatrice Eugenie	51	Pacha d'Egypt	40
D'Angleterre (blue)	44¼	Kohinoor (1st cutting)	279	Regent	136¾
Etoile Polaire	40	Kohinoor (2d cutting)	106 1-16	Sancy	53½
Etoile du Sud	124	Loterie d'Anglererre	49	Shah	86
Grand Duc de Toscane	133.16	Nassak	78⅝	Tiffany	969
Great Mogul	279 3-16	Orloff	194¾	Tiffany (yellow)	125

BIRTH STONES.

[Authorized by American Jewelers' association.]

January ..... Garnet	April ..... Diamond	Aug... Moonstone, peridot	November ..... Topaz
February ..... Amethyst	May ..... Emerald	September .... Sapphire	December .....
March	June.... Pearl, moonstone	Oct..... Opal, tourmaline	Turquoise, lapis lazuli
Aqua marine, bloodstone	July .... Ruby		

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES JULY 1, 1914.

[United States census bureau estimate.]

Continental United States	98,781,324
Alaska	64,680
Guam	12,240
Hawaii	208,063
Panama Canal Zone	57,400
Philippine islands	8,650,937
Porto Rico	1,184,489
Samoa	7,251
Soldiers and sailors abroad	55,608
Total	109,021,992

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF STATES JULY 1, 1914.

State.	Population.	State.	Population.
Alabama	2,269,945	Nevada	98,726
Arizona	239,053	New Hampshire	438,662
Arkansas	1,686,480	New Jersey	2,815,663
California	2,757,895	New Mexico	383,551
Colorado	909,537	New York	9,899,761
Connecticut	1,202,688	North Carolina	2,339,452
Delaware	209,817	North Dakota	686,966
Dist. of Col.	353,378	Ohio	5,026,893
Florida	848,111	Oklahoma	2,026,534
Georgia	2,776,513	Oregon	783,239
Idaho	395,407	Pennsylvania	8,245,967
Illinois	5,986,781	Rhode Island	591,215
Indiana	2,779,467	South Carolina	1,590,015
Iowa	2,221,755	South Dakota	661,583
Kansas	1,784,897	Tennessee	2,254,754
Kentucky	2,350,731	Texas	4,257,854
Louisiana	1,773,482	Utah	414,513
Maine	762,787	Vermont	361,205
Maryland	1,341,075	Virginia	2,150,009
Massachusetts	3,605,522	Washington	1,407,865
Michigan	2,976,030	West Virginia	1,332,910
Minnesota	2,213,919	Wisconsin	2,446,716
Mississippi	1,901,882	Wyoming	168,736
Missouri	3,372,886		
Montana	432,614	Total	98,781,324
Nebraska	1,245,873		

NOTE—Estimates of population are required primarily for use in the census bureau in calculating death rates and per capita averages for years other than the census year. The so-called arithmetical method was adopted for computing these estimates. It is the simplest and it has been shown by experience to come nearer in accuracy in the majority of cases than any other formula. It rests on the assumption that the increase in population each year since the enumeration is equal to the annual increase from 1900 to 1910.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS IN THE UNITED STATES (1910).

Statistics have been compiled by the bureau of the census showing the population of the chief cities of the United States together with their suburbs, comprising what may be termed "metropolitan districts." A district of this character is defined as consisting of the city together with the urban portion of the territory lying within ten miles of the city limits. The following table shows the metropolitan districts of cities having a population of 200,000 or more in 1910:

City.	Metropolitan district.	City proper.	Outside.
New York	6,474,568	4,766,883	1,707,685
Chicago	2,446,921	2,185,283	261,638
Philadelphia	1,972,342	1,549,008	423,334
Boston	1,520,470	670,585	849,885
Pittsburgh	1,042,855	533,905	508,950
St. Louis	828,733	687,029	141,704
San Francisco-Oakland	686,873	416,912	119,787
Oakland	.....	150,174	.....
Baltimore	658,715	558,485	100,230
Cleveland	613,270	560,663	52,607
Cincinnati	563,804	363,591	200,213
Minneapolis-St. Paul	526,256	301,408	10,104
St. Paul	.....	214,744	.....
Detroit	500,982	465,766	35,216
Buffalo	488,661	423,715	64,946
Los Angeles	438,226	319,198	119,028
Milwaukee	427,175	373,857	63,318
Providence	396,972	224,326	171,646
Washington	367,869	331,069	36,800
New Orleans	348,109	339,075	9,034
Kansas City (Mo. and Kas.)	340,446	248,381	9,374
Kansas City, Kas.	.....	82,331	.....
Louisville	286,158	223,928	62,230
Rochester	248,512	218,149	30,363
Seattle	239,269	237,194	2,075
Indianapolis	237,783	233,650	4,133
Denver	219,314	213,381	5,933
Portland, Ore.	215,048	207,314	7,834

CITIES GROUPED BY SIZE, JULY 1, 1914.

Group.	No in group.	Cumulative total.
1,000,000 and over	3	3
900,000 to 1,000,000	..	3
800,000 to 900,000	..	3
700,000 to 800,000	2	5
600,000 to 700,000	1	6
500,000 to 600,000	3	9
400,000 to 500,000	5	14
300,000 to 400,000	5	19
200,000 to 300,000	10	29
100,000 to 200,000	31	60
75,000 to 100,000	21	81
50,000 to 75,000	39	120
25,000 to 50,000	132	252

WHITE AND COLORED POPULATION.

Estimated as of July 1, 1914.

State.	White.	Colored.
Alabama	1,304,612	965,333
Arizona	200,583	38,470
Arkansas	1,211,505	474,975
California	2,621,161	136,734
Delaware	177,440	32,377
Florida	499,922	348,189
Georgia	1,523,661	1,501,834
Illinois	5,868,259	118,522
Indiana	2,716,779	62,688
Kansas	1,725,156	59,741
Kentucky	2,081,819	268,912
Louisiana	1,007,614	765,868
Maryland	1,100,153	240,922
Mississippi	831,940	1,069,942
Missouri	3,210,657	162,229
New Jersey	2,714,371	101,292
New York	9,740,332	159,429
North Carolina	1,591,077	748,375
Ohio	4,908,559	118,339
Oklahoma	1,766,516	260,018
Pennsylvania	8,033,610	212,357
South Carolina	712,601	877,414
Tennessee	1,766,238	488,516
Texas	3,502,022	755,832
Virginia	1,449,401	700,608
West Virginia	1,262,721	70,189

Only states having 50,000 or more, or at least 10 per cent of their population colored, are included in the above table. (See also "Population by Color or Race.")

COLORED POPULATION OF CITIES.

Estimated as of July 1, 1914.

Atlanta, Ga.	60,187	Memphis, Tenn.	57,372
Baltimore, Md.	88,314	Nashville, Tenn.	38,034
Birmingham, Ala.	66,512	New Orleans, La.	96,529
Boston, Mass.	16,293	New York, N. Y.	109,337
Chicago, Ill.	50,627	Philadelphia, Pa.	91,652
Cincinnati, O.	21,720	Pittsburgh, Pa.	27,399
Columbus, O.	14,428	Richmond, Va.	49,419
Indianapolis, Ind.	24,281	St. Louis, Mo.	47,029
Kansas City, Mo.	26,904	San Francisco, Cal.	18,178
Los Angeles, Cal.	19,101	Washington, D.C.	101,339

NOTE—The foregoing list includes only the largest cities having a considerable colored population. The census bureau made no estimates for such cities as Albany, N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y., Cleveland, O., Omaha, Neb., Minneapolis, Minn., Milwaukee, Wis., and St. Paul, Minn., having a comparatively small negro population. The negro population of all large cities is given elsewhere in this volume.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT EACH CENSUS (1850-1910).

[From the reports of the superintendents of the census.]

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1910.		1900.		1890.		1880.		1870.		1860.		1850.	
Alabama	18	2,138,093	18	1,828,697	17	1,513,017	17	1,262,505	16	996,992	13	964,201	12	771,623
Arkansas	25	1,574,449	25	1,311,564	24	1,128,179	25	802,525	26	484,471	25	435,450	26	209,897
California	12	2,377,549	21	1,485,053	22	1,208,130	24	864,694	24	560,247	26	379,994	29	92,597
Colorado	32	799,024	31	539,700	31	412,198	35	194,327	....	39,864	....	34,277	....	.....
Connecticut	31	1,114,756	29	908,420	29	746,258	28	622,700	25	537,454	24	460,147	21	370,792
Delaware	44	202,322	42	184,735	41	168,493	37	146,608	34	125,015	32	112,216	30	91,532
Florida	33	752,619	32	528,542	32	391,422	34	269,493	33	187,748	31	140,424	31	87,445
Georgia	10	2,609,121	11	2,216,331	12	1,837,353	13	1,542,180	12	1,184,109	11	1,057,286	9	906,185
Idaho	43	325,594	43	161,772	43	84,385	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Illinois	3	5,638,591	3	4,821,550	3	3,826,351	4	3,077,871	4	2,539,891	4	1,711,951	11	851,470
Indiana	9	2,700,876	8	2,516,462	8	2,192,404	6	1,978,301	6	1,680,637	6	1,350,428	7	988,416
Iowa	15	2,224,771	10	2,231,853	10	1,911,896	10	1,624,615	11	1,194,020	20	674,913	27	192,214
Kansas	22	1,690,949	22	1,470,495	19	1,427,096	20	996,096	29	364,399	33	107,206	....	.....
Kentucky	14	2,289,905	12	2,147,174	11	1,858,635	8	1,648,690	8	1,321,011	9	1,155,684	8	982,405
Louisiana	24	1,656,388	23	1,381,625	25	1,118,587	22	939,946	21	726,915	17	708,002	18	517,762
Maine	34	742,371	30	694,466	30	661,086	27	648,936	23	626,915	22	628,279	16	583,169
Maryland	27	1,295,346	26	1,188,044	27	1,042,390	23	934,943	20	780,894	19	687,049	17	583,034
Massachusetts	6	3,366,416	7	2,805,346	6	2,238,943	7	1,783,085	7	1,457,351	7	1,231,066	6	994,514
Michigan	8	2,810,173	9	2,420,982	9	2,093,889	9	1,636,937	13	1,184,059	16	749,113	20	397,654
Minnesota	19	2,075,708	19	1,751,394	20	1,301,826	26	780,773	28	439,706	30	172,023	33	6,077
Mississippi	21	1,797,114	20	1,551,270	21	1,289,600	18	1,131,597	18	827,922	14	791,305	15	606,526
Missouri	7	3,293,335	5	3,106,665	5	2,679,184	5	2,168,380	5	1,721,295	8	1,182,012	13	682,044
Montana	40	376,053	41	243,329	42	132,159	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Nebraska	29	1,192,214	27	1,066,300	26	1,058,910	30	452,402	35	122,993	35	28,841	....	.....
Nevada	46	81,875	45	42,335	45	45,761	38	62,266	37	42,491	36	6,857	....	.....
New Hampshire	39	430,572	36	411,588	33	376,530	31	346,991	31	318,300	27	326,073	22	317,976
New Jersey	11	2,537,167	16	1,883,669	18	1,444,933	19	1,131,116	17	906,096	21	672,035	19	489,555
New York	1	9,113,614	1	7,268,894	1	5,997,853	1	5,082,871	1	4,382,759	1	3,880,735	1	3,097,394
North Carolina	16	2,206,287	15	1,893,810	16	1,617,947	15	1,399,750	14	1,071,361	12	992,622	10	869,039
North Dakota	37	577,056	39	319,146	39	182,719	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Ohio	4	4,767,121	4	4,157,545	4	3,672,316	3	3,198,062	3	2,665,260	3	2,339,511	3	1,980,329
Oklahoma	23	1,657,155	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Oregon	35	672,765	35	413,536	33	313,767	36	174,768	36	90,923	34	52,465	32	13,294
Pennsylvania	2	7,665,111	2	6,302,115	2	5,258,014	2	4,282,891	2	3,521,951	2	2,906,215	2	2,311,786
Rhode Island	38	542,610	34	428,556	35	345,506	33	276,531	32	217,353	29	174,620	28	147,545
South Carolina	26	1,515,400	24	1,340,316	23	1,151,149	21	995,577	22	705,606	18	703,708	14	668,507
South Dakota	36	583,888	37	401,570	37	328,808	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Tennessee	17	2,184,789	13	2,020,616	13	1,767,518	12	1,542,359	9	1,258,520	10	1,109,801	5	1,002,717
Texas	5	3,896,542	6	3,048,710	7	2,235,523	11	1,591,749	19	818,579	23	604,215	25	212,592
Utah	41	373,351	40	276,749	40	207,905	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Vermont	42	355,956	38	343,641	36	332,422	32	332,286	30	330,551	28	315,098	23	314,120
Virginia	20	2,061,612	17	1,854,184	15	1,655,980	14	1,512,565	10	1,225,163	5	1,596,318	4	1,421,661
Washington	30	1,141,990	33	518,103	34	349,390	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
West Virginia	28	1,221,119	28	958,800	28	762,794	29	618,457	27	442,014	....	.....	....	.....
Wisconsin	13	2,333,860	14	2,069,042	14	1,686,880	16	1,315,497	15	1,054,670	15	775,881	24	305,391
Wyoming	45	145,965	44	92,551	44	60,705	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
The states	....	91,109,542	....	74,610,523	....	62,116,811	....	49,371,340	....	38,155,505	....	31,218,021	....	23,067,262
Alaska	5	64,356	7	63,592	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Arizona	3	204,354	6	122,931	4	59,620	6	40,440	8	9,658	....	.....	....	.....
Dakota	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	5	135,177	7	14,181	5	4,837	....	.....
Dist. of Columbia	1	331,069	3	278,718	1	230,392	1	177,624	1	131,700	2	75,080	2	51,687
Hawaii	4	191,909	5	154,001	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Idaho	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	8	32,610	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Indian Territory	....	.....	2	392,060	....	.....	8	.....	6	14,999	....	.....	....	.....
Montana	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	7	39,159	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
New Mexico	2	327,301	4	195,310	2	153,593	4	119,565	5	20,595	1	93,516	1	61,547
Oklahoma	....	.....	1	398,531	3	61,834	....	.....	2	91,874	....	.....	....	.....
In serv. U. S. stationed abroad	....	55,608	....	91,219	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Utah	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	2	143,963	3	86,786	3	40,273	5	11,380
Washington	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	5	75,116	4	23,955	4	11,594	....	.....
Wyoming	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	9	20,789	9	9,118	....	.....	....	.....
Porto Rico	....	1,118,012	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
The territories	....	2,292,609	....	1,604,943	....	505,439	....	784,443	....	402,866	....	225,300	....	124,614
United States	....	93,402,151	....	76,303,387	....	62,622,250	....	50,155,783	....	38,588,371	....	31,443,321	....	23,191,876
Per cent of gain		20.9		21		24.9		30.08		22.65		35.58		35.86

NOTE—The narrow column under each census year shows the order of the states and territories when arranged according to magnitude of population.

CENSUS OF 1910 AND 1900.

The thirteenth census of the United States was taken by the bureau of the census as of April 15, 1910. It included continental United States, the territories of Alaska and Hawaii and Porto Rico; also persons in the military and naval service who were stationed abroad. The population according to this division, compared with that in 1900, was:

	1910.	1900.
Alaska	64,356	63,592
Hawaii	191,909	154,001

	1910.	1900.
Porto Rico	1,118,012	*953,243
Soldiers and sailors abroad	55,608	91,219
Noncontiguous territory	1,429,885	1,262,055
Continental United States	91,972,266	75,994,575
United States (area of enumeration)	93,402,151	†77,256,630

*Census of 1899. †Includes 953,243 persons enumerated in Porto Rico in 1899.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT EACH CENSUS (1790-1840).

[From the reports of the superintendents of the census.]

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1840.		1830.		1820.		1810.		1800.		1790.	
Alabama	12	590,756	15	309,527	19	127,901	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arkansas	25	97,574	27	30,388	25	14,273	....	....	....	....	....	....
California	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Colorado	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Connecticut	20	309,978	16	297,675	14	275,248	9	261,942	8	251,002	8	237,964
Delaware	26	78,085	24	76,748	22	72,749	19	72,674	17	64,273	16	59,096
Florida	27	54,477	25	34,730	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Georgia	9	691,392	10	516,823	11	340,989	11	252,433	12	162,686	13	82,548
Idaho	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Illinois	14	476,183	20	157,445	24	55,211	23	12,282	....	....	....	....
Indiana	10	685,866	13	343,031	18	147,178	21	24,520	20	5,641	....	....
Iowa	28	43,112	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kansas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kentucky	6	779,828	6	687,917	6	564,317	7	406,511	9	220,955	14	73,677
Louisiana	19	352,411	19	215,739	17	153,407	18	76,556	....	....	....	....
Maine	13	501,793	12	399,455	12	298,335	14	228,705	14	151,719	11	96,540
Maryland	15	470,019	11	447,040	10	407,350	8	380,546	7	341,548	6	319,728
Massachusetts	5	737,699	8	610,408	7	523,287	5	472,040	5	422,845	4	378,787
Michigan	23	212,267	26	31,639	25	8,765	24	4,762	....	....	....	....
Minnesota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mississippi	17	375,651	22	136,621	21	75,448	20	40,352	19	8,850	....	....
Missouri	16	383,702	21	140,455	23	66,586	22	20,845	....	....	....	....
Montana	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nebraska	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nevada	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Hampshire	22	284,574	18	269,328	15	244,161	16	214,460	11	183,858	10	141,885
New Jersey	18	373,306	14	320,823	13	277,575	12	245,562	10	211,149	9	184,139
New York	1	2,428,921	1	1,918,608	1	1,372,812	2	959,049	3	589,051	5	340,120
North Carolina	7	753,419	5	737,987	4	638,829	4	555,500	4	478,103	3	393,751
North Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio	3	1,519,467	4	937,903	5	581,434	13	230,760	18	45,365	....	....
Oregon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pennsylvania	2	1,724,033	2	1,348,233	3	1,049,458	3	810,091	3	602,365	2	434,373
Rhode Island	24	108,830	23	97,199	20	83,059	17	76,931	16	69,122	15	68,825
South Carolina	11	594,398	9	581,185	8	502,741	6	415,115	6	345,591	7	249,073
South Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tennessee	5	829,210	7	681,904	9	422,823	10	261,727	15	105,602	17	35,691
Texas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vermont	21	291,948	17	280,652	16	235,966	15	235,981	13	154,465	12	85,425
Virginia	4	1,239,797	3	1,211,405	2	1,065,366	1	974,600	1	880,200	1	747,610
Washington	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Virginia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wisconsin	29	30,945	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
The states	....	17,019,641	....	12,820,868	....	9,600,783	....	7,215,858	....	5,294,390	....	....
Alaska	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arizona	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
District of Columbia	1	43,712	1	39,834	1	33,039	1	24,023	1	14,093	....	....
Idaho	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Indian Territory	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Montana	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Mexico	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oklahoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Utah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Washington	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
The territories	....	43,712	....	39,834	....	33,039	....	24,023	....	14,093	....	....
On public ships in service of United States	....	6,100	....	5,318	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
United States	....	17,069,453	....	12,866,020	....	9,638,453	....	7,239,881	....	5,308,483	....	3,929,214
Per cent of gain		32.67		33.55		33.06		36.38		35.10		....

NOTE—The narrow column under each census year shows the order of the states and territories when arranged according to magnitude of population.

DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.

Per cent of total population of continental United States in each of the nine geographic divisions:

Division.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1850.
New England	7.4	7.4	7.5	11.8
Middle Atlantic	21.0	20.3	20.2	25.4
East North Central	19.8	21.0	21.4	19.5
West North Central	12.7	13.6	14.2	3.8
South Atlantic	13.3	13.7	14.1	20.2
East South Central	9.1	9.9	10.2	14.5
West South Central	9.6	8.6	7.5	4.1
Mountain	2.9	2.2	1.9	0.3
Pacific	4.6	3.2	3.0	0.5
United States	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Including the population of the Philippines and other possessions, the population living under the American flag in 1910 was as follows:

United States	93,402,151
Philippines (1903)	7,635,426
Guam, estimated	9,000
Samoa, estimated	6,100
Panama Canal Zone, estimated	50,000
Total	101,102,677

GROWTH OF POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States and territories.	1910.	1900.	1890.	Increase 1900 to 1910 — Number.	Per ct.	Increase 1890 to 1900 — Number.	Per ct.	Rank 1910.	Rank 1900.
Alabama	2,138,093	1,828,697	1,513,401	309,396	16.9	315,296	20.8	18	18
Arizona	204,354	122,931	88,243	81,423	66.2	34,688	39.8	46	47
Arkansas	1,574,449	1,311,564	1,128,211	262,885	20.0	183,353	16.3	25	25
California	2,377,549	1,485,053	1,213,398	892,496	60.1	271,655	22.4	12	21
Colorado	799,024	539,700	412,249	259 324	48.0	126,451	30.6	32	32
Connecticut	1,114,756	908,420	746,258	206,336	22.7	162,162	21.7	31	29
Delaware	202,322	184,735	168,493	17,587	9.5	16,242	9.6	47	45
District of Columbia	331.069	278,718	230,392	52,351	18.8	48,326	21.0	43	41
Florida	752,619	528,542	391,422	224,077	42.4	137,120	35.0	33	33
Georgia	2,609,121	2,216,331	1,837,353	392,790	17.7	378,978	20.6	10	11
Idaho	325,594	161,772	88,548	163,822	101.3	73,224	82.7	45	46
Illinois	5,638,591	4,821,550	3,826,352	817,041	16.9	995,198	26.0	3	3
Indiana	2,700,876	2,516,462	2,192,404	184,414	7.3	324,058	14.8	9	8
Iowa	2,224,771	2,231,853	1,912,297	*7,082	*0.3	319,556	16.7	15	10
Kansas	1,690,949	1,470,495	1,428,108	220,454	15.0	42,387	3.0	22	22
Kentucky	2,289,905	2,147,174	1,858,635	142,731	6.6	288,539	15.5	14	12
Louisiana	1,656,388	1,381,625	1,118,588	274,763	19.9	263,037	23.5	24	23
Maine	742,371	694,466	661,086	47,905	6.9	33,380	5.0	34	31
Maryland	1,295,346	1,188,044	1,042,390	107,302	9.0	145,654	14.0	27	26
Massachusetts	3,366,416	2,805,346	2,238,947	561.070	20.0	566.399	25.3	6	7
Michigan	2,810,173	2,420,982	2,093,890	389.191	16.1	327,092	15.6	8	9
Minnesota	2,075,708	1,751,394	1,310,283	324.514	18.5	441,111	33.7	19	19
Mississippi	1,797,114	1,551,270	1.289.600	245.844	15.8	261,670	20.3	21	20
Missouri	3,293,335	3,106,665	2,679,185	186,670	6.0	427,480	16.0	7	5
Montana	376,053	243,329	142.924	132.724	54.5	100.405	70.3	40	43
Nebraska	1,192,214	1,066,300	1,062.656	125,914	11.8	3,644	0.2	29	27
Nevada	81.875	42,335	47,355	39,540	93.4	†5,020	†10.6	49	49
New Hampshire	430,572	411,588	376,530	18.984	4.6	35.058	9.3	39	37
New Jersey	2,537,167	1,883.669	1,444.933	653,498	34.7	438,736	30.4	11	16
New Mexico	327,301	195,310	160,282	131,991	67.6	35,028	21.9	44	44
New York	9,113.614	7,268,894	6.003.174	1,844,720	25.4	1,265,720	21.1	1	1
North Carolina	2,206,287	1,893.810	1,617,949	312,477	16.5	275,861	17.1	16	15
North Dakota	577,056	319,146	190,983	257,910	80.8	128.163	67.1	37	40
Ohio	4.767,121	4,157,545	3,672,329	609.576	14.7	485.216	13.2	4	4
Oklahoma	1,657,155	790,391	258.657	866.764	109.7	531,734	205.6	23	30
Oregon	672,765	413.536	317,704	259,229	62.7	95.832	30.2	35	36
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	6,302,115	5.258,113	1,362,996	21.6	1,044,002	19.9	2	2
Rhode Island	542,610	428,556	345,506	114.054	26.6	83.050	24.0	38	35
South Carolina	1,515,400	1,340.316	1,151,149	175,084	13.1	189,167	16.4	26	24
South Dakota	583.888	401,570	348,600	182.318	45.4	52,970	15.2	36	38
Tennessee	2.184,789	2,020,616	1.767.518	164,173	8.1	253.998	14.3	17	14
Texas	3,896,542	3,048.710	2.235.527	847.832	27.8	813,183	36.4	5	6
Utah	373,351	276,749	210,779	96,602	34.9	65,970	31.3	41	42
Vermont	355.956	343,641	332.422	12.315	3.6	11.219	3.4	42	39
Virginia	2,061,612	1,854,184	1.655.980	207,428	11.2	198,204	12.0	20	17
Washington	1,141,990	518,103	357.232	623.887	120.4	160,871	45.0	30	34
West Virginia	1,221.119	958,800	762.794	262.319	27.4	196.006	25.7	28	28
Wisconsin	2,333.860	2,069,042	1,693,330	264,818	12.8	375,712	22.2	13	13
Wyoming	145,965	92.531	62.555	53,434	57.7	29,976	47.9	48	48
Continental U. S.	91,972,266	75,994,576	62,947,714	15,947,691	21,0	13,046,861	20.7	..	..
Alaska	64,356	63,592	32,053	764	1.2	31,540	98.4	..	..
Hawaii	191.909	154,001	89,990	37,908	24.6	64,011	71.1	..	..
Porto Rico	1,118,012	†953,769	.....	164,769	17.3	.....	.....	..	..
‡Total United States	93,346,543	77,165,937	63,069,756	16,151,132	20.9	13,142,412	22.7	..	..

*Decrease. †In 1899. ‡Does not include soldiers and sailors stationed abroad.

DECENNIAL INCREASE OF POPULATION.

Continental United States.

Census.	Population.	Increase.	Per cent.
1910	91,972,266	15,977,691	21.0
1900	75,994,575	13,046,861	20.7
1890	62,947,714	12,791,931	25.5
1880	50,155,783	11,597,412	30.1
1870	38,558,371	7,115,050	22.6
1860	31,443,321	8,251,445	35.6
1850	23,191,876	6,122,423	35.9
1840	17,069,453	4,203,433	32.7
1830	12,866,020	3,227,567	33.5
1820	9,638,453	2,398,572	33.1
1810	7,239,881	1,931,398	36.4

Census.	Population.	Increase.	Per cent.
1800	5,308,483	1,379,269	35.1
1790	3,929,214	.....	....

Division.	INCREASE (1900-1910). No.	Per ct.
New England	960,664	17.3
Middle Atlantic	3,861,214	25.0
East North Central	2,265.040	14.2
West North Central	1,290,498	12.5
South Atlantic	1,751,415	16.8
East South Central	862,144	11.4
West South Central	2,252,244	34.5
Mountain	958,860	57.3
Pacific	1,775,612	73.5

CENTER OF POPULATION AND MEDIAN LINES.

The center of population, according to the bureau of the census, may be said to represent the center of the gravity of the population. If the surface of the United States be considered as a rigid plane without weight, capable of sustaining the population distributed thereon, individuals being assumed to be of equal weight, and each, therefore, to exert a pressure on any supporting pivotal point directly proportional to his distance from the point, the pivotal point on which the plane balances would, of course, be its center of gravity, and this is the point referred to by the term "center of population" as used by the census bureau in its reports.

The median point, which may be described as the numerical center of population, is in no sense a center of gravity. In determining the median point distance is not taken into account,

and the location of the units of population is considered only in relation to the intersecting median lines—as being north or south of the median parallel and east and west of the meridian.

The position of the center of population and its movement during each decade since 1790 is shown in the following table:

Census year.	North latitude. D.	M.	S.	West longitude. D.	M.	S.	Approximate location by important towns.	Movement in miles during preceding decade. Direct line.	Westward.	Northward.	Southward.
1790	39	16	30	76	11	12	..23 miles east of Baltimore, Md	....	....	....	....
1800	39	16	6	76	56	30	..18 miles west of Baltimore, Md	40.6	40.6	....	0.5
1810	39	11	30	77	37	12	..40 miles northwest by west of Washington, D. C.	36.9	36.5	....	5.3
1820	39	5	42	78	33	0	..16 miles north of Woodstock, Va	50.5	50.1	....	6.7
1830	38	57	54	79	16	54	..19 miles west-southwest of Moorefield, W. Va.*	40.4	39.4	....	9.0
1840	39	2	0	80	18	0	..16 miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va.*	55.0	54.8	4.7	....
1850	38	59	0	81	19	0	..23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.*	54.8	54.7	....	3.5
1860	39	0	24	82	48	48	..20 miles south of Chillicothe, O	80.6	80.6	1.6	....
1870	39	12	0	83	35	42	..48 miles east by north of Cincinnati, O	44.1	42.1	13.3	....
1880	39	4	8	84	39	40	..8 miles west by south of Cincinnati, O	58.1	57.4	....	9.1
1890	39	11	56	85	32	53	..20 miles east of Columbus, Ind	48.6	47.7	9.0	....
1900	39	9	36	85	48	54	..6 miles southeast of Columbus, Ind	14.6	14.4	....	2.8
1910	39	10	12	86	32	20	..In the city of Bloomington, Ind	39.0	38.9	0.8	....

*West Virginia formed part of Virginia until 1863.

MEDIAN LINES.

In connection with the definition of the median point another method of presenting facts with regard to the geographical distribution of the population has been noted, involving the location of median lines. A parallel of latitude is determined which evenly divides the population so that the population north of that parallel is the same as that south. Similarly, a meridian of longitude is determined which divides the population evenly as between east and west. In calculating these median lines it is necessary, in the case of the square degrees of latitude and longitude which are traversed by the lines themselves, to assume that the population is evenly distributed through these square degrees or to make an estimated adjustment where this is obviously not the case.

The eastern terminus of the median parallel, according to the census of 1910, is on the New Jersey coast near Seagirt. In its course west this line passes through central New Jersey, leaving the state near Burlington and entering Pennsylvania a few miles north of Philadelphia, thence passing through Norristown and continuing through southern Pennsylvania and across the northern extremity of West Virginia, leaving the latter state at a point a few miles north of Wheeling. It nearly bisects Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, crossing about ten miles north of Columbus, O.; twenty-five miles north of Indianapolis, Ind., and about twenty miles north of Springfield, Ill. Through Missouri it runs about thirty miles south of the Iowa and Missouri line, thence passing through Nebraska about ten miles north of its southern boundary, and across the northern part of Colorado, passing about five miles north of Boulder City. Its location in Utah is about forty-five miles south of Salt Lake City. There are no large towns near its course across the northern part of Nevada and California. The western terminus of the median parallel is on the Pacific coast, in Humboldt county, California, about five miles north of Point Delgada and twenty miles south of Cape Mendocino, the point of continental United States extending farthest west.

The median meridian starts at Whitefish point, on the northern peninsula of Michigan, near the eastern end of Lake Superior, thence passing

south about twenty-five miles west of Lansing and through Indiana about ten miles west of the Indiana-Ohio boundary and twenty-five miles west of Cincinnati. South of the Ohio river it bisects Kentucky, crosses eastern Tennessee and leaves that state twenty miles east of Chattanooga. Through Georgia it passes close to the Georgia-Alabama line, about two miles west of Columbus, Ga., leaving the state near the intersection of the Alabama, Georgia and Florida boundary lines. It then crosses the northwestern part of Florida and terminates in the Gulf of Mexico at the city of Apalachicola. The following table shows the movement of the median lines from 1880 to 1910, inclusive:

Census year.	Median parallel, north latitude. D.	M.	S.	Median meridian, west longitude. D.	M.	S.	Movement in miles Median parallel, north'd.	Median meridian, westward
1880.....	39	57	00	84	7	12	...	....
1890.....	40	2	51	84	40	1	6.6	27.0
1900.....	40	4	22	84	51	29	2.4	10.8
1910.....	40	6	24	84	59	59	2.3	7.5

MEDIAN POINT.

The exact location of the median point is indicated by the median lines already shown; in the following table its approximate location with reference to certain towns is described:

APPROXIMATE LOCATION BY IMPORTANT TOWNS.

1880....16 miles nearly due west of Springfield, O.
1890....5 miles southwest of Greenville, O.
1900....In Spartanburg, Ind.
1910....3 miles south of Winchester, Ind.

POPULATION BY COLOR OR RACE.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Color or race.	1910.	1900.
White	81,731,957	66,809,196
Negro	9,827,763	8,833,994
Indian	265,683	237,196
Chinese	71,531	89,863
Japanese	72,157	24,326
All other	3,175	.....
Total	91,972,266	75,994,575

BY STATES (1910).

State.	White.	Negro.	Indian.
Alabama	1,228,832	908,282	909
Arizona	171,468	2,009	29,201
Arkansas	1,131,026	442,891	460
California	2,259,672	21,645	16,371
Colorado	783,415	11,453	1,482
Connecticut	1,098,897	15,174	152
Delaware	171,102	31,181	5
District of Columbia	236,128	94,446	68
Florida	443,634	308,669	74
Georgia	1,431,802	1,176,987	95
Idaho	319,221	651	3,483
Illinois	5,526,962	109,049	188
Indiana	2,639,961	60,320	279
Iowa	2,209,191	14,973	471
Kansas	1,634,352	54,030	2,444
Kentucky	2,027,951	261,656	234
Louisiana	941,086	713,874	780
Maine	739,995	1,363	892
Maryland	1,062,639	232,250	55
Massachusetts	3,324,926	38,055	688
Michigan	2,785,247	17,115	7,519
Minnesota	2,059,227	7,084	9,058
Mississippi	786,111	1,009,487	1,253
Missouri	3,134,932	157,452	313
Montana	360,580	1,834	10,745
Nebraska	1,180,293	7,689	3,502
Nevada	74,276	513	5,240
New Hampshire	429,906	564	34
New Jersey	2,445,894	89,760	168
New Mexico	304,594	1,628	20,573
New York	8,966,845	134,191	6,046
North Carolina	1,500,511	697,843	7,851
North Dakota	569,855	617	6,846
Ohio	4,654,897	111,452	127
Oklahoma	1,444,531	137,612	74,825
Oregon	655,090	1,492	5,090
Pennsylvania	7,467,713	193,919	1,503
Rhode Island	532,492	9,529	284
South Carolina	679,161	835,843	331
South Dakota	563,771	817	19,137
Tennessee	1,711,432	473,088	216
Texas	3,204,848	690,049	702
Utah	366,583	1,144	3,123
Vermont	354,298	1,621	26
Virginia	1,389,809	671,096	539
Washington	1,109,111	6,058	10,997
West Virginia	1,156,817	64,173	36
Wisconsin	2,320,555	2,900	10,142
Wyoming	140,318	2,235	1,486
Total	81,731,957	9,827,763	265,683

State.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Other.
Alabama	62	4	4
Arizona	1,305	371	.....
Arkansas	62	9	1
California	36,248	41,356	2,257
Colorado	373	2,300	1
Connecticut	462	71	.....
Delaware	30	4	.....
District of Columbia	369	47	11
Florida	191	50	1
Georgia	233	4	.....
Idaho	859	1,363	12
Illinois	2,103	285	4
Indiana	276	38	2
Iowa	97	36	3
Kansas	16	107	.....
Kentucky	52	12	.....
Louisiana	507	31	110
Maine	108	13	.....
Maryland	378	24	.....
Massachusetts	2,582	151	14
Michigan	241	49	2
Minnesota	275	67	2
Mississippi	257	2	4
Missouri	535	99	4
Montana	1,285	1,585	24
Nebraska	112	590	28
Nevada	927	864	55
New Hampshire	67	1	.....
New Jersey	1,139	206	.....
New Mexico	248	258	19
New York	5,266	1,247	12
North Carolina	80	2	.....
North Dakota	39	59	.....
Ohio	569	76	.....
Oklahoma	139	43	.....
Oregon	7,363	3,418	312
Pennsylvania	1,784	190	2
Rhode Island	272	33	.....
South Carolina	57	8	.....
South Dakota	121	42	.....
Tennessee	43	8	2
Texas	595	340	8
Utah	371	2,110	20
Vermont	8	3	.....
Virginia	154	14	.....
Washington	2,709	12,929	186
West Virginia	90	3	.....
Wisconsin	226	34	3
Wyoming	246	1,596	84
Total	71,531	72,157	3,175

NEGROES IN LARGE CITIES.

City.	1910.	1900.	Pct. 1910.
Albany, N. Y.	1,037	1,178	1.0
Atlanta, Ga.	51,902	35,727	33.5
Baltimore, Md.	84,749	79,258	15.2
Birmingham, Ala.	52.305	16,575	39.4
Boston, Mass.	13,564	11,591	2.0
Bridgeport, Conn.	1,332	1,149	1.3
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,773	1,693	0.4
Cambridge, Mass.	4,707	3,888	4.5
Chicago, Ill.	44,103	30,150	2.0
Cincinnati, O.	19,639	14,482	5.4
Cleveland, O.	8,448	5,988	1.5
Columbus, O.	12,739	8,201	7.0
Dayton, O.	4,842	3,387	4.2
Denver, Col.	5,426	3,923	2.5
Detroit, Mich.	5,741	4,111	1.2
Fall River, Mass.	355	324	0.3

City.	1910.	1900.	Pct. 1910.
Grand Rapids, Mich	665	604	0.6
Indianapolis, Ind	21,816	15,931	9.3
Jersey City, N. J	5,960	3,704	2.2
Kansas City, Mo	23,566	17,567	9.5
Los Angeles, Cal	7,599	2,131	2.4
Louisville, Ky	40,522	39,139	18.1
Lowell, Mass	133	136	0.1
Memphis, Tenn	52,441	49,910	40.0
Milwaukee, Wis	980	862	0.3
Minneapolis, Minn	2,592	1,548	0.9
Nashville, Tenn	36,523	30,044	33.1
New Haven, Conn	3,561	2,887	2.7
New Orleans, La	89,262	77,714	26.3
New York, N. Y	91,709	60,666	1.9
Newark, N. J	9,475	6,694	2.7
Oakland, Cal	3,055	1,026	2.0
Omaha, Neb	4,426	3,443	3.6
Paterson, N. J	1,539	1,182	1.2
Philadelphia, Pa	84,459	62,613	5.5
Pittsburgh, Pa	25,623	20,355	4.8
Portland, Ore	1,045	775	0.5
Providence, R. I	5,316	4,817	2.4
Richmond, Va	46,733	32,230	36.6
Rochester, N. Y	879	601	0.4
St. Louis, Mo	43,960	35,516	6.4
St. Paul, Minn	3,144	2,263	1.5
San Francisco, Cal	1,642	1,654	0.4
Scranton, Pa	567	521	0.4
Seattle, Wash	2,296	406	1.0
Spokane, Wash	723	376	0.7
Syracuse, N. Y	1,241	1,104	0.9
Toledo, O	1,124	1,034	0.8
Washington, D. C	1,877	1,710	1.1
Worcester, Mass	94,446	86,702	28.5

NEGRO POPULATION BY CENSUS YEARS.

1910	9,828,294	1840	2,873,648
1900	8,840,789	1830	2,328,642
1890	7,488,788	1820	1,771,656
1880	6,580,793	1810	1,377,808
1870	4,880,009	1800	1,002,037
1860	4,441,830	1790	757,206
1850	2,638,808		

PER CENT INCREASE BY COLOR OR RACE (1900-1910).

Division.	White.	Negro.	*Other.
New England	17.3	12.2	†—0.5
Middle Atlantic	24.9	28.2	—1.8
East North Central	14.1	16.7	25.3
West North Central	12.8	2.0	—0.1
South Atlantic	20.4	10.3	28.5
East South Central	14.1	6.1	1.3
West South Central	40.9	17.1	17.1
Mountain	59.5	37.7	15.6
Pacific	75.4	99.1	28.4
United States	22.3	11.2	17.4

*Includes Indian, Chinese, Japanese and all other. †Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION BY SEX.

GENERAL SUMMARY 1910.

Class.	Male.	Female.	*Ratio.
White	42,178,245	39,563,712	106.6
Negro	4,885,881	4,941,882	98.9
Indian	135,133	130,550	103.5
Chinese	66,856	4,675	1,430.1
Japanese	63,070	9,087	694.1
All other	3,092	83	.....
Native white	34,654,457	33,731,955	102.7
Native parentage	25,229,218	24,259,357	104.0
Foreign parentage	6,456,793	6,459,518	100.0
Mixed parentage	2,968,446	3,013,080	98.5
Foreign born	7,523,788	5,821,757	129.2
Total population	47,332,277	44,639,989	106.0

BY CENSUS YEARS.

Year.	Male.	Female.	*Ratio.
1910	47,332,277	44,639,989	106.0
1900	38,816,448	37,178,127	104.4
1890	32,237,101	30,710,613	105.0
1880	25,518,820	24,636,963	103.6
1870	19,493,565	19,064,806	102.2
1860	16,085,204	15,358,117	104.7
1850	11,837,660	11,354,216	104.3
1840	8,688,532	8,380,921	103.7
1830	6,532,489	6,333,531	103.1
1820	4,896,605	4,741,848	103.2

*Males to 100 females.

BY STATES (1910).

State.	Male.	Female.
Alabama	1,074,209	1,063,884
Arizona	118,582	85,772
Arkansas	810,025	764,424
California	1,322,973	1,054,576
Colorado	430,697	368,327
Connecticut	563,641	551,115
Delaware	103,435	98,887
Dist. Columbia	158,050	173,019
Florida	394,166	358,453
Georgia	1,305,019	1,304,102
Idaho	185,546	140,048
Illinois	2,911,653	2,726,938
Indiana	1,383,299	1,317,577
Iowa	1,148,171	1,076,600
Kansas	885,912	805,037
Kentucky	1,161,709	1,128,196
Louisiana	835,275	821,113
Maine	377,053	365,318
Maryland	644,225	651,121
Massachusetts	1,655,226	1,711,190
Michigan	1,454,534	1,355,639
Minnesota	1,108,511	967,197
Mississippi	905,761	891,353
Missouri	1,687,838	1,605,497
Montana	226,866	149,187
Nebraska	627,782	564,432
Nevada	52,551	29,324
NewHampshire	216,290	214,282
New Jersey	1,286,463	1,250,704
New Mexico	175,245	152,056
New York	4,584,581	4,529,033
North Carolina	1,098,471	1,107,816
North Dakota	317,554	259,502
Ohio	2,434,765	2,332,356
Oklahoma	881,573	775,582
Oregon	384,255	288,510
Pennsylvania	3,942,137	3,722,974
Rhode Island	270,251	272,251
South Carolina	751,842	763,558
South Dakota	317,101	266,787
Tennessee	1,103,491	1,081,298
Texas	2,017,612	1,878,930
Utah	196,857	176,494
Vermont	182,568	173,388
Virginia	1,035,348	1,026,264
Washington	658,650	483,340
West Virginia	644,044	577,075
Wisconsin	1,208,541	1,125,319
Wyoming	91,666	54,299
Total	47,332,122	44,640,144

BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.

New England	3,265,137	3,287,544
Middle Atlantic	9,813,181	9,502,711
East North Cent.	9,393,792	8,857,829
West North Cent.	6,092,869	5,545,052
South Atlantic	6,134,600	6,060,295
East South Cent.	4,245,170	4,164,731
West South Cent.	4,544,485	4,240,049
Mountain	1,478,010	1,155,507
Pacific	2,365,878	1,826,426

BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (1910).

City.	Male.	Female.
Albany, N. Y	48,270	51,983
Atlanta, Ga	74,501	80,338
Baltimore, Md	268,195	290,290
Birmingham, Ala.	67,268	65,417
Boston, Mass	329,703	340,882
Bridgeport, Conn.	52,549	49,505
Buffalo, N. Y	212,502	211,213
Cambridge, Mass.	50,161	54,678
Chicago, Ill	1,125,764	1,059,519
Cincinnati, O	177,511	186,080
Cleveland, O	289,262	271,401
Columbus, O	91,452	90,059
Dayton, O	58,848	57,729
Denver, Col	107,395	105,986
Detroit, Mich	240,354	225,412
Fall River, Mass.	57,627	61,668
Gr. Rapids, Mich.	55,539	57,032
Indianapolis, Ind.	116,069	117,581
Jersey City, N. J.	137,457	130,322
Kansas City, Mo.	126,414	121,967
Los Angeles, Cal.	162,669	156,529
Louisville, Ky.	108,548	115,380
Lowell, Mass	51,525	54,769
Memphis, Tenn.	66,270	64,835
Milwaukee, Wis.	189,488	184,369
Minneap's, Minn.	157,345	144,063
Nashville, Tenn.	52,155	58,209
New Hav'n, Conn.	66,695	66,910
New Orleans, La.	163,239	175,836
New York, N. Y.	2,382,482	2,384,401
Newark, N. J	173,389	174,080
Oakland, Cal	78,222	71,952
Omaha, Neb	64,802	59,294
Paterson, N. J.	62,439	63,161
Philadelphia, Pa.	760,463	788,545
Pittsburgh, Pa.	273,589	260,316
Portland, Ore	118,868	88,346
Providence, R.I.	110,288	114,038
Richmond, Va.	60,905	66,733

City.	Male.	Female.
Rochester, N.Y.	108,352	109,797
St. Louis, Mo..	346,068	340,961
St. Paul, Minn.	111,809	102,935
S.Francisco,Cal.	236,901	180,011

City.	Male.	Female.
Scranton, Pa....	65,591	64.276
Seattle, Wash..	136,773	100,421
Spokane, Wash.	57,513	46,889
Syracuse, N. Y.	68,806	68,443

City.	Male.	Female.
Toledo, O.....	84,691	83,806
Washingt'n,D.C.	158,050	173,019
Worcester, Mass.	73,424	72,562

MEN OF VOTING AGE—21 YEARS AND OVER.

BY STATES.

State.	*Total.	White.	Negro.
Alabama	513,111	298,943	213,923
Arizona	74,051	65,097	764
Arkansas	395,824	284,301	111,365
California	920,397	846,207	8,143
Colorado	271,648	264,603	4,233
Connecticut	347,692	342,392	4,765
Delaware	61,887	52,804	9,050
District of Columbia.	103,761	75,765	27,621
Florida	214,195	124,311	89,659
Georgia	620,616	353,569	266,814
Idaho	110,863	107,469	328
Illinois	1,743,182	1,701,042	39,983
Indiana	822,434	801,431	20,651
Iowa	663,672	657,914	5,443
Kansas	508,529	490,225	17,588
Kentucky	603,454	527,661	75,694
Louisiana	414,919	240,001	174,211
Maine	235,727	234,855	476
Maryland	367,908	303,561	63,963
Massachusetts	1,021,669	1,006,431	12,591
Michigan	870,376	862,222	6,266
Minnesota	642,669	636,903	3,390
Mississippi	426,953	192,741	233,701
Missouri	973,062	919,480	52,921
Montana	155,017	148,733	851
Nebraska	353,626	348,915	3,225
Nevada	40,026	36,632	229
New Hampshire	136,668	136,393	200
New Jersey	774,702	744,843	28,601
New Mexico	94,637	88,733	644
New York	2,836,773	2,783,371	45,877
North Carolina	506,134	357,611	146,752
North Dakota	173,890	171,941	311
Ohio	1,484,265	1,444,477	39,188
Oklahoma	447,266	395,377	36,841
Oregon	257,188	245,343	766
Pennsylvania	2,309,026	2,242,597	64,272
Rhode Island	163,834	160,412	3,067
South Carolina	335,046	165,769	169,155
South Dakota	178,189	172,722	341
Tennessee	552,668	433 431	119,142
Texas	1,003,357	835,962	166,398
Utah	104,115	100,436	568
Vermont	113,506	112,513	975
Virginia	523,532	363,659	159,593
Washington	441,294	422,679	3,170
West Virginia	338,349	315,498	22,757
Wisconsin	683,743	679,841	1,082
Wyoming	63,201	59,698	1,325
United States	26,999,151	24,357,514	2,458,873

*Includes 62,967 Indians, 60,421 Chinese and 56,638 Japanese.

BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

City.	*Total.	White.	Negro.
Albany, N. Y.	32,000	31,586	379
Atlanta, Ga.	44.510	30,577	13,865
Baltimore, Md.	163,554	137,025	26,214
Birmingham, Ala.	40,699	24,248	16,441
Boston, Mass.	308,321	202,105	5,070
Bridgeport, Conn.	32,991	32,461	471
Buffalo, N. Y.	128,133	127,300	740
Cambridge, Mass.	30.262	28,777	1,384
Chicago, Ill.	700,590	680,950	17,845
Cincinnati, O.	113,919	106,508	7,387
Cleveland, O.	177,386	173,847	3,298
Columbus, O.	60,892	55,821	5.023
Dayton, O.	38,236	36,432	1,781
Denver, Col.	71,990	69,256	1,199
Detroit, Mich.	150,017	147,737	2,224
Fall River, Mass.	31,647	31,441	133
Grand Rapids, Mich.	84,295	84,008	264
Indianapolis, Ind.	76,743	69,141	7,556
Jersey City, N. J.	80,866	78,617	2,104
Kansas City, Mo.	87,457	78,269	9,101
Los Angeles, Cal.	114,889	107.633	2.571
Louisville, Ky.	67,676	53,980	13,687
Lowell, Mass.	31,300	31.206	44
Memphis, Tenn.	44,309	27,031	17,238
Milwaukee, Wis.	113,106	112,651	396
Minneapolis, Minn.	105,305	103.961	1,227
Nashville, Tenn.	30,774	28,023	9,713
New Haven, Conn.	40,510	39,233	1,191
New Orleans, La.	96,997	71.387	25,269
New York, N. Y.	1,433,749	1,397,766	30,855
Newark, N. J.	103,234	99,998	3,015
Oakland, Cal.	53,967	49,163	1,238
Omaha, Neb.	43,216	41,263	1,885
Paterson, N. J.	36,873	36,343	453
Philadelphia, Pa.	468,813	439,654	28,120
Pittsburgh, Pa.	166,424	156,818	9,362
Portland, Ore.	88,908	81,921	525
Providence, R. I.	68,983	66,948	1,765
Richmond, Va.	37,204	23,911	13,279
Rochester, N. Y.	69,564	69,217	305
St. Louis, Mo.	221,913	205,065	16,381
St. Paul, Minn.	72,073	70,439	1,573
San Francisco, Cal.	175,951	164,127	831
Scranton, Pa.	37,059	36,837	216
Seattle, Wash.	101,685	85,052	1,204
Spokane, Wash.	40,254	39,439	805
Syracuse, N. Y.	44,713	44,261	437
Toledo, O.	52,748	51,990	719
Washington, D. C.	103,761	75,765	27,621
Worcester, Mass.	45,601	45,147	384

*Includes Indian, Chinese, etc.

NOTE—Of the native white males 21 years of age and over in 1910, 13,211,731, or 48.9 per cent. were of native parentage, and 4,498,966, or 16.7 per cent, were of foreign or mixed parentage. The foreign born whites 21 years of age and over numbered 6,646,817, or 24.6 per cent.

CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN BORN WHITE MALES (1910).

Twenty-one years of age and over.

BY STATES.

State.	Naturalized.	1st papers.	Alien.
Alabama	4,841	684	2,793
Arizona	5,912	1,113	14,574
Arkansas	5,284	595	1,388
California	137,274	27,703	99,940
Colorado	35,245	6,536	19,615
Connecticut	60,608	9,103	69,431
Delaware	3,707	653	3,189
District of Columbia..	6,474	1,058	2.304
Florida	5,959	783	7,411
Georgia	4,023	625	1,846
Idaho	12,817	2,478	6,215
Illinois	317,339	43,482	174,581
Indiana	42,533	13,320	18,354
Iowa	90,573	6,654	20,275
Kansas	39,145	6,173	12,247
Kentucky	13,225	815	2,754
Louisiana	10,024	1,166	9,151
Maine	14,994	1,490	23,672
Maryland	24,256	3,278	13,573
Massachusetts	189,126	30,016	212,033
Michigan	167.304	26,235	76 550
Minnesota	179,187	26,222	58,132
Mississippi	2,445	257	1,233
Missouri	65,612	10,117	25.835
Montana	27,635	6,749	16,937
Nebraska	57,270	9,924	12,347
Nevada	5.606	1,282	4 479
New Hampshire	16,415	1,421	19,377
New Jersey	128,438	24,511	122.076
New Mexico	4,267	709	6,048
New York	502,083	131,085	475,259
North Carolina	1,439	194	827
North Dakota	46.636	9.824	10.965
Ohio	142,465	17,509	113.856
Oklahoma	12,074	1.477	4,449
Oregon	29,675	7,591	17.430
Pennsylvania	248,827	46,416	367.766
Rhode Island	32,040	5,314	31,996
South Carolina	1,602	184	739
South Dakota	32,495	8,020	4,376
Tennessee	5,444	464	1,967

State.	Naturalized.	1st papers.	Alien.
Texas	43,383	6,833	37,865
Utah	15,361	2,415	9,626
Vermont	10,811	1,164	9,652
Virginia	6,411	859	4,693
Washington	68,895	15,258	43,202
West Virginia	7,263	1,353	22,545
Wisconsin	142,848	47,708	42,937
Wyoming	6,837	1,937	8,125
Total	3,034,117	570,772	2,266,535
Per cent	45.6	8.6	34.1

NOTE—The citizenship of 775,393, or 11.7 per cent of the foreign born males 21 years of age and over, was not reported.

BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

City.	Naturalized.	1st papers.	Aliens.
Albany, N. Y.	4,827	462	1,661
Atlanta, Ga.	1,011	193	565
Baltimore, Md.	16,643	2,664	9,559
Birmingham, Ala.	1,179	186	339
Boston, Mass.	47,791	10,438	40,516
Bridgeport, Conn.	6,563	1,038	8,136
Buffalo, N. Y.	29,409	4,413	16,255
Cambridge, Mass.	7,162	1,189	5,866
Chicago, Ill.	190,693	31,585	124,553
Cincinnati, O.	17,253	1,733	6,250
Cleveland, O.	40,482	7,826	40,221
Columbus, O.	4,453	414	2,349
Dayton, O.	3,451	396	2,924
Denver, Col.	10,959	2,102	3,801
Detroit, Mich.	32,891	7,271	28,733
Fall River, Mass.	8,368	732	10,594
Grand Rapids, Mich.	7,758	1,016	3,301
Indianapolis, Ind.	6,088	1,189	1,795
Jersey City, N. J.	16,556	3,067	14,404
Kansas City, Mo.	6,953	890	2,564
Los Angeles, Cal.	14,097	2,730	8,662
Louisville, Ky.	5,704	380	1,152
Lowell, Mass.	7,028	427	9,897
Memphis, Tenn.	1,664	197	808
Milwaukee, Wis.	26,155	9,887	14,435
Minneapolis, Minn.	23,462	5,427	10,305
Nashville, Tenn.	951	80	170
New Haven, Conn.	8,628	1,426	7,693
New Orleans, La.	6,138	595	3,703
New York, N. Y.	318,091	106,525	339,473
Newark, N. J.	21,427	4,982	19,201
Oakland, Cal.	10,237	2,004	5,968
Omaha, Neb.	7,079	2,103	2,868
Paterson, N. J.	9,817	1,387	6,029
Philadelphia, Pa.	69,415	15,533	63,156
Pittsburgh, Pa.	28,797	5,355	22,439
Portland, Ore.	11,251	3,058	7,097
Providence, R. I.	12,988	2,815	14,910
Richmond, Va.	943	123	503
Rochester, N. Y.	13,003	2,947	8,361
St. Louis, Mo.	33,081	7,049	15,918
St. Paul, Minn.	17,071	2,586	5,576
San Francisco, Cal.	36,375	10,681	21,872
Scranton, Pa.	7,930	964	6,801
Seattle, Wash.	16,438	3,063	11,474
Spokane, Wash.	5,495	1,374	3,451
Syracuse, N. Y.	7,036	862	4,715
Toledo, O.	8,752	724	4,308
Washington, D. C.	6,474	1,058	2,304
Worcester, Mass.	9,126	1,514	11,184

WOMEN 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER (1910).

State.	Number.
Alabama	501,959
Arizona	43,891
Arkansas	351,994
California	671,388
Colorado	213,425
Connecticut	335,131
Delaware	58,442
Dist. Columbia.	116,148
Florida	178,685
Georgia	613,149
Idaho	69,818
Illinois	1,567,491
Indiana	770,658
Iowa	603,644
Kansas	438,934
Kentucky	579,756
Louisiana	395,354
Maine	225,736
Maryland	373,819
Massachusetts	1,074,485
Michigan	786,033
Minnesota	512,411
Mississippi	412,941
Missouri	896,152
Montana	81,741
Nebraska	298,040
Nevada	18,140
New Hampshire	135,372
New Jersey	736,659
New Mexico	73,152
New York	2,757,521
North Carolina	519,575
North Dakota	122,406
Ohio	1,398,341
Oklahoma	356,194
Oregon	168,323
Pennsylvania	2,114,008
Rhode Island	166,391
South Carolina	343,958
South Dakota	134,187
Tennessee	542,408
Texas	884,215
Utah	85,729
Vermont	106,883
Virginia	518,473
Washington	277,727
West Virginia	284,969
Wisconsin	611,157
Wyoming	28,840
Unit'd States	24,555,754
White	22,059,236
Native parentage	12,484,481
Foreign parentage*	4,567,647
Foreign born	5,007,108
Negro	2,427,742
Indian	60,169
Other	8,607

*Foreign or mixed parentage.

MALES OF MILITIA AGE—18 TO 44 YEARS (1910).

State.	Number.	State.	Number.	State.	Number.	State.	Number.
Alabama	401,145	Kansas	370,227	New Jersey	597,513	Texas	804,980
Arizona	58,962	Kentucky	457,493	New Mexico	73,097	Utah	84,449
Arkansas	311,792	Louisiana	338,343	New York	2,156,361	Vermont	73,685
California	665,522	Maine	151,325	North Carolina	392,192	Virginia	398,728
Colorado	203,982	Maryland	271,373	North Dakota	145,628	Washington	340,872
Connecticut	257,996	Massachusetts	760,324	Ohio	1,076,928	West Virginia	275,048
Delaware	44,634	Michigan	616,729	Oklahoma	357,933	Wisconsin	497,922
Dist. Columbia.	78,349	Minnesota	491,113	Oregon	190,553	Wyoming	54,654
Florida	171,688	Mississippi	345,745	Pennsylvania	1,788,619		
Georgia	497,095	Missouri	721,166	Rhode Island	125,213	United States.	20,473,684
Idaho	86,384	Montana	123,232	South Carolina	276,788	Total in 1900.	16,182,702
Illinois	1,330,556	Nebraska	267,497	South Dakota	140,635	Per cent 1910*	22.3
Indiana	580,557	Nevada	29,383	Tennessee	423,088	Per cent 1900*	21.3
Iowa	475,829	New Hampshire	90,357				

*Per cent of total population.

POPULATION BY AGE PERIODS.

Age period.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Under 5 years	10,631,364	5,380,598	5,250,768
Under 1 year	2,217,342	1,123,409	1,093,933
5 to 9 years	9,760,632	4,924,123	4,836,509
10 to 14 years	9,107,140	4,601,753	4,505,387
15 to 19 years	9,063,603	4,527,282	4,536,321
20 to 24 years	9,056,984	4,580,200	4,476,694
25 to 29 years	8,130,003	4,244,348	3,935,655
30 to 34 years	6,972,185	3,656,768	3,315,417
35 to 39 years	6,396,100	3,367,016	3,029,084
40 to 44 years	5,261,587	2,786,350	2,475,237
45 to 49 years	4,469,197	2,378,916	2,090,281
50 to 54 years	3,900,791	2,110,013	1,790,778
55 to 59 years	2,786,951	1,488,437	1,298,514
60 to 64 years	2,267,150	1,185,966	1,081,184
65 to 69 years	1,679,503	863,994	815,509
70 to 74 years	1,113,728	561,644	552,084
75 to 79 years	667,302	331,280	336,022
80 to 84 years	321,754	153,745	168,009
85 to 89 years	122,818	56,335	66,483
90 to 94 years	33,473	14,553	18,920
95 to 99 years	7,391	3,045	4,346
100 years and over	3,556	1,380	2,175
Age unknown	169,055	114,443	54,612
All ages	91,972,266	47,332,277	44,639,989

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION BY AGE (1910).

Age period.	Population. Urban.	Rural.	Pct. of total. Urban.	Rural.
Under 5 years...	4,200,291	6,431,073	9.9	13.0
5 to 9 years.....	3,773,917	5,986,715	8.9	12.1
10 to 14 years...	3,627,408	5,479,732	8.5	11.1
15 to 19 years...	4,003,271	5,060,332	9.4	10.3
20 to 24 years...	4,570,558	4,486,426	10.7	9.1
25 to 29 years...	4,338,392	3,841,611	10.2	7.8
30 to 34 years...	3,697,202	3,274,983	8.7	6.6
35 to 44 years...	6,133,259	5,524,428	14.4	11.2
45 to 54 years...	4,185,722	4,184,266	9.8	8.5
55 to 64 years...	2,302,142	2,751,959	5.4	5.6
65 years and over.	1,693,010	2,256,514	4.0	4.6
5 to 14 years....	7,401,325	11,466,447	17.4	23.2
15 to 24 years...	8,573,829	9,546,758	20.1	19.3
25 to 44 years...	14,168,853	12,641,022	33.3	25.6
45 to 64 years...	6,487,864	6,936,225	15.2	14.1
All ages.....	42,623,383	49,348,883	46.3	53.7

AGE PERIODS BY COLOR (1910).

Age period.	White.	Negro.	Indian.
Under 5 years.....	9,322,914	1,263,288	40,384
Under 1 year.....	1,955,605	252,386	8,216
5 to 9 years.....	8,475,173	1,246,553	36,541
10 to 14 years.....	7,918,408	1,155,266	31,393
15 to 19 years.....	7,968,391	1,060,416	28,486
20 to 24 years.....	7,986,411	1,030,795	21,844
25 to 29 years.....	7,257,136	881,227	18,137
30 to 34 years.....	6,267,276	668,089	15,243
35 to 39 years.....	5,731,845	633,449	14,834
40 to 44 years.....	4,780,272	455,413	11,961
45 to 49 years.....	4,061,062	385,909	9,887
50 to 54 years.....	3,555,313	326,070	9,343
55 to 59 years.....	2,564,206	209,622	7,171
60 to 64 years.....	2,069,323	186,502	6,524
65 to 69 years.....	1,549,954	123,550	4,482
70 to 74 years.....	1,030,884	78,839	3,382
75 to 79 years.....	620,992	44,018	2,105
80 to 84 years.....	294,555	25,579	1,565
85 to 89 years.....	110,936	11,166	691
90 to 94 years.....	27,161	5,850	458
95 to 99 years.....	4,757	2,447	187
100 years and over..	764	2,675	116
Age unknown.....	134,224	31,040	949
All ages.....	81,731,957	9,827,763	265,683

CLASSIFIED BY BROADER AGE PERIODS (1910).

Class and age period.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Total population.....	91,972,266	47,332,277	44,639,989
Under 5 years.....	10,631,364	5,380,596	5,250,768
5 to 14 years.....	18,867,772	9,525,876	9,341,896
15 to 24 years.....	18,120,687	9,107,572	9,013,015
25 to 44 years.....	26,809,875	14,054,482	12,755,393
45 to 64 years.....	13,424,089	7,163,332	6,260,757
65 years and over..	3,949,524	1,985,976	1,963,548
Native white—Native parentage	49,488,575	25,229,218	24,259,357
Under 5 years.....	6,546,282	3,326,237	3,220,045
5 to 14 years.....	11,185,298	5,669,886	5,515,412
15 to 24 years.....	9,771,977	4,885,442	4,886,535
25 to 44 years.....	12,946,441	6,642,210	6,304,231
45 to 64 years.....	6,740,000	3,547,325	3,192,675
65 years and over..	2,201,068	1,089,349	1,111,719
Native white—Foreign or mixed par'tage.	18,897,837	9,425,239	9,472,598
Under 5 years.....	2,674,125	1,350,473	1,323,652
5 to 14 years.....	4,551,444	2,289,629	2,261,815
15 to 24 years.....	4,078,683	2,008,982	2,069,701
25 to 44 years.....	5,210,109	2,565,634	2,644,475
45 to 64 years.....	2,117,386	1,076,222	1,041,164
65 years and over..	255,586	128,662	126,924
Foreign born—White.	13,345,545	7,523,788	5,821,757
Under 5 years.....	102,507	51,940	50,567
5 to 14 years.....	656,839	331,955	324,884
15 to 24 years.....	2,104,142	1,175,674	928,468
25 to 44 years.....	5,879,979	3,442,770	2,437,209
45 to 64 years.....	3,392,518	1,894,735	1,497,783
65 years and over..	1,183,349	607,008	576,341
Negro	9,827,763	4,885,881	4,941,882
Under 5 years.....	1,263,288	629,320	633,968
5 to 14 years.....	2,401,819	1,197,249	1,204,570
15 to 24 years.....	2,091,211	990,102	1,101,109
25 to 44 years.....	2,638,178	1,304,098	1,334,080
45 to 64 years.....	1,108,103	595,554	512,549
65 years and over..	294,124	152,482	141,642
Indian	265,683	135,133	130,550
Under 5 years.....	40,384	20,202	20,182
5 to 14 years.....	67,934	34,548	33,386
15 to 24 years.....	50,330	25,887	24,453
25 to 44 years.....	60,175	30,840	29,335
45 to 64 years.....	32,925	17,055	15,870
65 years and over..	12,986	6,130	6,856
Chinese, Japanese and other	146,863	133,018	13,845
Under 5 years.....	4,778	2,424	2,354
5 to 14 years.....	4,438	2,609	1,829
15 to 24 years.....	24,244	21,495	2,749
25 to 44 years.....	74,993	68,930	6,063
45 to 64 years.....	33,157	32,441	716
65 years and over..	2,411	2,345	66

NOTE—The years under 5 may be designated as early childhood; those from 5 to 14 as the school period; those from 15 to 24 as the period of youth; those from 25 to 44 as the prime of life; those from 45 to 64 as middle or late middle life, and those of 65 and over as old age.

POPULATION BY MARITAL CONDITION (1910).

UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE—ALL AGES.

Condition.	Male. Number.	Pct.	Female. Number.	Pct.
Total	47,332,277	100.0	44,639,989	100.0
Single	27,455,607	58.0	23,522,121	52.7
Married	18,093,498	38.2	17,688,169	39.6
Widowed	1,471,472	3.1	3,176,426	7.1
Divorced	156,176	0.3	185,101	0.4
Not reported.....	155,524	0.3	68,172	0.2

POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

Condition.	Male. Number.	Pct.	Female. Number.	Pct.
Single	12,550,129	38.7	8,933,170	29.7
Married	18,092,600	55.8	17,684,687	58.9
Widowed	1,471,390	4.5	3,176,228	10.6
Divorced	156,162	0.5	185,068	0.6
Not reported.....	155,524	0.5	68,172	0.2

MARITAL CONDITION BY AGE PERIODS.

Age period.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
15 to 19—Male...	4,448,067	51,877	1,110	347
Female	3,985,764	513,239	10,261	3,650
20 to 24—Male...	3,432,161	1,100,093	18,815	6,732
Female	2,163,683	2,225,362	55,354	20,370
25 to 34—Male...	2,767,957	4,964,769	110,431	34,571
Female	1,516,726	5,443,894	224,327	57,262
35 to 44—Male...	1,026,502	4,873,153	198,701	42,688
Female	628,516	4,410,310	411,896	49,269
45 to 64—Male...	722,701	5,771,630	598,642	58,177
Female	499,564	4,383,497	1,324,838	47,134
65 and over—Male	123,322	1,303,768	539,058	13,075
Female	124,223	687,335	1,140,558	6,903

MARITAL CONDITION BY NATIVITY AND COLOR.

POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

State and sex.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
Native white—Nat. par'ntage—Male.	6,185,324	9,144,099	728,883	87,456
Female	4,644,122	9,219,385	1,523,560	100,053
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage—Male.	2,906,042	2,677,706	160,779	24,688
Female	2,452,017	3,008,623	382,318	30,206
Foreign born white Male	2,268,916	4,432,135	284,726	23,069
Female	994,110	3,624,008	800,112	20,542
Negro—Male	1,083,472	1,749,228	189,970	20,146
Female	823,996	1,775,949	459,831	33,286
Indian—Male	27,391	46,154	5,319	679
Female	16,324	49,095	10,071	969
Chinese—Male ...	34,330	26,449	1,139	45
Female	680	2,016	229	5
Japanese—Male ..	42,688	15,918	495	86
Female	908	5,581	96	17

MARITAL CONDITION BY STATES.

POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER.

State and sex.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
Alabama—Male	222,125	386,415	31,463	2,828
Female	169,126	388,191	80,137	5,313
Arizona—Male	39,106	40,708	3,723	661
Female	12,035	35,601	5,668	533
Arkansas—Male ...	170,709	292,715	29,092	2,653
Female	108,141	292,600	51,623	3,504
California—Male ..	480,292	495,538	46,423	10,784
Female	219,546	459,167	95,949	10,499
Colorado—Male ...	129,828	167,799	13,457	2,782
Female	65,931	160,545	25,752	3,043
Delaware—Male ..	23,027	41,451	3,752	184
Female	20,576	40,915	7,970	205
Georgia—Male	266,405	470,746	37,164	2,209
Female	209,231	475,941	98,502	4,250
Idaho—Male	59,751	64,043	4,407	943
Female	21,475	58,904	5,599	467
Illinois—Male	813,770	1,143,793	86,077	11,008
Female	577,197	1,113,992	191,345	13,172
Indiana—Male	333,109	585,360	49,604	7,865
Female	242,128	676,524	96,210	8,478
Iowa—Male	308,673	447,132	35,574	4,891
Female	219,845	442,599	67,423	5,285
Kansas—Male	229,804	348,915	27,585	3,943
Female	143,352	343,520	47,021	3,868
Kentucky—Male ..	265,864	435,835	38,207	4,020
Female	201,589	436,478	78,648	5,656
Maine—Male	95,261	158,941	17,531	2,636
Female	72,543	156,535	32,444	2,490
Maryland—Male .	171,025	246,717	22,100	1,498
Female	149,842	247,837	51,842	1,791
Massach'tts—Male	479,048	655,740	56,800	4,331
Female	465,040	644,531	143,519	5,968
Michigan—Male ..	373,079	602,102	47,409	7,479
Female	256,062	587,253	92,424	7,504
Minnesota—Male .	362,119	373,701	29,355	2,835
Female	224,076	360,136	51,175	2,996
Mississippi—Male.	185,076	321,009	27,979	2,874
Female	136,722	323,929	66,661	4,666
Missouri—Male ...	435,219	665,938	56,518	7,020
Female	308,184	660,819	118,472	8,558
Montana—Male ...	91,760	74,423	5,338	1,175
Female	25,961	64,185	7,380	834
Nebraska—Male ..	176,075	233,273	16,353	2,396
Female	109,278	230,441	28,980	2,417
Nevada—Male	22,508	18,160	2,023	608
Female	4,411	14,109	2,124	275
New Jersey—Male	346,544	524,166	39,812	1,552
Female	279,432	506,985	94,289	1,884
New Mexico—Male	43,684	63,648	5,987	759
Female	21,461	61,048	8,845	867
New York—Male..	1,327,337	1,840,960	145,844	7,436
Female	1,109,671	1,793,558	373,190	10,227
N. Carolina—Male	234,954	382,288	26,543	999
Female	207,677	386,372	68,302	1,698
N. Dakota—Male..	98,659	102,080	6,091	664
Female	46,328	98,370	8,133	657
Ohio—Male	634,137	1,022,124	83,738	10,594
Female	481,784	991,870	178,798	12,386
Oklahoma—Male .	197,510	321,850	26,662	3,151
Female	100,265	317,450	36,128	2,863
Oregon—Male	140,653	137,984	12,660	3,412
Female	55,242	128,182	17,540	2,225
Pennsylv.—Male..	1,056,327	1,560,397	117,728	7,138
Female	800,392	1,473,465	259,641	8,604
S. Carolina—Male.	154,312	259,206	18,986	401
Female	130,808	263,611	54,714	832
S. Dakota—Male..	96,007	108,368	7,688	1,189
Female	49,274	105,949	11,137	1,026
Tennessee—Male .	242,483	409,478	35,783	3,074
Female	186,773	411,118	79,932	5,177
Texas—Male	466,562	717,027	57,862	6,278
Female	296,498	713,569	116,712	9,283
Utah—Male	51,890	68,608	3,686	730
Female	30,083	66,255	9,949	913
Vermont—Male ...	45,567	77,671	8,281	1,281
Female	32,963	75,681	15,215	990
Virginia—Male ...	250,218	364,751	31,628	1,760
Female	205,232	366,488	73,120	2,619
Washington—Male.	245,634	231,139	18,207	4,606
Female	88,669	214,653	26,560	3,893
W. Virginia—Male	161,746	236,044	15,211	1,431
Female	99,881	225,691	28,276	1,863
Wisconsin—Male .	343,440	444,704	34,570	3,875
Female	246,039	435,336	67,563	4,289
Wyoming—Male ..	40,383	28,498	2,042	500
Female	8,225	24,199	2,164	340

MARITAL CONDITION BY LARGE CITIES.*

POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER.

City and sex.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
Baltimore, Md.—Male..	76,598	106,466	9,318	922
Female	76,947	108,520	27,605	1,198
Boston, Mass.—Male...	106,277	122,810	10,802	914
Female	101,490	120,216	30,110	1,516
Buffalo, N. Y.—Male...	63,132	83,284	5,684	306
Female	52,939	81,424	16,112	456
Chicago, Ill.—Male.....	343,206	442,081	27,586	3,949
Female	251,715	423,839	76,813	5,890
Cincinnati, O.—Male...	56,365	70,868	6,427	904
Female	51,293	70,435	20,416	1,409
Cleveland, O.—Male....	79,854	121,055	6,534	910
Female	58,160	113,234	18,835	1,347
Detroit, Mich.—Male...	70,667	98,741	5,836	992
Female	52,074	92,488	15,996	1,598
Jersey City, N.J.—Male.	40,102	51,147	4,338	113
Female	29,830	49,634	10,112	129
Los Angeles, Cal.—Male	51,501	71,807	5,559	1,433
Female	35,307	70,635	16,544	1,728
Milwaukee, Wis.—Male	55,852	74,449	4,394	724
Female	46,515	71,129	12,127	1,125
Minneap's, Minn.—Male	56,540	58,384	4,192	596
Female	40,647	56,664	9,643	869
New Orleans, La.—Male	47,706	59,532	5,934	832
Female	42,644	60,852	22,449	698
New York, N. Y.—Male	711,954	912,366	62,451	3,079
Female	617,885	892,969	183,897	5,213
Newark, N. J.—Male..	46,760	70,082	4,697	223
Female	40,009	68,914	13,210	289
Philadelphia, Pa.—Male	216,401	304,450	26,818	1,440
Female	204,179	300,629	71,509	1,904
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Male.	83,849	104,125	7,303	555
Female	64,722	98,734	19,760	814
St. Louis, Mo.—Male...	109,565	136,793	11,474	1,712
Female	83,462	134,797	33,702	2,605
S. Francisco, Cal.—Male	96,430	81,243	7,451	2,532
Female	44,858	74,790	18,260	2,694
Washingt'n, D.C.—Male	48,164	64,432	6,253	535
Female	46,474	65,688	21,152	849

*Cities of 250,000 or more population in 1900.

FOREIGN BORN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Country of birth.	TOTAL FOREIGN BORN. 1910.	1900.	*Pct. increase.
Northwestern Europe....	6,740,400	7,016,311	—3.9
Great Britain.....	1,221,283	1,167,623	4.6
England	877,719	840,513	4.4
Scotland	261,076	233,524	11.8
Wales	82,488	93,586	—11.9
Ireland	1,352,251	1,615,459	—16.3
Germany	2,501,333	2,813,628	—11.1
Scandinavian countries..	1,250,733	1,072,092	16.7
Norway	403,877	336,388	20.1
Sweden	665,207	582,014	14.3
Denmark	181,649	153,690	18.2
Netherlands	120,063	94,931	26.5
Belgium	49,400	29,757	66.0
Luxemburg	3,071	3,031	1.3
France	117,418	104,197	12.7
Switzerland	124,848	115,598	8.0
Southern and Eastern Europe	5,048,583	1,832,894	175.4
Portugal	59,360	80,608	93.9
Spain	22,108	7,050	213.6
Italy	1,343,125	484,027	177.5
Russia and Finland.....	1,732,462	640,743	170.4
Russia	1,602,782	578,102	177.2
Finland	129,680	67,039	107.0
Austria-Hungary	1,670,582	637,009	162.3
Austria	1,174,973	491,295	139.2
Hungary	495,609	145,714	240.1
Balkan peninsula.....	220,946	.....	.....
Roumania	65,923	15,032	338.6
Bulgaria	11,498	.....	.....

Country of birth.	1910.	1900.	*Pct. increase.
Servia	4,639	.....	.....
Montenegro	5,374	.....	.....
Greece	101,282	8,515	1089.5
Turkey in Asia	32,230	9,910	.....
Europe	11,791,841	8,871,780	32.9
China	56,756	81,534	—30.4
Japan	67,744	24,788	173.3
India	4,664	2,031	129.6
Turkey in Asia	59,729	.....	.....
Other Asiatic	2,591	11,895	—78.2
Asia	191,484	120,248	59.2
Canada—Newfoundland	1,209,717	1,179,922	2.5
Canada—French	385,083	395,126	—2.5
Canada—Other	819,564	784,796	4.4
West Indies	47,635	25,435	87.3
Cuba	15,133	11,081	36.6
Other West Indies	32,502	14,354	126.4
Mexico	221,915	103,393	114.6
Central America	1,736	3,897	—55.5
South America	8,228	4,733	73.8
America	1,489,231	1,317,380	13.0
Africa	3,992	2,538	57.3
Australia	9,035	6,807	32.7
Atlantic islands	18,274	9,768	87.1
Pacific islands	2,415	2,013	20.0
Country not specified	2,687	2,546	5.5
Born at sea	6,927	8,196	—15.5
Total foreign born	13,515,886	10,341,276	30.7

*Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

NOTE—The figures for Europe include 2,858 from countries not specified in 1910 and 22,575 in 1900. Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro were included under "country not specified" in 1900. Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia were combined in the 1900 census. Newfoundland was included with Canada in 1900 census.

POPULATION OF FOREIGN BIRTH OR PARENTAGE (1910).

Country of origin.	Foreign born.	Both parents foreign.	One parent foreign.
Austria	1,174,924	709,070	117,566
Belgium	49,397	26,448	13,419
Bulgaria*	21,451	948	286
Canada—French	385,083	330,976	216,179
Canada—Other	810,987	559,204	704,099
Denmark	181,621	147,648	70,795
England	876,455	592,285	853,702
France	117,236	78,937	96,216
Germany	2,501,181	3,911,847	1,869,590
Greece	101,264	5,524	2,877
Hungary	495,600	191,059	13,568
Ireland	1,352,155	2,141,577	1,010,628
Italy	1,343,070	695,187	60,103
Mexico	219,802	107,866	54,333
Netherlands	120,053	116,331	57,190
Norway	403,858	410,951	164,290
Portugal	57,623	41,680	11,819
Roumania	65,920	20,707	1,094
Russia—Finland	1,732,421	949,316	70,938
Scotland	261,034	175,391	223,238
Spain	21,977	4,387	6,770
Sweden	665,183	546,788	152,244
Switzerland	124,834	90,669	86,147
Turkey in Asia	59,702	17,480	1,449
Turkey in Europe	32,221	2,560	533
Wales	82,479	84,934	81,534

*Includes Servia and Montenegro.

Country of origin.	Foreign born.	Both parents foreign.	One parent foreign.
Other for. countries	88,014	31,362	40,919
Mixed for. parentage†	.....	1,177,092	.....
Total	13,345,545	12,916,311	5,981,526

†Parents born in different foreign countries.

NOTE—The above table includes white residents of the United States born abroad (foreign born), those having both parents born in the country specified (both parents foreign) and those having one parent born in the country specified and the other in the United States (one parent foreign).

POPULATION OF FOREIGN BIRTH OR PARENTAGE BY STATES (1910).

State.	Foreign born.	—Parentage.— *Foreign.	†Mixed foreign.
Alabama	19,286	32,417	2,829
Arizona	48,765	42,176	2,206
Arkansas	17,046	36,608	2,414
California	586,432	635,889	61,244
Colorado	129,587	181,428	14,683
Connecticut	329,574	374,489	20,720
Delaware	17,492	25,873	1,666
District of Columbia	24,902	45,066	3,031
Florida	40,633	35,825	2,863
Georgia	15,477	26,672	1,698
Idaho	42,578	75,195	6,334
Illinois	1,205,314	1,723,847	99,659
Indiana	159,663	350,551	14,293
Iowa	273,765	632,181	30,169
Kansas	135,450	292,105	17,433
Kentucky	40,162	124,704	5,597
Louisiana	52,766	112,717	8,146
Maine	110,562	134,955	6,101
Maryland	104,944	191,838	7,994
Massachusetts	1,059,245	1,170,447	80,901
Michigan	597,550	964,882	69,997
Minnesota	543,595	941,136	56,828
Missouri	229,799	518,201	27,483
Montana	94,713	106,809	9,137
Nebraska	176,662	362,353	19,177
Nevada	19,691	20,951	2,256
New Hampshire	96,667	103,117	4,328
New Jersey	660,788	777,797	52,982
New Mexico	23,146	26,331	1,351
New York	2,748,011	3,007,248	204,767
North Carolina	6,092	8,851	416
North Dakota	156,654	251,236	16,429
Ohio	598,374	1,024,393	53,139
Oklahoma	40,442	94,044	5,293
Oregon	113,136	135,238	12,323
Pennsylvania	1,442,374	1,806,267	104,223
Rhode Island	179,141	194,646	12,688
South Carolina	6,179	11,137	592
South Dakota	100,790	217,491	12,577
Tennessee	18,607	38,367	2,456
Texas	241,938	361,914	13,143
Utah	65,822	131,527	16,675
Vermont	49,921	75,055	3,235
Virginia	27,057	37,943	2,262
Washington	256,241	282,528	26,223
West Virginia	57,218	57,638	2,646
Wisconsin	512,865	1,044,761	50,297
Wyoming	29,020	32,504	2,949
Total	13,515,886	18,897,837	1,177,092

*Native white persons having both parents born in same country, or one parent born in foreign country and the other in the United States. †Native whites whose parents were born in different foreign countries.

FOREIGN BORN POPULATION BY STATES (1910).

CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.

State.	Austria.	Belgium.	*Bulgaria.	—Canada.— French.	Other.	China.	†Cuba.	Denm'rk.	Engl'nd.	Finl'nd.
Alabama	904	45	106	96	737	44	220	197	2,365	38
Arizona	1,433	50	271	177	1,650	1,016	27	884	3,500	560
Arkansas	1,268	111	17	119	955	44	27	178	1,519	15
California	17,165	1,464	880	3,109	41,568	27,764	854	14,209	48,703	6,159
Colorado	13,043	375	609	789	8,792	320	99	2,756	12,928	1,239
Connecticut	23,642	330	59	18,889	7,868	385	341	2,724	22,463	776
Delaware	992	8	1	63	441	29	34	52	1,558	9
Dist. Columbia	459	41	10	109	1,052	270	243	176	2,638	21
Florida	228	50	14	151	1,577	156	17,050	295	3,078	59
Georgia	349	27	6	70	721	174	226	112	1,671	40

State.	Austria.	Belgium.	*Bulgaria.	Canada. French.	Canada. Other.	China.	†Cuba.	Denm'rk.	Engl'nd.	Finl'nd.
Idaho	1,561	94	576	796	4,575	773	13	2,254	4,983	652
Illinois	163,025	9,399	1,875	7,440	38,311	1,560	551	17,369	60,363	2,390
Indiana	11,831	2,298	576	789	5,049	196	82	900	9,783	215
Iowa	15,967	929	635	944	10,675	76	76	17,961	16,788	140
Kansas	12,094	1,703	118	1,087	6,101	16	74	2,760	11,262	49
Kentucky	1,032	73	77	98	972	34	42	78	2,619	18
Louisiana	1,597	292	25	250	941	346	630	239	2,086	118
Maine	831	30	32	35,013	41,210	65	80	929	5,661	821
Maryland	8,254	59	31	110	1,320	299	453	237	5,211	47
Massachusetts	35,455	1,745	169	134,658	162,710	1,873	2,287	3,405	92,658	10,744
Michigan	31,034	5,683	375	28,083	144,780	187	150	6,315	42,737	31,144
Minnesota	37,121	1,557	2,421	11,062	30,059	249	112	16,137	12,139	26,637
Missouri	16,222	1,000	451	779	7,290	452	272	1,729	13,760	120
Montana	8,350	235	2,155	2,874	10,968	1,098	89	1,943	8,981	4,111
Nebraska	24,362	491	183	674	6,661	89	47	13,674	8,009	79
Nevada	822	26	178	272	1,575	769	16	816	1,793	174
New Hampshire	2,438	175	21	40,865	17,013	53	40	131	4,862	1,198
New Jersey	56,779	1,867	122	1,203	7,932	932	1,917	5,059	50,375	1,640
New Mexico	1,233	44	167	111	912	202	25	116	1,101	26
New York	245,004	3,484	1,033	24,563	98,988	4,482	17,483	12,544	146,870	8,760
North Carolina	139	5	2	29	514	61	43	36	940	18
North Dakota	5,149	229	268	2,376	19,131	30	9	5,355	3,070	1,186
Ohio	72,887	1,525	1,697	2,310	21,382	393	245	1,837	43,347	3,988
Oklahoma	3,889	191	115	320	2,551	127	65	550	2,981	18
Oregon	5,241	573	1,095	1,146	11,263	6,468	68	3,215	7,998	4,734
Pennsylvania	251,774	5,250	1,407	1,248	14,737	1,468	2,105	3,034	109,115	2,413
Rhode Island	6,130	959	50	34,087	7,867	215	316	328	27,834	297
South Carolina	222	97	1	39	243	46	59	51	517	42
South Dakota	5,372	237	501	998	5 012	58	17	6,294	4,024	1,381
Tennessee	637	27	11	91	1,065	40	71	163	2,045	21
Texas	20,570	328	240	356	3,178	422	359	1,289	8,498	160
Utah	1,870	74	346	114	1,576	311	9	8,300	18,083	1,012
Vermont	1,087	25	2	14,643	11,415	7	37	172	2,464	293
Virginia	1,281	48	10	104	1,256	126	233	240	3,687	50
Washington	12,745	1,228	1,647	3,711	35,771	2,301	175	7,804	19,430	3,709
West Virginia	8,360	800	100	88	784	62	46	67	3,511	127
Wisconsin	38,692	4,020	393	7,992	17 004	163	54	16,454	13,959	5,706
Wyoming	3,966	82	331	143	1,288	294	38	962	2,985	1,380

State.	*Including Servia and Montenegro. France.	Germany.	Greece.	Hungary.	Ireland.	†And other West Indies. Italy.	Japan.	Mexico.	Nether-lands.	Nor-way.
Alabama	592	3,603	633	585	1,167	2,696	5	81	127	266
Arizona	323	1,846	10	22	1,159	699	284	14,172	23	123
Arkansas	387	5,815	179	285	1,079	1,699	9	132	145	76
California	17,407	76,307	372	799	44,476	22,777	10,264	8,086	1,015	5,060
Colorado	1,374	17,071	2,272	1,632	8,710	14,375	2,245	2,602	710	1,787
Connecticut	2,619	31,127	1,074	13,855	58,458	56.954	65	19	304	1,265
Delaware	170	2.573	34	247	3,985	2,893	4	2	20	38
Dist. Columbia	511	5,179	342	165	5,347	2,761	44	26	54	149
Florida	285	2,446	886	79	1.069	4,538	46	145	85	304
Georgia	224	3,029	941	230	1,655	545	5	25	52	145
Idaho	333	5,049	1,843	202	1,782	2,067	1,330	133	261	2,566
Illinois	7,972	319,199	10,031	39,859	93,455	72,163	274	672	14,402	32,913
Indiana	2,388	62,179	1,370	14.370	11,266	6,911	41	47	2,131	531
Iowa	1,618	98,759	3,356	1,178	17,756	5,845	33	620	11,337	21,924
Kansas	2,657	34,508	1,410	1,078	8,100	3,520	111	8,429	906	1,294
Kentucky	645	19,351	273	725	5,914	1,316	11	28	140	53
Louisiana	5,345	8,926	237	397	3,757	20,333	30	1,025	113	295
Maine	290	1,282	579	157	7,890	3,468	12	28	27	580
Maryland	552	36,657	463	2,089	9,705	6,969	23	10	203	363
Massachusetts	5,926	30,555	11,413	1,996	222,867	85,056	150	71	1,597	5,432
Michigan	2,421	131,586	1,196	11,597	20,434	16,861	56	86	33,471	7,638
Minnesota	1,460	109,628	1,660	5,582	15,859	9,669	67	52	3,542	105,303
Missouri	2,794	88,226	2,790	11,532	23,297	12.984	100	1,413	988	640
Montana	639	8,669	1,905	1,486	9,469	6,592	1,566	67	1,054	7,170
Nebraska	639	57,302	3,459	1,453	8,124	3,799	583	290	872	2,750
Nevada	653	1,916	1.051	44	1,702	2,831	853	732	44	255
New Hampshire	169	2,046	2,634	68	10,613	2,071	1	6	48	491
New Jersey	6,240	122,880	1,575	47,610	82,758	115,446	193	97	12,698	5,351
New Mexico	326	1,746	167	209	644	1,959	254	11,918	86	151
New York	23,472	436,911	10,097	96,843	367,889	472,201	1,163	555	12,652	25,013
North Carolina	114	1,074	174	37	326	521	2	10	28	39
North Dakota	265	16,572	1,083	2,855	2,498	1,262	58	8	709	45,937
Ohio	4,838	175,095	2,555	85,881	40,062	41,620	70	85	2,278	1,110
Oklahoma	749	10,090	590	848	1.801	2,564	47	2,744	230	351
Oregon	1,159	17,958	3,555	1,160	4,995	5,533	3,277	199	618	6,843
Pennsylvania	10,003	195,203	4,221	123,498	165,109	198,122	181	151	1,231	2,329
Rhode Island	1,711	4,459	951	294	29,718	37,237	33	8	143	671
South Carolina	70	1,744	282	40	676	316	7	8	19	32
South Dakota	252	21,544	231	594	2.980	1,158	33	15	2,650	90,918
Tennessee	305	3,903	374	376	2,296	2,034	8	45	78	89
Texas	1,821	44,929	756	924	6,357	7,190	316	125,010	424	1,783
Utah	303	3,963	4,039	171	1,857	3,117	2,050	166	1,392	2,305
Vermont	219	793	113	539	4,940	4,594	3	6	25	102
Virginia	300	4,228	721	1,784	2,450	2,449	14	12	99	311
Washington	2,340	29,388	4,187	1,160	10,180	13,121	12,177	145	2,157	12,177
West Virginia	535	6,327	787	5,939	2,292	17.292	4	10	60	38
Wisconsin	1,396	233,384	2,764	10,554	14,049	9,273	34	39	7,379	57,000
Wyoming	316	2,698	1,915	437	1,359	1,961	1,575	188	79	618

State.	Portugal.	Roumania.	Russia.	Scotland.	Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey (Asia).	Turkey (Europe).	Wales.
Alabama	4	108	1,531	1,120	74	753	213	389	128	230
Arizona	29	16	311	576	857	845	314	128	44	210
Arkansas	1	38	760	442	9	385	804	169	45	148
California	22,539	1,120	16,610	13,695	4,229	26,212	14,521	3,709	812	2,416
Colorado	42	334	13,618	4,269	177	12,446	1,767	333	217	1,989
Connecticut	707	718	54,121	6,750	92	18,208	1,806	1,738	696	616
Delaware	1	39	3,429	344	5	332	78	10	9	34
Dist. Columbia.	2	41	3,393	705	51	359	281	139	41	87
Florida	30	323	547	606	4,199	729	146	291	744	53
Georgia	23	85	3,224	527	91	289	169	376	90	89
Idaho	49	19	743	1,282	1,047	4,985	1,319	73	129	722
Illinois	291	4,306	149,016	20,755	364	115,424	8,661	2,690	2,453	4,091
Indiana	6	709	9,599	3,419	40	5,081	2,765	809	2,274	1,498
Iowa	8	384	6,310	5,162	40	26,763	3,675	600	479	2,434
Kansas	9	67	15,311	3,591	282	13,309	2,853	287	287	1,615
Kentucky	3	100	3,222	641	24	190	1,653	369	55	222
Louisiana	73	111	1,805	455	719	344	421	949	196	82
Maine	82	20	4,752	2,389	111	2,203	56	744	721	204
Maryland	37	220	27,537	1,955	84	421	452	80	44	583
Massachusetts	26,437	858	117,261	28,416	549	39,562	1,341	12,546	3,592	1,513
Michigan	20	510	37,978	9,952	53	26,374	2,780	1,567	342	786
Minnesota	16	2,008	17,541	4,373	53	122,428	2,992	698	528	1,023
Missouri	44	1,522	21,402	3,651	266	6,654	6,141	1,084	1,000	1,219
Montana	31	266	2,228	3,373	49	6,412	988	201	491	884
Nebraska	7	295	13,020	2,242	21	23,219	2,150	572	247	824
Nevada	305	8	135	469	778	708	468	25	15	168
New Hampshire	110	26	4,345	1,979	17	2,068	78	891	1,965	58
New Jersey	145	2,208	93,567	17,512	495	10,547	7,549	2,396	389	1,202
New Mexico	10	6	228	509	100	365	172	123	17	93
New York	660	34,443	558,956	39,437	3,766	53,705	16,315	9,478	5,004	7,464
North Carolina	29	7	711	435	8	112	68	402	107	35
North Dakota	3	1,070	31,910	1,696	13	12,160	560	392	270	222
Ohio	182	3,974	48,756	10,705	123	5,522	10,988	2,031	1,935	9,377
Oklahoma	19	27	5,807	1,218	47	1,028	770	376	135	365
Oregon	174	258	5,321	3,387	462	10,099	3,853	197	553	585
Pennsylvania	225	7,752	240,985	32,046	354	23,467	7,484	4,486	2,754	29,255
Rhode Island	6,501	415	9,765	6,272	40	7,405	221	3,132	658	268
South Carolina	3	9	786	239	14	95	36	263	43	11
South Dakota	3	55	13,189	1,102	5	9,998	800	246	238	503
Tennessee	2	77	2,484	561	26	363	800	159	20	252
Texas	89	259	5,739	2,038	848	4,706	1,773	1,125	237	301
Utah	8	18	568	2,853	24	7,227	1,691	215	146	1,672
Vermont	79	17	2,455	2,615	351	1,331	214	189	31	1,043
Virginia	85	72	4,379	1,246	69	368	246	484	144	225
Washington	179	211	10,961	7,101	385	32,199	3,447	428	728	1,976
West Virginia	3	259	5,143	1,088	464	279	600	726	420	880
Wisconsin	9	446	29,644	3,885	34	25,739	8,036	791	397	2,507
Wyoming	50	57	763	1,812	120	2,497	251	151	262	419

POPULATION OF FOREIGN PARENTAGE BY STATES (1910).

Native white persons having both parents born in the country specified, or one parent so born and the other native.

State.	Austria.	Belgium.	*Bulgaria.	Canada. French.	Canada. Other.	†Cuba.	Denmark.	England.	Finland.	France.
Alabama	758	31	23	165	1,044	60	233	4,619	37	1,148
Arizona	451	35	18	233	1,868	14	418	3,774	139	3,810
Arkansas	1,289	72	21	308	1,652	20	270	4,195	15	1,003
California	8,415	770	96	4,957	47,474	424	12,287	66,821	2,836	15,223
Colorado	8,292	279	41	1,742	12,797	69	2,955	23,722	618	2,280
Connecticut	14,523	189	22	24,476	8,344	176	2,263	30,004	455	2,616
Delaware	407	.....	.....	61	371	19	36	3,025	.....	262
Dist. Columbia	351	33	4	184	1,388	95	149	5,061	6	558
Florida	190	45	5	178	1,663	9,742	271	4,497	48	505
Georgia	309	40	1	124	954	122	105	3,216	16	583
Idaho	714	65	4	1,221	6,891	10	5,212	16,073	302	626
Illinois	17,824	5,459	90	16,137	48,299	264	16,151	108,063	792	13,791
Indiana	6,005	1,907	21	2,214	8,552	45	1,274	24,886	100	6,699
Iowa	23,919	857	17	3,192	25,660	88	23,780	46,639	51	4,500
Kansas	12,763	1,343	23	3,838	14,832	35	4,457	30,840	15	4,230
Kentucky	685	115	16	209	1,530	21	136	7,229	14	2,154
Louisiana	1,287	439	10	455	1,553	638	517	5,681	69	14,609
Maine	389	20	19	40,494	49,884	52	1,055	6,927	388	321
Maryland	8,005	44	2	167	1,530	168	246	10,644	8	1,139
Massachusetts	18,256	417	17	160,623	147,515	514	2,669	91,882	5,426	8,933
Michigan	19,488	4,822	21	64,826	193,985	100	8,486	77,599	24,404	6,249
Minnesota	38,058	1,604	58	24,145	45,270	52	21,387	24,370	17,826	3,022
Missouri	13,567	911	16	2,175	13,269	190	2,527	34,662	64	3,202
Montana	4,471	159	26	3,730	12,430	16	1,998	11,756	2,512	746
Nebraska	38,449	344	6	2,117	15,135	29	13,889	22,585	46	1,743
Nevada	212	17	5	349	1,891	6	700	3,245	59	371
New Hampshire	950	34	.....	40,489	19,966	28	124	6,478	636	199
New Jersey	31,429	1,001	45	1,572	8,813	693	4,611	71,744	619	6,799
New Mexico	474	26	3	293	1,330	10	166	2,294	.....	487
New York	137,163	1,534	81	45,132	100,727	3,245	8,173	194,961	2,746	22,509
North Carolina	85	5	.....	66	601	21	41	1,706	20	179
North Dakota	6,051	260	2	4,760	25,747	4	6,848	6,253	1,424	629
Ohio	52,713	1,171	165	5,051	26,009	139	1,958	84,777	3,318	14,026

State.	Austria.	Belgium.	*Bulgaria.	Canada. French.	Canada. Other.	†Cuba.	Denmark.	England.	Finland.	France.
Oklahoma	4,948	161	34	1,016	6,133	39	1,095	10,516	14	1,701
Oregon	2,332	508	25	1,917	15,366	39	3,558	14,717	2,977	1,566
Pennsylvania	151,329	3,291	165	2,430	18,230	859	2,917	180,409	1,275	13,353
Rhode Island	2,950	213	3	39,127	7,538	156	261	25,909	165	669
South Carolina	194	11	.....	32	313	27	77	1,031	5	219
South Dakota	7,884	347	6	2,900	11,204	30	8,669	10,851	1,694	851
Tennessee	504	25	12	224	1,455	22	206	4,453	14	786
Texas	32,534	215	8	718	5,430	140	1,786	17,797	58	3,994
Utah	758	19	25	349	3,026	4	18,311	49,934	523	480
Vermont	436	22	2	25,876	16,037	10	142	3,959	174	270
Virginia	1,012	38	5	200	1,443	49	235	5,751	28	510
Washington	6,186	577	25	5,667	39,003	60	7,274	27,065	4,539	2,704
West Virginia	2,495	343	4	188	1,187	7	99	6,804	37	785
Wisconsin	43,035	9,939	40	20,413	33,367	47	21,861	38,529	3,991	3,661
Wyoming	1,524	54	5	316	2,110	5	1,387	5,881	774	352

*Including Servia and Montenegro. †And other West Indies.

State.	Germany.	Greece.	Hungary.	Ireland.	Italy.	Mexico.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal.	Roumania.
Alabama	8,528	126	300	4,892	1,981	51	107	282	10	58
Arizona	3,810	11	63	3,351	658	21,650	71	270	9	9
Arkansas	14,790	36	270	4,491	953	93	235	126	2	14
California	130,077	480	1,351	107,204	39,017	17,593	2,113	7,194	29,192	388
Colorado	38,811	48	998	24,387	9,815	787	1,024	2,247	46	120
Connecticut	47,106	103	7,612	123,505	32,820	14	268	703	760	328
Delaware	4,993	16	129	10,054	1,636	2	22	27	3	12
Dist. Columbia	13,119	73	699	7,037	1,620	11	168	386	33	55
Florida	5,046	91	45	2,596	2,875	62	95	461	46	186
Georgia	6,838	145	184	5,889	428	16	90	141	16	41
Idaho	12,174	27	67	5,537	560	41	378	3,510	33	1
Illinois	695,226	1,148	12,207	236,983	44,525	119	18,002	35,525	646	1,076
Indiana	202,021	108	4,252	41,942	2,229	44	3,240	662	22	76
Iowa	261,247	154	849	74,259	1,714	44	17,411	44,978	12	77
Kansas	98,028	61	1,000	30,732	2,113	312	1,761	2,402	28	7
Kentucky	72,909	30	133	23,773	1,229	24	324	79	7	42
Louisiana	32,369	142	304	15,105	22,678	645	195	344	171	23
Maine	2,004	53	70	17,059	1,120	3	45	506	114	6
Maryland	98,673	161	700	29,998	4,200	18	295	308	43	74
Massachusetts	47,174	1,003	1,133	410,160	45,521	37	1,289	2,933	15,986	252
Michigan	293,170	148	2,601	60,981	7,893	42	54,560	9,136	29	159
Minnesota	287,232	180	2,978	56,916	3,339	39	5,392	174,304	18	673
Missouri	279,287	161	3,043	75,346	8,134	161	1,944	1,080	18	397
Montana	17,999	29	656	18,962	1,409	36	962	6,773	10	25
Nebraska	144,412	55	689	29,538	1,041	29	2,219	4,957	25	57
Nevada	3,418	9	10	4,300	1,181	139	47	199	115	2
New Hampshire	2,487	88	43	19,976	871	2	35	361	43	8
New Jersey	210,756	307	21,089	177,743	76,405	74	14,805	3,001	81	1,029
New Mexico	4,397	3	72	2,078	868	10,030	121	180	8	.....
New York	797,706	1,180	44,486	723,268	266,867	239	15,251	12,392	511	12,662
North Carolina	2,274	29	20	1,095	249	7	34	41	13	17
North Dakota	43,196	20	1,813	9 203	103	3	1,202	77,347	7	383
Ohio	498,704	399	30,254	126,791	20,712	80	3,592	922	189	534
Oklahoma	31,696	44	352	10.191	1,505	489	527	857	11	8
Oregon	35,402	116	378	11,948	1,284	97	1,069	6,592	155	52
Pennsylvania	459,499	629	56,214	405,376	102,432	97	1,448	1,646	274	2,399
Rhode Island	6,564	102	158	58,490	15,578	5	99	339	4,325	172
South Carolina	3,955	49	31	2,646	232	4	15	59	7	5
South Dakota	61,250	11	468	14,419	445	12	4,022	39,828	6	17
Tennessee	10,629	66	359	8,848	1,725	30	148	153	8	21
Texas	126,859	208	572	17,559	6,823	108,682	566	2,661	99	94
Utah	5,965	23	70	4,333	1,111	39	861	3,205	16	9
Vermont	1,349	18	93	14,687	2,023	3	35	73	40	1
Virginia	9,564	71	699	7,037	1,620	11	168	386	33	55
Washington	58,096	139	547	25,378	3,462	83	2,648	24,361	247	84
West Virginia	18,584	80	1,652	10,848	3,397	1	71	41	3	21
Wisconsin	561,559	226	2,612	60,786	3,367	22	14,441	100,701	40	104
Wyoming	5,496	22	170	3,877	528	148	92	626	8	12

State.	Russia.	Scotland.	Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey (Asia).	Turkey (Europe).	Wales.	Other countries.	*Mxd. pertage.
Alabama	1,103	2,401	170	755	376	185	31	456	158	2,289
Arizona	149	946	61	729	318	55	5	351	129	2,206
Arkansas	654	1,255	28	550	1,151	51	13	405	232	2,414
California	10,579	18,464	2,225	20,261	13,498	1,662	149	4,520	9,375	61,244
Colorado	8,809	7,419	128	12,966	2,217	170	26	3,428	502	14,683
Connecticut	29,432	8,303	89	16,296	1,445	496	52	848	521	20,729
Delaware	1,999	553	21	293	64	10	3	116	73	1,666
Dist. Columbia	2,340	1,312	62	303	324	34	7	248	171	3,031
Florida	368	1,092	1,345	739	192	38	9	109	323	2,863
Georgia	2,254	1,217	105	349	256	173	14	143	205	1,698
Idaho	769	3,178	134	6,000	2.039	37	1	2,434	328	6,334
Illinois	78,944	32,857	245	114.709	12,998	592	119	7,546	3,151	99,659
Indiana	4,986	7,098	61	6,720	7,460	294	32	2,592	716	14,293
Iowa	12,861	8,786	151	7,873	11.066	423	38	3,258	1,108	27,483
Kansas	23,184	9,278	78	22,322	6,662	87	21	3,603	617	17,433
Kentucky	2,395	1,807	41	252	2,924	131	18	616	264	5,597
Louisiana	1,380	1,365	1,693	592	905	467	66	191	678	8,146
Maine	2,415	2,712	66	2,105	62	293	52	347	278	6,101
Maryland	19,433	4,889	93	470	493	30	20	1,439	554	7,994

State.	Russia.	Scotland.	Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey (Asia).	Turkey (Europe).	Wales.	Other countries.	*Mxd. parentage.
Massachusetts.	59,239	27,071	326	28,908	1,067	3,259	351	1,715	10,806	80,901
Michigan	22,045	15,525	50	30,563	4,411	514	81	1,573	1,424	69,997
Minnesota	12,736	8,282	49	145,591	5,589	261	41	2,909	1,992	56,823
Missouri	12,861	8,786	151	7,873	11,066	423	33	3,258	1,108	27,483
Montana	1,315	3,538	22	5,392	1,036	84	3	1,436	241	9,137
Nebraska	11,865	6,288	43	35,267	4,217	292	34	2,258	513	19,177
New Hampshire	1,546	2,329	19	1,483	85	249	38	67	110	4,328
New Jersey....	53,117	20,587	231	7,801	6,211	756	77	2,083	1,337	52,982
New Mexico....	158	910	51	384	266	92	9	186	84	1,351
New York.....	289,372	51,249	1,817	36,532	13,241	2,361	556	12,264	4,261	204,767
North Carolina.	628	762	16	106	115	127	13	66	99	413
North Dakota..	30,276	2,422	9	14,640	1,157	249	16	559	225	16,429
Ohio	27,393	19,429	105	5,533	22,959	600	219	22,129	1,388	53,139
Oklahoma	8,778	3,363	33	2,001	1,720	188	54	940	337	5,293
Oregon	3,472	5,068	118	8,099	4,320	43	21	1,057	619	12,323
Pennsylvania .	146,506	50,426	280	28,218	10,347	1,507	362	57,048	2,578	104,223
Rhode Island...	5,123	6,154	32	5,810	148	760	43	387	672	12,688
South Carolina.	661	555	32	88	51	116	14	18	102	592
South Dakota..	19,824	3,080	4	13,294	1,650	96	18	1,560	474	12,577
Tennessee	1,757	1,352	42	518	1,597	75	10	599	183	2,546
Texas	4,879	4,799	215	6,895	2,843	466	73	665	1,133	13,143
Utah	312	7,623	25	9,836	2,548	35	1	4,695	716	16,675
Vermont	1,166	2,758	77	1,090	98	83	46	1,159	93	3,235
Virginia	3,228	1,933	45	353	309	300	46	317	235	2,262
Washington....	7,025	9,130	138	23,884	3,759	112	41	3,252	839	26,223
West Virginia.	2,151	2,236	91	320	1,303	289	69	1,329	102	2,646
Wisconsin	15,763	9,122	36	29,647	12,840	283	74	6,250	1,108	50,297
Wyoming	334	2,418	14	2,053	403	11	12	810	113	2,949

*Mixed foreign parentage.

FOREIGN BORN IN CITIES OF 250,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS (1910).

Country of birth.	Baltimore.	Boston.	Buffalo.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Cleveland.	Detroit.	Jersey City.	Los Angeles.	Milwaukee.
Austria	6,540	2,413	9,284	132,063	1,638	42,059	14,160	4,978	2,510	11,553
Belgium	23	682	37	2,665	24	90	2,237	173	213	86
Bulgaria*	14	36	10	515	184	46	65	7	116	64
Canada—French	45	3,098	566	4,633	73	571	4,166	107	592	218
Canada—Other	752	47,802	16,868	26,688	887	8,794	38,648	1,010	7,686	1,671
China	245	819	57	1,335	16	135	24	132	1,481	39
Cuba†	355	1,070	45	393	40	71	58	212	119	31
Denmark	132	1,031	200	11,484	79	448	411	346	1,096	619
England	2,698	13,671	7,070	27,912	1,872	11,420	9,038	4,632	7,581	2,086
Finland	36	455	58	1,191	10	499	59	681	261	110
France	357	1,081	634	3,036	665	494	636	596	1,916	251
Germany	26,024	8,701	43,815	182,289	28,426	41,408	44,675	16,131	9,684	64,816
Greece	347	1,497	220	6,564	180	275	535	179	361	1,104
Hungary	1,358	426	2,742	28,938	6,344	31,103	5,935	1,084	820	5,571
Ireland	6,806	66,041	9,423	65,965	6,224	11,316	6,584	16,124	3,878	1,966
Italy	5,043	31,380	11,399	45,169	2,245	10,836	5,724	12,060	3,802	3,374
Japan	12	61	12	220	6	15	28	5	3,931	.....
Mexico	6	24	20	188	15	18	27	14	5,632	12
Netherlands	106	486	314	9,633	322	1,076	584	243	408	615
Norway	199	1,914	253	24,186	37	512	225	1,360	1,003	2,144
Portugal	26	1,296	12	50	8	3	5	25	128	1
Roumania	216	373	106	3,344	454	761	313	196	297	267
Russia	24,803	41,892	11,349	121,786	4,999	25,477	16,644	13,667	4,758	11,992
Scotland	518	5,062	1,978	10,305	458	2,880	3,320	1,668	1,589	647
Spain	49	268	24	243	20	28	18	72	384	21
Sweden	237	7,123	1,021	63 035	114	1,657	601	1,280	3,414	787
Switzerland	228	415	639	3,494	696	1,373	596	553	828	833
Turkey (Asia)...	50	2,088	207	1,175	245	497	561	103	385	78
Turkey (Europe)	24	623	97	711	280	251	125	38	120	147
Wales	99	315	217	1,818	177	1,298	170	139	414	231
All other.....	309	1,222	262	2,400	121	339	311	172	726	195
Total	77,662	243,365	118,680	783,428	56,859	196,170	157,534	77,987	66,133	111,529

Country of birth.	Minneapolis.	New Orleans.	New York.	Newark.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh.	St. Louis.	S. Francisco.	Wash., D. C.
Austria	6,075	645	190,246	12,963	18,880	21,400	11,171	9,641	459
Belgium	63	91	2,260	70	478	100	353	443	41
Bulgaria*	235	6	640	10	100	71	185	160	10
Canada—French	1,637	101	2,844	199	301	86	260	474	109
Canada—Other	5,605	387	23,476	1,126	3,735	1,741	2,256	5,701	1,062
China	53	219	3,936	194	866	197	351	6,914	270
Cuba†	24	468	16,415	183	1,529	124	141	291	243
Denmark	2,030	117	7,997	360	1,119	110	441	3,119	176
England	2,799	1,356	78,483	6,698	36,764	9,528	5,226	9,821	2,638
Finland	875	34	7,410	66	226	70	48	1,846	21
France	293	3,671	18,293	697	2,659	885	1,218	6,252	511
Germany	8,650	6,122	278,137	22,177	61,480	39,438	47,766	24,137	5,179
Greece	463	175	8,038	297	589	773	1,312	2,275	342
Hungary	1,176	90	76,627	6,029	12 4 5	6,576	8,759	1,247	155
Ireland	2,867	2,996	252,672	11,225	83 196	18,873	14,272	23,153	5,347
Italy	653	8,066	340,770	20,494	45,308	14,120	7,594	16,919	2,761
Japan	33	20	957	10	87	27	43	4,191	44
Mexico	14	289	426	10	59	17	180	1,792	26
Netherlands	209	42	4,198	202	349	109	422	500	64

Country of birth.	Minneapolis.	New Orleans.	New York.	Newark.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh.	St. Louis.	S. Francisco.	Wash., D. C.
Norway	16,402	181	22,281	190	1,144	117	204	3,769	149
Portugal	.....	36	431	8	54	2	14	693	2
Roumania	1,412	93	33,586	1,160	4,413	1,521	1,055	583	41
Russia	5,654	1,254	484,193	21,912	90,697	26,391	15 481	4,643	3,393
Scotland	1,060	257	23,123	2,547	9,177	3,283	1,313	3,669	705
Spain	21	453	3.359	54	200	23	227	1,177	51
Sweden	26,478	160	34,952	782	2,499	1,355	1,129	6,970	359
Switzerland	299	247	10.452	779	2,013	1,007	2,653	2,587	281
Turkey (Asia)	219	192	6,160	127	973	453	730	329	139
Turkey (Europe)	61	46	3,695	43	525	79	338	402	41
Wales	213	20	1 779	106	1,033	2,159	197	402	87
All other	187	499	6,626	281	1,043	290	406	3,302	206
Total	86,099	28,333	1,944,357	111,007	384,707	140,924	126,223	142,298	24,902

*Including Servia and Montenegro. †And other West Indies.

FOREIGN BORN IN CITIES OF 100,000 TO 250,000 INHABITANTS (1910).

City.	Total.	Austria.	Canada.	*England.	Germany.	Hungary.	Ireland.	Italy.	†Scandinavia.	‡Russia.
Albany, N. Y.	18,218	586	900	1,052	4,620	67	4,545	2,205	188	2.460
Atlanta, Ga.	4,501	113	256	535	729	92	302	95	102	1,342
Birming'm, Ala.	5,730	134	239	1,343	706	78	209	1,360	183	592
Bridgep't, Conn.	36,264	3,858	1,277	3,901	2,811	6,975	5,085	5 022	2,200	4,142
Camb'ge, Mass.	35,328	156	10,172	2 851	728	102	10,637	1,545	2,131	3,735
Columbus, O.	16,363	818	696	1,935	5,722	970	1,809	1,619	168	1,534
Dayton, O.	13,892	660	407	620	5,817	2,761	976	356	80	1,527
Denver, Col.	39,749	1,698	3,492	5,920	6,636	465	3,965	2 664	6,029	5,627
Fall River, Mass.	50,958	2,614	16.260	11 964	234	3	5,194	1,025	189	2,182
G. Rapids, Mich.	28,387	549	3,221	1,148	4,546	209	871	319	1,366	3,622
Indianap's, Ind.	19,842	1,227	848	1,628	7,518	852	3.255	658	436	1,255
Kansas City, Mo.	25,466	571	1,760	2,927	5.354	333	3,267	2,579	2,666	3,431
Louisville, Ky.	17 473	316	371	938	8 471	441	2,700	654	137	2,014
Lowell, Mass.	43,494	1,948	16,342	5,751	205	24	9,983	259	772	1,886
Memphis, Tenn.	6,520	261	337	691	1,429	71	803	1,140	205	556
Nashville, Tenn.	3,017	91	135	366	554	177	572	91	44	596
N. Haven, Conn.	42,989	1,109	1,335	2,663	4,115	473	9,004	13,159	1.919	8,049
Oakland, Cal.	40 846	1 267	3,150	5,304	5,746	248	4 160	3,800	4,794	1,118
Omaha, Neb.	27,179	3,414	1,218	1,989	4,861	554	1,849	2 361	6,860	2,614
Paterson, N. J.	45,485	883	487	7,791	5,741	483	4,971	9,317	243	6,867
Portland, Ore.	50,312	2,548	5,211	5,363	7,490	584	2,267	2,557	8 723	4,892
Providence, R.I.	76 999	1.574	8,835	12,676	2,076	126	15.801	17,305	4,058	7,518
Richmond, Va.	4,138	113	122	652	892	58	405	511	67	829
Rochester, N.Y.	59,076	1,688	9,713	5,979	14,624	415	5 230	10,638	607	7,187
St. Paul, Minn.	56,677	3.900	4,435	2,879	14,025	1,989	4,184	1,995	16,810	4 432
Scranton, Pa.	35,123	3 184	301	7 716	4,325	1,214	5,302	3,549	142	8,571
Seattle, Wash.	67,456	2,025	10,708	8,553	6,176	345	3.177	3,547	17,749	3,877
Spokane, Wash.	21.820	712	4,450	2,898	2,755	126	1.021	1,545	5,786	877
Syracuse, N.Y.	30,848	1,265	3,257	2 942	6,903	212	4,877	4 736	200	5,278
Toledo, O.	32.144	879	3.180	2,052	15,308	2,927	1,971	270	323	3,345
Worces'r, Mass.	48,597	562	8,415	4,012	580	20	10,535	2,389	8,599	10,219

*Includes Scotland and Wales. †Comprises Norway, Sweden and Denmark. ‡Includes Finland.

PERCENTAGES OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN (1910).

State.	Total population.	Born in state.	Born in other states.	Foreign born.
Alabama	2,138,093	86.9	12.0	0.9
Arizona	204,354	38.6	36.6	23.9
Arkansas	1,574,449	67.1	31.4	1.1
California	2,377,549	38.0	36.3	24.7
Colorado	799,024	29.2	53.8	16.2
Connecticut	1,114,756	54 5	15.7	29.6
Delaware	202,322	67.8	23.4	8.6
District of Columbia	331,069	42.1	49.7	7.5
Florida	752,619	61.5	32.5	5.4
Georgia	2,609 121	90.6	8.5	0.6
Idaho	325,594	27.7	58.4	13.1
Illinois	5,638,591	60.4	17.7	21.4
Indiana	2,700,876	75.2	18.6	5.9
Iowa	2,224,771	63.7	23.6	12.3
Kansas	1.690.949	48.7	42.8	8.0
Kentucky	2,289,905	88.7	9.4	1.8
Louisiana	1,656.385	84.9	11.5	3.2
Maine	742,371	78.0	6.7	14.9
Maryland	1 295,346	79.2	12.5	8.1
Massachusetts	3,366,416	55.3	12.9	31.5
Michigan	2,810.173	62.7	15.5	21.3
Minnesota	2,075,708	54.0	19.4	26.2
Miss'ss'ppi	1.797.114	87.0	12.2	0.5
Missouri	3.293,335	67.5	25.0	7.0
Montana	376,053	26.4	47.3	25.2
Nebraska	1,192,214	50.0	34.7	14.3
Nevada	81,875	26.4	48.5	24.1
New Hampshire	430,572	57.7	19.2	22 5
New Jersey	2,537,167	56.0	20.7	23.0
New Mexico	327,301	56.4	36.0	7.1
New York	9,113,614	62.0	7.5	30.2
North Carolina	2,206,287	94.7	4.9	0.3
North Dakota	577,056	34.3	37.6	27.1
Ohio	4,767,121	74.4	12.7	12.6
Oklahoma	1,657,155	31.1	65.9	2.4
Oregon	672 765	33.5	49.0	16.8
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	73.6	7.4	18.8
Rhode Island	542,610	49.2	17.5	33.0
South Carolina	1,515,400	94.4	5.1	0.4
South Dakota	583,888	38.6	43.6	17.8
Tennessee	2,184,789	85.7	13.1	0.9
Texas	3,896.542	70.1	23.3	6.2
Utah	373,351	65.1	16.2	17.6
Vermont	355,956	70.4	14.7	14.0
Virginia	2,061.612	89.4	9.2	1.8
Washington	1.141.990	23.0	53.3	22.4
West Virginia	1,221,119	76.2	18.8	4.7
Wisconsin	2,333,860	66.8	11.0	22.0
Wyoming	145 965	21.8	57.7	19.9
United States	91,972,266	66.5	18.4	14.7

NOTE—The total population includes persons born in the United States, state of birth not reported, persons born in outlying possessions, or at sea under the United States flag, and American citizens born abroad. Their combined number was only 800,961, or 0.4 per cent of the total population.

MOTHER TONGUE OF FOREIGN WHITE STOCK (1910).

In the following tables, prepared by the federal census bureau, the foreign white stock referred to is the aggregate white population of the United States which is foreign either by birth or by parentage. It embraces all foreign born whites and all native whites having one or both parents foreign born. It must be remembered that the foreign stock as here defined only includes the first and second generations—immigrants and native children of immigrants—and does not include the grandchildren or great-grandchildren of immigrants. In other words, the figures do not include the exact relative importance of the several ethnic stocks in the total population.

The eight major mother-tongue stocks in the United States, arranged in the order of their importance, are shown in the following table:

Mother tongue.	Number.	†Per cent.
English and Celtic*	10,037,420	31.1
German	8,817,271	27.3
Italian	2,151,422	6.7
Polish	1,707,640	5.3
Yiddish and Hebrew	1,676,762	5.2
Swedish	1,445,869	4.5
French	1,357,169	4.2
Norwegian	1,009,854	3.1
Total eight mother tongues	28,203,407	87.5
Other mother tongues	4,039,975	12.5
All mother tongues	32,243,382	100.0

*Includes persons reporting Irish, Scotch or Welsh. †Per cent of distribution.

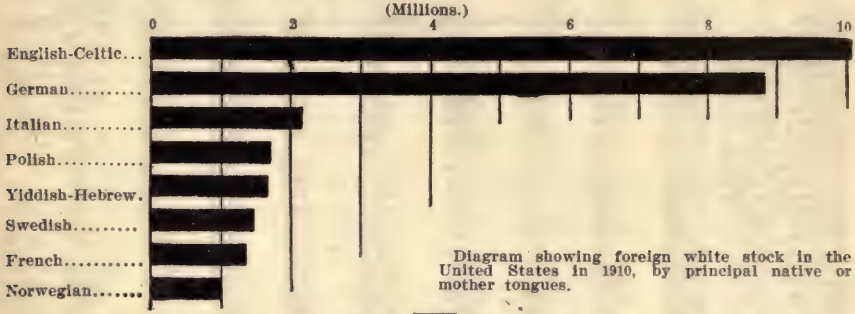


Diagram showing foreign white stock in the United States in 1910, by principal native or mother tongues.

FOREIGN STOCK IN DETAIL.

Mother tongue.	Total.	Foreign born.	Native born.
English and Celtic	10,037,420	3,363,792	6,673,628
Germanic	9,187,007	2,910,857	6,276,150
German	8,817,271	2,759,032	6,058,239
Dutch	324,930	126,045	198,885
Flemish	44,806	25,780	10,026
Scandinavian	2,902,196	1,272,150	1,630,046
Swedish	1,445,869	683,218	762,651
Norwegian	1,009,854	402,587	607,267
Danish	446,473	186,345	260,128
Latin and Greek	4,279,560	2,385,388	1,894,172
Italian	2,151,422	1,365,110	786,312
French	1,357,169	528,842	828,327
Spanish	448,198	258,131	190,067
Portuguese	141,268	72,649	68,619
Roumanian	51,124	42,277	8,847
Greek	130,379	118,379	12,000
Slavic and Lettic	3,240,467	1,831,666	1,408,801
Polish	1,707,640	943,781	763,859
Bohemian	539,392	228,738	310,654
Slovak	284,444	166,474	117,970
Russian	95,137	57,926	37,211
Ruthenian	35,359	25,131	10,228
Slovenian	183,431	123,631	59,800
Croatian	93,036	74,036	19,000

Mother tongue.	Total.	Foreign born.	Native born.
Dalmatian	5,505	4,344	1,161
Servian	26,752	23,403	3,349
Montenegrin	3,961	3,886	75
Bulgarian	19,380	18,341	1,039
Slavic, other	35,195	21,012	14,183
Lithuanian	211,235	140,963	70,272
Yiddish and Hebrew	1,676,762	1,051,767	624,995
Magyar	320,893	229,094	91,799
Finnish	200,688	120,086	80,602
Armenian	30,021	23,938	6,083
Syrian and Arabic	46,727	32,868	13,859
Turkish	5,441	4,709	732
Albanian	2,366	2,312	54
All other	790	646	144
Unknown	313,044	116,272	196,772
All mother tongues	32,243,382	13,345,545	18,897,837

NOTE—In the above and following tables Celtic includes Irish, Scotch and Welsh; Dutch includes Frisian; Bohemian includes Moravian; Lithuanian includes Lettish; Serbo-Croatian includes Dalmatian and Montenegrin, and Syrian includes Arabic.

MOTHER TONGUE OF FOREIGN WHITE STOCK IN CERTAIN STATES (1910).

ENGLISH AND CELTIC.	
Middle Atlantic	3,393,316
New York	1,813,885
Pennsylvania	1,115,736
New Jersey	463,695
EastNo.Central	2,026,381
Illinois	686,146
Michigan	583,594
Ohio	424,894
Wisconsin	211,097
New England	1,983,831
Massachus'ts.	1,241,090
Connecticut	276,808
Rhode Island	179,399
WestNo.Central	998,215
Iowa	230,313
Minnesota	213,344
Missouri	193,238
Pacific	707,912
California	438,283
Washington	188,367
Mountain	429,942
South Atlantic	434,435
WestSo.Central	162,512
U't'd States	10,037,420

GERMAN.	
EastNo.Central	3,119,863
Illinois	981,956
Wisconsin	758,647
Ohio	722,491
Michigan	396,513
Indiana	260,256
Middle Atlantic	2,405,978
New York	1,333,013
Pennsylvania	700,690
New Jersey	372,275
WestNo.Central	1,824,012
Minnesota	403,117
Missouri	397,934
Iowa	377,587
Nebraska	228,648
Kansas	181,393
Pacific	428,031
California	249,680
WestSo.Central	297,113
Texas	177,430
South Atlantic	226,416
New England	203,012
Mountain	176,692
EastSo.Central	136,152
U't'd States	8,817,271

DUTCH AND FRISIAN.	
EastNo.Central	167,463
Michigan	92,694
Illinois	34,412
Wisconsin	26,392
Ohio	8,032
Middle Atlantic	64,155
New York	32,226
New Jersey	28,307
WestNo.Central	61,788
Iowa	30,251
Minnesota	11,418
South Dakota	7,569
Pacific	12,528
Mountain	8,102
U't'd States	324,900

FLEMISH.

EastNo.Central	27,322
Illinois	10,525
Michigan	8,216
Wisconsin	5,814
Indiana	2,280
Middle Atlantic	5,792
New York	2,191
Pennsylvania.	2,107
New Jersey	1,494
WestNo.Central	5,721
Minnesota	2,008
Missouri	1,000
New England	2,178
Massachus'ts.	1,536
Pacific	2,345
U't'd States.	44,806

SWEDISH.

WestNo.Central	514,483
Minnesota	282,037
Iowa	67,944
Nebraska	59,953
Kansas	36,243
North Dakota	29,415
South Dakota	24,857
EastNo.Central	385,946
Illinois	236,023
Michigan	64,391
Wisconsin	61,693
Middle Atlantic	171,187
New York	97,498
Pennsylvania.	53,643
New England	133,981
Massachus'ts.	73,498
Connecticut	36,005
Pacific	133,458
Washington	61,454
California	51,630
Mountain	79,183
Colorado	26,565
U't'd States.	1,445,869

NORWEGIAN.

WestNo.Central	556,069
Minnesota	286,884
North Dakota	125,315
Iowa	67,925
South Dakota	61,961
EastNo.Central	253,948
Wisconsin	161,310
Illinois	71,308
Michigan	17,891
Pacific	86,959
Washington	54,597
California	18,442
Middle Atlantic	52,637
New York	39,557
Mountain	34,067
Montana	14,403
New England	14,919
U't'd States.	1,009,854

DANISH.

WestNo.Central	165,070
Iowa	45,620
Minnesota	41,782
Nebraska	35,287
South Dakota	16,234
North Dakota	13,484
EastNo.Central	103,321
Wisconsin	41,747
Illinois	38,305
Michigan	16,454
Pacific	55,423
California	31,300
Washington	16,687
Mountain	52,955
Utah	28,961
Middle Atlantic	42,036
New York	24,055
New Jersey	11,207
New England	16,594
U't'd States.	446,473

ITALIAN.

Middle Atlantic	1,245,142
New York	745,669
Pennsylvania.	305,550
New Jersey	193,923
New England	281,045
Massachus'ts.	132,473
Connecticut	90,523
Rhode Island	43,221
EastNo.Central	233,777
Illinois	119,132
Ohio	63,905
Pacific	141,667
California	117,243
WestSo.Central	65,002
Louisiana	43,391
WestNo.Central	57,374
Mountain	56,364
Colorado	27,494
South Atlantic	55,697
U't'd States.	2,151,422

FRENCH.

New England	642,415
Massachus'ts.	312,667
N. Hampshire	82,448
Rhode Island	77,614
Maine	76,778
Connecticut	51,193
Vermont	41,715
EastNo.Central	249,723
Michigan	99,456
Illinois	55,837
Wisconsin	45,337
Ohio	33,293
Middle Atlantic	191,261
New York	132,732
Pennsylvania.	58,184
WestNo.Central	110,511
Minnesota	43,570
Pacific	73,458
California	49,030
WestSo.Central	39,032
Louisiana	23,359
Mountain	28,378
U't'd States.	1,357,169

SPANISH.

WestSo.Central	242,692
Texas	234,179
Mountain	81,909
Arizona	51,996
New Mexico.	22,125
Pacific	62,510
California	60,652
South Atlantic	24,422
Florida	22,412
Middle Atlantic	16,562
New York	13,154
WestNo.Central	12,721
Kansas	9,118
U't'd States.	448,198

PORTUGUESE.

New England	75,412
Massachus'ts.	61,739
Rhode Island	11,562
Pacific	59,532
California	58,716
Middle Atlantic	2,318
U't'd States.	141,263

ROUMANIAN.

Middle Atlantic	20,416
New York	11,616
Pennsylvania.	7,274
New Jersey	1,526
EastNo.Central	19,037
Ohio	10,708
Indiana	3,929
Illinois	3,039
WestNo.Central	5,605
Missouri	2,090
Minnesota	1,900
Pacific	1,714
California	1,161
South Atlantic	1,576
New England	1,168
U't'd States.	51,124

GREEK.

Middle Atlantic	25,588
New York	14,672
Pennsylvania.	8,475
New England	23,046
Massachus'ts.	14,476
N. Hampshire	4,470
EastNo.Central	22,309
Illinois	11,831
Ohio	8,716
Wisconsin	3,114
Pacific	17,785
California	9,186
Washington	4,699
Oregon	3,900
WestNo.Central	16,123
Iowa	3,813
Nebraska	3,658
Missouri	3,355
Mountain	14,202
Utah	4,190
Colorado	2,535
South Atlantic	6,776
U't'd States.	130,379

POLISH.

Middle Atlantic	713,588
Pennsylvania.	322,198
New York	283,733
New Jersey	107,657
EastNo.Central	643,003
Illinois	274,661
Michigan	132,222
Wisconsin	128,815
Ohio	78,084
Indiana	29,121
New England	163,015
Massachus'ts.	87,006
Connecticut	55,346
WestNo.Central	95,632
Minnesota	49,142
South Atlantic	43,572
Maryland	24,784
U't'd States.	1,707,640

BOHEMIAN AND MORAVIAN.

EastNo.Central	231,821
Illinois	124,225
Ohio	50,004
Wisconsin	45,336
Michigan	10,130
WestNo.Central	158,738
Nebraska	50,680
Minnesota	33,247
Iowa	32,050
Missouri	13,928
Kansas	11,603
Middle Atlantic	68,001
New York	47,400
Pennsylvania.	13,945
WestSo.Central	47,664
Texas	41,080
South Atlantic	11,355
U't'd States.	539,392

SLOVAK.

Middle Atlantic	188,009
Pennsylvania.	141,657
New Jersey	23,505
New York	22,847
EastNo.Central	64,961
Ohio	33,102
Illinois	20,915
New England	12,562
Connecticut	10,146
WestNo.Central	6,801
U't'd States.	284,444

RUSSIAN.

Middle Atlantic	63,201
New York	34,612
Pennsylvania.	24,558
New Jersey	4,031
EastNo.Central	10,641
Illinois	4,036
Ohio	3,871
New England	6,469
Connecticut	3,013
Massachus'ts.	2,674
WestNo.Central	5,975
South Atlantic	3,376
Pacific	2,783
U't'd States.	95,137

RUTHENIAN.

Middle Atlantic	28,173
Pennsylvania.	19,085
New York	4,611
New Jersey	4,477
EastNo.Central	3,243
Ohio	1,301
Illinois	1,299
WestNo.Central	1,694
North Dakota	1,007
New England	1,485
U't'd States.	35,359

SLOVENIAN.

Middle Atlantic	83,740
Pennsylvania.	67,537
New York	9,164
New Jersey	7,039
EastNo.Central	51,938
Ohio	21,499
Illinois	16,713
Michigan	5,690
Wisconsin	5,452
WestNo.Central	14,715
Minnesota	10,661
Mountain	11,730
Colorado	5,974
Pacific	11,705
California	6,868
Washington	3,748
New England	4,472
U't'd States.	183,431

SERBO-CROATIAN.

Middle Atlantic	43,214
Pennsylvania.	36,907
New York	5,433
EastNo.Central	42,403
Illinois	16,151
Ohio	11,982
Michigan	6,529
Indiana	4,218
Wisconsin	3,523
WestNo.Central	18,144
Minnesota	7,901
Missouri	3,522
Kansas	2,697
Mountain	11,144
Montana	4,542
Pacific	9,877
Washington	4,453
California	3,955
U't'd States.	129,254

BULGARIAN.

EastNo.Central	6,297
Illinois	2,616
Ohio	1,561
Indiana	1,313
WestNo.Central	3,523
Minnesota	1,267
Missouri	699
Mountain	3,043
Montana	1,621
Colorado	503
Middle Atlantic	2,996
Pennsylvania.	1,795
New York	1,019
Pacific	2,121
Oregon	895
Washington	874
New England	631
U't'd States.	19,380

SLAVIC, NOT SPECIFIED.

Middle Atlantic	25,123
Pennsylvania.	17,746
New Jersey	3,726
New York	3,651
EastNo.Central	6,468
Illinois	3,772
Ohio	1,650
Mountain	1,085
Colorado	884
WestNo.Central	570
U't'd States.	35,196

LITHUANIAN AND LETTISH.	
Middle Atlantic	94,165
Pennsylvania.	67,513
New York....	17,946
New Jersey..	8,701
EastNo.Central	59,527
Illinois	45,429
Ohio	4,843
Wisconsin ...	4,356
New England..	41,220
Massachus'ts.	24,809
Connecticut...	12,513
WestNo.Central	6,250
South Atlantic	5,947
U't'd States.	211,235

YIDDISH AND HEBREW.	
Middle Atlantic	1,167,526
New York....	912,652
Pennsylvania.	171,100
New Jersey..	83,734
EastNo.Central	190,601
Illinois	117,153
Ohio	40,583
New England..	169,826
Massachus'ts.	114,190
Connecticut...	36,860
WestNo.Central	56,701
South Atlantic	45,531
U't'd States.	1,676,762

MAGYAR.	
Middle Atlantic	176,269
New York....	78,224
Pennsylvania.	63,363
New Jersey..	34,682
EastNo.Central	101,708
Ohio	59,579
Illinois	19,795
Indiana	10,327
Michigan	7,702
New England..	15,990
Connecticut..	13,822
WestNo.Central	9,247
South Atlantic	8,344
U't'd States.	320,893

FINNISH.	
EastNo.Central	74,266
Michigan	55,022
Wisconsin ...	8,086
Ohio	7,481
Illinois	3,359
WestNo.Central	50,648
Minnesota ...	43,719
South Dakota	3,328
North Dakota	2,799
Pacific	26,060
Washington...	11,808
California ...	7,362
Oregon	6 890
New England..	19,935
Massachus'ts.	15,449
Middle Atlantic	15,408
New York....	9,739
Pennsylvania.	3,629
Mountain	12,891
Montana	6,387
U't'd States.	200,688

ARMENIAN.	
New England..	13,361
Massachus'ts.	8,404
Rhode Island	2,937
Connecticut...	1,275
Middle Atlantic	7,454
New York....	4,073
New Jersey..	1,967
Pennsylvania.	1,414
Pacific	4,598
California ...	4,464
EastNo.Central	2,965
Illinois	1,564
Michigan	527
WestNo.Central	708
U't'd States.	30,021

SYRIAN AND ARABIC.	
Middle Atlantic	13,133
New York....	7,375
Pennsylvania.	4,665
New Jersey..	1,093
New England..	11,032
Massachus'ts.	7,274
Connecticut...	1,171
EastNo.Central	7,481
Ohio	2,454
Michigan	1,649
Illinois	1,575
WestNo.Central	4,103
Missouri	1,058
South Atlantic	3,174
West Virginia	1,001
West So.Central	2,963
Texas	1,397
Pacific	1,806
California ...	1,160
EastSo.Central	1,739
Mountain	1,296
U't'd States.	46,727

TURKISH.	
New England..	1,759
Massachus'ts.	1,152
Rhode Island	365
Middle Atlantic	1,269
New York....	1,004
Pennsylvania.	172
EastNo.Central	888
Illinois	433
Indiana	162
Ohio	145
WestNo.Central	553
Missouri	179
Minnesota ...	121
Pacific	398
California ...	121
Washington...	159
Mountain	189
WestSo.Central	179
Louisiana ...	127
South Atlantic	113
U't'd States.	5,441

ALBANIAN.	
New England..	1,302
Massachus'ts.	764
Maine	394
N. Hampshire	95
Middle Atlantic	477
New York....	377
Pennsylvania.	99
WestNo.Central	233
Missouri	157
Minnesota ...	63
EastNo.Central	219
Illinois	75
Pacific	98
California ...	66
U't'd States.	2,366

MOTHER TONGUE IN PRINCIPAL CITIES (1910).

Population of foreign birth or parentage by linguistic groups for cities of 100,000 or more in 1910, with additional details for cities of 200,000 or more in 1910. English includes Celtic. Latin includes Greek. Slavic includes Lettic. Yiddish includes Hebrew.

ALBANY, N. Y.	
English	25,588
Germanic	17,920
Scandinavian	306
Latin	4,814
Slavic	2,268

ATLANTA, GA.	
English	3,717
Germanic	2,858
Scandinavian	236
Latin	1,081
Slavic	295

BALTIMORE, MD.	
English	40,343
Germanic	94,325
German	94,002
Dutch	310
Flemish	13
Scandinavian	1,296
Swedish	570
Norwegian	383
Danish	343
Latin	11,218
Italian	8,540
French	1,615
Spanish	247
Portuguese	41
Roumanian	264
Greek	511
Slavic	34,699
Polish	21,599
Bohemian	7,750
Yiddish	27,142

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.	
English	5,915
Germanic	3,131
Scandinavian	365
Latin	3,182
Slavic	334

BOSTON, MASS.	
English	81,810
Germanic	113,106
German	111,044
Dutch	1,037
Flemish	25
Scandinavian	3,004
Swedish	2,069
Norwegian	472
Danish	463
Latin	24,889
Italian	19,247
French	4,959
Spanish	117
Portuguese	66
Roumanian	173
Greek	327
Slavic	64,027
Polish	62,586
Bohemian	271
Slovak	237
Russian	242
Ruthenian	229
Slovenian	135
Serbo-Croatian..	135
Bulgarian	21
Slavic, n. s....	88
Lithuanian	83
Yiddish	6,547
Magyar	2,089
Finnish	77
Armenian	25
Syrian	275
Turkish	12
Albanian	5

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.	
English	27,324
Germanic	8,303
Scandinavian	4,096
Latin	9,845
Slavic	12,067

BUFFALO, N. Y.	
English	87 643
Germanic	113 106
German	111,044
Dutch	1,037
Flemish	25
Scandinavian	3,004
Swedish	2,069
Norwegian	472
Danish	463
Latin	24,889
Italian	19,247
French	4,959
Spanish	117
Portuguese	66
Roumanian	173
Greek	327
Slavic	64,027
Polish	62,586
Bohemian	271
Slovak	237
Russian	242
Ruthenian	229
Slovenian	135
Serbo-Croatian..	135
Bulgarian	21
Slavic, n. s....	88
Lithuanian	83
Yiddish	6,547
Magyar	2,089
Finnish	77
Armenian	25
Syrian	275
Turkish	12
Albanian	5

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.	
English	52,482
Germanic	2,226
Scandinavian	3,689
Latin	9,566
Slavic	3,265

CHICAGO, ILL.	
English	368,651
Germanic	485,566
German	461,981
Dutch	21,208
Flemish	2,377
Scandinavian	193,922
Swedish	120,615
Norwegian	49,414
Danish	23,893
Latin	111,050
Italian	75,929
French	24,718
Spanish	1,018
Portuguese	3,146
Roumanian	1,482
Greek	7,785
Slavic	403,218
Polish	230,132
Bohemian	110,736
Slovak	13,093
Russian	2,906
Ruthenian	902
Slovenian	6,336
Serbo-Croatian..	10,083
Bulgarian	508
Slavic, n. s....	2,167
Lithuanian	26,355
Yiddish	111,098
Magyar	13,253
Finnish	1,296
Armenian	641
Syrian	732
Turkish	121
Albanian	51

CINCINNATI, O.	
English	37,640
Germanic	128,026
German	126,915
Dutch	1,102
Flemish	9
Scandinavian	479
Swedish	205
Norwegian	78
Danish	196
Latin	9,248
Italian	4,003
French	3,431
Spanish	98
Roumanian	1,366
Greek	337
Polish	1,201
Serbo-Croatian..	715
Yiddish	7,737
Magyar	1,242

CLEVELAND, O.	
English	94,114
Germanic	135,804
German	130,778

Dutch	2,963
Flemish	48
Scandinavian	5,081
Swedish	3,163
Norwegian	982
Danish	1,026
Latin	22,765
Italian	17,133
French	3,753
Spanish	122
Portuguese	24
Roumanian	1,359
Greek	374
Slavic	112,333
Polish	35,615
Bohemian	39,296
Slovak	12,977
Russian	1,657
Ruthenian	728
Slovenian	14,332
Serbo-Croatian	3,899
Bulgarian	122
Slavic, n. s.	547
Lithuanian	3,140
Yiddish	23,169
Magyar	23,028
Finnish	701
Armenian	148
Syrian	503
Turkish	23

COLUMBUS, O.

English	17,575
Germanic	25,016
Scandinavian	340
Latin	4,081
Slavic	1,709

DAYTON, O.

English	7,766
Germanic	23,933
Scandinavian	176
Latin	1,561
Slavic	2,088

DENVER, COL.

English	39,877
Germanic	27,423
German	26,726
Dutch	655
Scandinavian	12,392
Swedish	9,198
Norwegian	1,373
Danish	1,821
Latin	8,605
Italian	5,377
French	2,384
Spanish	463
Greek	272
Slavic	2,982
Polish	1,075
Bohemian	607
Slovenian	417
Yiddish	7,181
Magyar	490

DETROIT, MICH.

English	114,983
Germanic	112,391
German	107,517
Dutch	1,620
Flemish	3,254
Scandinavian	2,676
Swedish	1,213
Norwegian	467
Danish	996
Latin	23,093
Italian	8,288
French	4,949
Spanish	112
Roumanian	740
Greek	653
Slavic	75,778
Polish	60,013
Bohemian	2,641
Slovak	859
Russian	595
Ruthenian	142
Slovenian	454
Serbo-Croatian	1,312
Bulgarian	99
Lithuanian	566
Yiddish	10,253
Magyar	4,213
Syrian	417

FALL RIVER, MASS.

English	44,614
Germanic	660
Scandinavian	383
Latin	49,176
Italian	1,691
French	32,485
Portuguese	14,805
Slavic	4,386

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

English	15,412
Germanic	39,338
German	10,783
Dutch	28,530
Scandinavian	3,104
Latin	1,534
Slavic	10,038
Yiddish	558

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

English	19,793
Germanic	30,837
German	30,523
Dutch	297
Flemish	17
Scandinavian	1,071
Swedish	368
Norwegian	99
Danish	604
Latin	3,676
Italian	1,107
French	1,366
Roumanian	765
Greek	389
Slavic	2,536
Polish	638
Slovenian	797
Bulgarian	433
Yiddish	2,177
Magyar	427

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

English	74,352
Germanic	50,687
German	50,000
Dutch	593
Flemish	94
Scandinavian	5,789
Swedish	2,702
Norwegian	2,257
Danish	830
Latin	23,844
Italian	20,851
French	2,218
Spanish	217
Roumanian	222
Greek	298
Slavic	24,056
Polish	19,287
Bohemian	223
Slovak	770
Russian	1,402
Ruthenian	1,601
Slovenian	122
Lithuanian	585
Yiddish	5,714
Magyar	906

KANSAS CITY, MO.

English	27,809
Germanic	21,403
German	20,735
Dutch	302
Flemish	366
Scandinavian	5,937
Swedish	4,725
Norwegian	407
Danish	795
Latin	7,736
Italian	4,683
French	1,825
Spanish	316
Greek	794
Slavic	1,639
Polish	1,089
Bohemian	171
Yiddish	3,849
Magyar	309

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

English	52,944
Germanic	34,377
German	33,364
Dutch	889
Flemish	124
Scandinavian	10,810
Swedish	6,475
Norwegian	2,063
Danish	2,272
Latin	24,382
Italian	6,919
French	6,412
Spanish	9,882
Portuguese	357
Roumanian	322
Greek	490
Slavic	4,147
Polish	1,449
Bohemian	564
Russian	360
Slovenian	1,053
Yiddish	5,795
Magyar	616
Syrian	311

LOUISVILLE, KY.

English	17,480
Germanic	43,649
German	43,331
Dutch	276
Scandinavian	378
Swedish	209
Norwegian	59
Danish	110
Latin	3,551
Italian	1,264
French	1,928
Greek	110
Slavic	908
Polish	635
Yiddish	3,300
Magyar	161

LOWELL, MASS.

English	46,422
Germanic	809
Scandinavian	1,400
Latin	30,434
French	23,631
Portuguese	2,169
Greek	4,144
Slavic	4,339

MEMPHIS, TENN.

English	6,277
Germanic	5,973
Scandinavian	509
Latin	3,160
Slavic	562

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

English	25,089
Germanic	169,239
German	167,108
Dutch	2,058
Flemish	73
Scandinavian	8,524
Swedish	1,859
Norwegian	5,077
Danish	1,588
Latin	8,580
Italian	4,837
French	3,207
Spanish	95
Roumanian	217
Greek	1,219
Portuguese	5
Slavic	70,998
Polish	58,109
Bohemian	6,370
Slovac	1,577
Russian	307
Ruthenian	26
Slovenian	2,458
Serbo-Croatian	1,068
Bulgarian	94
Slavic, n. s.	121
Lithuanian	298
Yiddish	7,757
Magyar	9,064
Finnish	140
Armenian	19
Syrian	162
Turkish	27
Albanian	19

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

English	40,749
Germanic	32,496
German	31,898
Dutch	549
Flemish	49
Scandinavian	94,227
Swedish	54,463
Norwegian	35,409
Danish	4,356
Latin	9,333
Italian	1,046
French	6,720
Roumanian	907
Greek	586
Slavic	13,765
Polish	8,243
Bohemian	1,643
Slovak	1,444
Russian	972
Slovenian	747
Serbo-Croatian	249
Bulgarian	148
Lithuanian	157
Yiddish	8,174
Magyar	404
Finnish	833
Armenian	114
Syrian	186

NASHVILLE, TENN.

English	4,461
Germanic	3,307
Scandinavian	110
Latin	750
Slavic	453
Yiddish	593

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

English	36,139
Germanic	12,504
Scandinavian	3,766
Latin	24,157
Italian	22,072
Slavic	4,335

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

English	23,973
Germanic	32,631
German	32,367
Dutch	220
Flemish	54
Scandinavian	1,415
Swedish	535
Norwegian	400
Danish	480
Latin	38,669
Italian	18,968
French	15,789
Spanish	3,305
Portuguese	184
Greek	350
Slavic	1,526
Polish	895
Yiddish	1,233
Magyar	134
Syrian	104

NEW YORK, N. Y.

English	872,968
Germanic	852,720
German	841,889
Dutch	9,661
Flemish	1,179
Scandinavian	110,929
Swedish	61,105
Norwegian	35,093
Danish	14,731
Latin	631,784
Italian	549,444
French	47,230
Spanish	11,626
Portuguese	1,072
Roumanian	10,789
Greek	11,623
Slavic	217,815
Polish	116,161
Bohemian	40,063

Slovak	10,504
Russian	28,870
Ruthenian	1,135
Slovenian	3,985
Serbo-Croatian	2,141
Bulgarian	373
Slavic, n. s.	2,441
Lithuanian	11,217
Yiddish	861,980
Magyar	64,141
Finnish	8,211
Armenian	2,676
Syrian	3,978
Turkish	838
Albanian	38

NEWARK, N. J.

English	62,832
Germanic	74,286
German	73,763
Dutch	494
Scandinavian	2,559
Swedish	1,506
Norwegian	323
Danish	731
Latin	39,791
Italian	36,137
French	2,705
Spanish	156
Roumanian	331
Greek	423
Slavic	23,806
Polish	15,473
Bohemian	1,150
Slovak	2,493
Russian	632
Ruthenian	382
Slovenian	579
Serbo-Croatian	125
Lithuanian	2,346
Yiddish	33,887
Magyar	4,111

OAKLAND, CAL.

English	34,746
Germanic	17,718
Scandinavian	9,642
Latin	20,873
Slavic	1,877
Yiddish	935

OMAHA, NEB.

English	17,633
Germanic	15,884
Scandinavian	15,137
Latin	4,690
Slavic	3,201
Yiddish	2,964

PATERSON, N. J.

English	35,362
Germanic	29,402
Scandinavian	522
Latin	17,136
Slavic	3,530
Yiddish	6,008

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

English	381,973
Germanic	206,948
German	205,588
Dutch	994
Flemish	366
Scandinavian	9,008
Swedish	4,671
Norwegian	1,983
Danish	2,354
Latin	91,138
Italian	77,568
French	9,110
Spanish	1,177
Portuguese	146
Roumanian	1,978
Greek	1,159
Slavic	57,665
Polish	49,024
Bohemian	1,162
Slovac	1,880
Russian	4,370
Ruthenian	604
Slovenian	1,107
Serbo-Croatian	515
Bulgarian	154
Lithuanian	7,070
Yiddish	120,124
Magyar	5,489
Finnish	321
Syrian	466
Turkish	67
Albanian	63

PITTSBURGH, PA.

English	108,840
Germanic	102,371
German	102,051
Dutch	287
Flemish	33
Scandinavian	3,034
Swedish	2,062
Norwegian	193
Danish	239
Latin	27,223
Italian	22,447
French	3,247
Spanish	76
Roumanian	500
Greek	946
Slavic	62,040
Polish	34,852
Bohemian	3,453
Slovak	5,096
Russian	1,473
Ruthenian	695
Slovenian	3,761
Serbo-Croatian	7,933
Bulgarian	71
Slavic, n. s.	948
Lithuanian	3,753
Yiddish	20,836
Magyar	3,799
Syrian	636

PORTLAND, ORE.

English	32,815
Germanic	29,494
German	28,721
Dutch	546
Flemish	227
Scandinavian	16,431
Swedish	8,939
Norwegian	5,077
Danish	2,415
Latin	7,549
Italian	3,556
French	2,749
Greek	769
Slavic	3,976
Polish	1,729
Bohemian	354
Slovenian	419
Serbo-Croatian	778
Bulgarian	312
Yiddish	2,041

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

English	84,129
Germanic	6,496
German	6,283
Dutch	159
Flemish	54
Scandinavian	7,035
Swedish	6,189
Norwegian	613
Danish	253
Latin	43,647
Italian	27,320
French	11,597
Portuguese	3,934
Greek	592
Slavic	4,139
Polish	3,090
Lithuanian	576
Yiddish	10,315
Turkish	344

RICHMOND, VA.

English	4,252
Germanic	3,764
Scandinavian	122
Latin	1,481
Slavic	613
Yiddish	801

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

English	51,265
Germanic	54,720
German	51,388
Dutch	3,196
Flemish	136
Scandinavian	1,092
Swedish	661
Norwegian	132
Danish	299
Latin	18,386
Italian	14,883
French	3,124
Greek	268
Slavic	6,839
Polish	5,466
Lithuanian	747
Yiddish	9,602

ST. LOUIS, MO.

English	84,524
Germanic	206,736
German	205,108
Dutch	1,301
Flemish	327
Scandinavian	4,337
Swedish	2,586
Norwegian	513
Danish	1,238
Latin	23,688
Italian	12,372
French	7,982
Spanish	443
Roumanian	995
Greek	1,650
Slavic	27,075
Polish	11,354
Bohemian	10,282
Slovak	842
Russian	504
Slovenian	536
Serbo-Croatian	2,777
Bulgarian	358
Lithuanian	314
Yiddish	18,870
Magyar	2,604
Syrian	692

ST. PAUL, MINN.

English	33,680
Germanic	50,657
German	50,063
Dutch	538
Flemish	327
Scandinavian	38,500
Swedish	25,506
Norwegian	9,738
Danish	3,256
Latin	8,598
Italian	3,253
French	4,723
Roumanian	405
Greek	174
Slavic	9,878
Polish	5,221
Bohemian	4,140
Slovak	360
Russian	124
Yiddish	5,909
Magyar	1,032
Syrian	362

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

English	117,464
Germanic	71,246
German	70,045
Dutch	1,012
Flemish	189
Scandinavian	23,351
Swedish	12,080
Norwegian	5,563
Danish	5,708
Latin	55,223
Italian	30,893
French	13,655
Spanish	5,705
Portuguese	1,701
Roumanian	515
Greek	2,754
Slavic	7,179
Polish	2,439
Bohemian	960
Slovak	360
Russian	871
Slovenian	1,415
Serbo-Croatian	713
Yiddish	5,254
Magyar	1,202

SCRANTON, PA.

English	45,095
Germanic	14,932
Scandinavian	281
Latin	6,489
Slavic	18,444

SEATTLE, WASH.

English	49,822
Germanic	21,599
German	20,479
Dutch	717
Flemish	363
Scandinavian	31,242
Swedish	15,191
Norwegian	12,451
Danish	3,600
Latin	10,090
Italian	4,715
French	3,741
Spanish	326
Greek	1,209
Slavic	3,370
Polish	1,105
Bohemian	402
Slovenian	308
Serbo-Croatian	993
Lithuanian	173
Yiddish	2,499
Syrian	166
Turkish	117

SPOKANE, WASH.

English	20,018
Germanic	10,835
Scandinavian	11,855
Latin	3,585
Slavic	892

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

English	32,621
Germanic	22,971
Scandinavian	431
Latin	9,656
Slavic	6,944
Yiddish	4,285

TOLEDO, O.

English	20,678
Germanic	41,131
German	40,885
Scandinavian	766
Latin	4,283
Slavic	17,469
Polish	16,520
Yiddish	2,450

WASHINGTON, D. C.

English	33,425
Germanic	18,519
German	18,294
Dutch	206
Flemish	19
Scandinavian	1,401
Swedish	690
Norwegian	339
Danish	372
Latin	7,194
Italian	4,636
French	1,743
Spanish	304
Greek	434
Slavic	1,624
Polish	1,129
Bohemian	135
Russian	189
Lithuanian	106
Yiddish	4,046
Magyar	145
Syrian	139

WORCESTER, MASS.

English	47,298
Germanic	1,832
Scandinavian	16,274
Swedish	15,300
Latin	19,375
Italian	2,894
French	14,715
Greek	266
Slavic	8,121
Yiddish	5,578

MOTHER TONGUE OF FOREIGN BORN BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH.

White persons born in Germany, Austria, Hungary and Russia classified by mother tongue.

GERMANY.

Mother tongue.	Number.	Pct.
German	2,260,256	90.4
Polish	190,096	7.6
Yiddish and Hebrew	7,910	0.3
Dutch and Frisian	6,510	0.3
Bohemian and Moravian	6,263	0.3
Danish	5,232	0.2
French	3,131	0.1
Lithuanian and Lettish	1,486	0.1
Slavic (not specified)	698	*
Magyar	564	*
Russian	552	*
All other	18,483	0.7
Total Germany	2,501,181	100.0

AUSTRIA.

Polish	329,418	28.0
Bohemian and Moravian	219,214	18.7
German	157,917	13.4
Yiddish and Hebrew	124,588	10.6
Slovenian	117,740	10.0
Croatian	68,602	5.8
Slovak	55,766	4.7
Ruthenian	17,169	1.5
Russian	13,781	1.2
Servian	11,693	1.0
Slavic (not specified)	11,196	1.0
Italian	10,774	0.9
Roumanian	3,399	0.3
Lithuanian and Lettish	1,399	0.1
Greek	839	0.1
All other	31,429	2.7
Total Austria	1,174,924	100.0

HUNGARY.

Mother tongue.	Number.	Pct
Magyar	227,742	46.0
Slovak	107,954	21.8
German	73,338	14.8
Yiddish and Hebrew	19,896	4.0
Roumanian	15,679	3.2
Croatian	9,050	1.8
Slovenian	5,510	1.1
Slavic (not specified)	6,837	1.4
Servian	5,018	1.0
Ruthenian	4,465	0.9
Polish	2,637	0.5
Bohemian and Moravian	1,755	0.4
Russian	1,400	0.3
Bulgarian	1,352	0.3
All other	12,967	2.6
Total Hungary	495,600	100.0

RUSSIA.

Yiddish and Hebrew	838,193	52.3
Polish	418,370	26.1
Lithuanian and Lettish	137,046	8.6
German	121,638	7.6
Russian	40,542	2.5
Finnish	5,865	0.4
Ruthenian	3,402	0.2
Slovak	1,709	0.1
Slavic(not specified)	1,658	0.1
Greek	1,230	0.1
Armenian	945	0.1
Bohemian and Moravian	598	0.1
Swedish	592	*
All other	30,664	1.9
Total Russia	1,602,752	100.0

TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE STOCK BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (1910).

Country of origin.	Number.	Pct.
Austria	2,001,559	6.2
Belgium	89,264	0.3
Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro	22,685	0.1
Canada—French	932,238	2.9
Canada—Other	1,832,377	5.7
Denmark	400,064	1.2
England	2,322,442	7.2
France	292,389	0.9
Germany	8,282,618	25.7
Greece	109,665	0.3
Hungary	700,227	2.2
Ireland	4,504,360	14.0
Italy	2,098,360	6.5
Mexico	382,002	1.2
Netherlands (Holland)	293,574	0.9
Norway	979,099	3.0
Portugal	111,122	0.3
Roumania	87,721	0.3
Russia and Finland	2,752,675	8.5
Scotland	659,663	2.0
Spain	33,134	0.1
Sweden	1,364,215	4.2
Switzerland	301,650	0.9
Turkey in Asia	78,631	0.2
Turkey in Europe	35,314	0.1
Wales	248,947	0.8
All other countries	160,295	0.5
Of mixed foreign parentage†	1,177,092	3.7
All foreign countries	32,243,382	100.0

*Less than one-third of 1 p. ct.

†Native whites whose parents were born in different foreign countries.

FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From Dun's Review, New York.]

Calendar Year.	1st Quar. No. failures.	1st Quar. Amt. of liabilities.	2d Quar. No. failures.	2d Quar. Amt. of liabilities.	3d Quar. No. failures.	3d Quar. Amt. of liabilities.	4th Quar. No. failures.	4th Quar. Amt. of liabilities.	Total for Year. No. failures.	Total for Year. Amt. of liabilities.	Total for Year. Average liabilities.
1897	3932	$48,007,911	2889	$43,684,876	2881	$25,601,188	3649	$37,038,096	13,351	$154,332,071	$11,559
1898	3687	32,946,565	3031	34,498,074	2540	25,104,778	2938	38,113,482	12,186	130,662,899	10,722
1899	2772	27,152,031	2081	14,910,902	2001	17,640,972	2483	31,175,984	9,337	90,879,889	9,733
1900	2894	33,022,573	2438	41,724,879	2519	27,119,996	2923	36,628,225	10,774	138,495,673	12,854
1901	3335	31,703,486	2424	24,101,204	2324	24,756,172	2919	32,531,514	11,145	113,092,376	10,279
1902	3418	33,731,758	2747	26,643,098	2511	25,032,634	2939	32,069,279	11,615	117,476,769	10,114
1903	3200	34,344,433	2248	32,452,827	2548	34,858,595	3893	53,788,330	12,069	155,444,185	12,879
1904	3344	48,066,721	2870	31,424,188	2969	32,168,296	3016	32,543,106	12,199	144,202,311	11,820
1905	3443	30,162,505	2767	25,742,080	2596	20,329,443	2714	26,442,144	11,520	102,676,172	8,913
1906	3102	35,761,107	2510	28,902,967	2400	21,996,163	2770	34,541,278	10,682	119,201,515	11,159
1907	3136	32,075,591	2481	38,411,880	2463	46,467,686	3635	81,348,877	11,725	197,385,225	16,834
1908	4909	75,706,191	3860	58,797,264	3457	55,302,690	5234	42,638,161	15,630	222,815,684	14,159
1909	3850	44,460,950	2981	44,080,423	2896	27,594,498	3257	36,967,594	12,924	154,603,465	11,954
1910	3555	73,079,154	2863	39,160,152	3011	42,177,998	3253	47,339,793	12,652	201,757,097	15,947
1911	3985	59,651,761	3076	44,046,590	2880	35,167,269	3500	52,196,045	13,441	191,061,665	14,215
1912	4828	63,012,323	3849	44,999,900	3402	45,532,187	3936	49,573,031	15,452	203,117,391	13,145
1913	4458	76,832,277	3705	56,076,784	3549	63,837,315	4325	75,925,912	16,037	272,672,288	17,003
1914	4826	83,221,326	5818	101,577,905	4497	87,118,290					

THE SAGE FOUNDATION.

March 12, 1907, Mrs. Russell Sage of New York announced that she had set aside the sum of $10,000,000 to be known as the Sage Foundation and to be devoted to the improvement of the social and living conditions in the United States.

Following is a part of the statement given out by Mrs. Sage as to the object of the gift: "I have set aside $10,000,000 for the endowment of this foundation. Its object is the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States. The means to that end will include research, publication, education, the establishment and maintenance of charitable and beneficial activities, agencies and institutions and the aid of any such activities, agencies and institutions already established."

The general director of the fund is John M. Glenn. Office, 130 East 22d street, New York, N. Y.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

The census bureau classifies as urban population that residing in cities and other incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. The proportion of the total population of continental United States living in urban and rural territory at the censuses of 1910 and 1900 was as follows:

	1910. Population.	Pr.ct.	1900. Population.	Pr.ct.
Urban	42,623,383	46.3	30,797,185	40.5
Rural	49,348,883	53.7	45,197,390	59.5
Total	91,972,266	100.0	75,994,575	100.0

In 1890 the per cent of urban population was 36.1 and of the rural, 63.9; in 1880 the urban was 29.5 and the rural, 70.5.

By geographic divisions the per cent of urban and rural population in 1910 was as follows:

Division.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
New England	7.1	12.8	2.2
Middle Atlantic	21.0	32.2	11.3
East North Central	19.8	22.6	17.5
West North Central	12.7	9.1	15.7
South Atlantic	13.3	7.3	18.4
East South Central	9.1	3.7	13.9
West South Central	9.6	4.6	13.8
Mountain	2.9	2.2	3.4
Pacific	4.6	5.6	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

By states the urban and rural population in 1910 was as follows:

State.	Urban.	Rural.	Per cent. Urban.	Rural.
Maine	381,443	360,928	51.4	48.6
New Hampshire	255,099	175,473	59.2	40.8
Vermont	168,943	187,013	47.5	52.5
Massachusetts	3,125,367	241,049	92.8	7.2
Rhode Island	524,654	17,956	96.7	3.3
Connecticut	999,839	114,917	89.7	10.3
New York	7,185,494	1,928,120	78.8	21.2
New Jersey	1,907,210	629,957	75.2	24.8
Pennsylvania	4,630,669	3,034,442	60.4	39.6
Ohio	2,665,143	2,101,978	55.9	44.1
Indiana	1,143,835	1,557,041	42.4	57.6
Illinois	3,476,929	2,161,662	61.7	38.3
Michigan	1,327,044	1,483,129	47.2	52.8
Wisconsin	1,004,320	1,329,540	43.0	57.0
Minnesota	850,294	1,225,414	41.0	59.0
Iowa	680,054	1,544,717	30.6	69.4
Missouri	1,398,817	1,894,518	42.5	57.5
North Dakota	63,236	513,820	11.0	89.0
South Dakota	76,673	507,215	13.1	86.9
Nebraska	310,852	881,362	26.1	73.9
Kansas	493,790	1,197,159	29.2	70.8
Delaware	97,085	105,237	48.0	52.0
Maryland	658,192	637,154	50.8	49.2
Dist. of Columbia	331,069	.....	100.0	....
Virginia	476,529	1,585,033	23.1	76.9
West Virginia	228,242	992,877	18.7	81.3
North Carolina	318,474	1,887,813	14.4	85.6
South Carolina	224,832	1,290,568	14.8	85.2
Georgia	538,650	2,070,471	20.6	79.4
Florida	219,080	533,539	29.1	70.9
Kentucky	555,442	1,734,463	24.3	75.7
Tennessee	441,045	1,743,744	20.2	79.8
Alabama	370,431	1,767,662	17.3	82.7
Mississippi	207,311	1,589,803	11.5	88.5
Arkansas	202,681	1,371,768	12.9	87.1
Louisiana	496,516	1,159,872	30.0	70.0
Oklahoma	320,155	1,337,000	19.3	80.7
Texas	938,104	2,958,438	24.1	75.9
Montana	133,420	242,633	35.5	64.5
Idaho	69,898	255,696	21.5	78.5
Wyoming	43,221	102,744	29.6	70.4
Colorado	408,840	394,184	50.7	49.3
New Mexico	46,571	280,730	14.2	85.8
Arizona	63,260	141,094	31.0	69.0
Utah	172,934	200,417	46.3	53.7
Nevada	13,367	68,508	16.3	83.7
Washington	605,530	536,460	53.0	47.0
Oregon	307,060	365,705	45.6	54.4
California	1,469,739	907,810	61.8	38.2
United States	42,623,383	49,348,883	46.3	53.7

INCREASE IN URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

Comparing the rate of growth in urban and rural communities, it is shown by the census bureau that during the period between the census of 1900 and that of 1910 the increase in urban population in continental United States was 11,-013,738, or 34.8 per cent, while the increase in rural population was 4,963,953, or 11.2 per cent. There had been an increase in urban population in every state, while in six states there had been an actual decrease in rural population. These states were: New Hampshire, 5.4 per cent; Vermont, 4.2 per cent; Ohio, 1.3 per cent; Indiana, 5.1 per cent; Iowa, 7.2 per cent; Missouri, 5.1 per cent.

POPULATION OF ALASKA (1910).

BY RECORDER'S DISTRICTS.

District.	Population.
Aleutian Islands	1,083
Bristol Bay	4,502
Cape Nome	3,924
Chandalar	368
Circle	799
Cook Inlet	677
Copper Center	553
Cordova	1,779
Council City	686
Eagle	543
Fairbanks	7,675
Fairhaven	543
Fort Gibbon	858
Fortymile	341
Hot Springs	372
Hiamna	271
Juneau	5,854
Kantishna	68
Kayak	623
Kenai	1,692
Ketchikan	3,520
Kodiak	2,448
Kougarok	308
Kuskokwim	2,711
Koyukuk	455
Mount McKinley	232
Nabesna	103
Noatak-Kobuk	2,262
Nulato	785
Ophir	563
Otter	1,234
Port Clarence	1,001
Prince William sound	210
Rampart	370
Sitka	2,210
Skagway	1,980
St. Lawrence island	293
St. Michael	2,255
Tanana	430
Unga peninsula	1,303
Valdez	4,815
Wrangell	1,652
Total, 1910	64,356
Total, 1900	63,592

BY TOWNS.

Cordova	1,152
Douglas	1,722
Fairbanks	3,541
Juneau	1,644
Ketchikan	1,613
Nome	2,600
Treadwell	1,222
Valdez	810
Wrangell	743

POPULATION OF PORTO RICO.

	1910.	1899.
Territory of Porto Rico	1,118,012	953,423
San Juan city	48,716	32,048
Ponce city	35,027	27,952
Mayaguez city	16,591	15,187
Caguas city	10,354	5,450
Arecibo city	9,612	8,008
Guayama city	8,221	5,334

POPULATION OF HAWAII (1910).

County.	Population.
Hawaii	55,382
Honolulu	82,028
Kalawao	785
Kauai	23,952
Maui	29,762
Total, 1910	191,909

	Population.
Total, 1900	154,001
Per cent increase	24.6

CITIES.

Hilo	6,745
Honolulu	52,183

AREA OF THE UNITED STATES IN SQUARE MILES (1910).

Arranged according to rank in gross area.

State.	Rank.	Gross.	Land.	Water.*
Texas	1	265,896	262,398	3,498
California	2	158,297	155,652	2,645
Montana	3	146,997	146,201	796
New Mexico	4	122,634	122,503	131
Arizona	5	113,956	113,810	146
Nevada	6	110,690	109,821	869
Colorado	7	103,948	103,658	290
Wyoming	8	97,914	97,594	320
Oregon	9	96,699	95,607	1,092
Utah	10	84,990	82,184	2,806
Minnesota	11	84,682	80,858	3,824
Idaho	12	83,888	83,354	534
Kansas	13	82,158	81,774	384
South Dakota	14	77,615	76,868	747
Nebraska	15	77,520	76,808	712
North Dakota	16	70,837	70,183	654
Oklahoma	17	70,057	69,414	643
Missouri	18	69,420	68,727	693
Washington	19	69,127	66,836	2,291
Georgia	20	59,265	58,725	540
Florida	21	58,666	54,861	3,805
Michigan	22	57,980	57,480	500
Illinois	23	56,665	56,043	622
Iowa	24	56,147	55,586	561
Wisconsin	25	56,066	55,256	810
Arkansas	26	53,335	52,525	810
North Carolina	27	52,426	48,740	3,686
Alabama	28	51,998	51,279	719
New York	29	49,204	47,654	1,550
Louisiana	30	48,506	45,409	3,097
Mississippi	31	46,865	46,362	503
Pennsylvania	32	45,126	44,832	294
Virginia	33	42,627	40,262	2,365
Tennessee	34	42,022	41,687	335
Ohio	35	41,040	40,740	300
Kentucky	36	40,598	40,181	417
Indiana	37	36,354	36,045	309
Maine	38	33,040	29,895	3,145
South Carolina	39	30,989	30,495	494
West Virginia	40	24,170	24,022	148
Maryland	41	12,327	9,941	2,386
Vermont	42	9,564	9,124	440
New Hampshire	43	9,341	9,031	310
Massachusetts	44	8,266	8,039	227
New Jersey	45	8,224	7,514	710
Connecticut	46	4,965	4,820	145
Delaware	47	2,370	1,965	405
Rhode Island	48	1,248	1,067	180
District of Columbia	49	70	60	10
Total		3,026,789	2,973,890	52,899

*Does not include water surface of oceans, the Gulf of Mexico or the great lakes lying within the jurisdiction of the United States.

AREA (SQUARE MILES) BY CENSUS YEARS.

Continental United States.

Year.	Gross.	Land.	Water.
1910	3,026,789	2,973,890	52,899
1900	3,026,789	2,974,159	52,630
1890	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824
1880	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824
1870	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824
1860	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824
1850	2,997,119	2,944,337	52,782
1840	1,792,223	1,753,588	38,635
1830	1,792,223	1,753,588	38,635
1820	1,792,223	1,753,588	38,635
1810	1,720,122	1,685,865	34,257
1800	892,135	867,980	24,155
1790	892,135	867,980	24,155

The water area does not include the surface of the oceans, the Gulf of Mexico or the great lakes lying within the jurisdiction of the United States.

INCREASE IN AREA OF THE UNITED STATES.

Gross area in square miles.

Accession.	Area.	Accession.	Area.
Area in 1790	892,135	Oregon, 1846	286,541
Louisiana purchase, 1803	827,987	Mexican cession, 1848	529,189
Florida, 1819	58,666	Gadsden purchase, 1853	29,670
Treaty with Spain, 1819	13,435		
Texas, 1845	389,166	Total cont'l	3,026,789

Accession.	Area.
Alaska, 1867	590,884
Hawaii, 1898	6,449
Philippines, 1899	115,026
Porto Rico, 1899	3,435
Guam, 1899	210
Samoa, 1900	77

Accession.	Area.
Panama canal zone, 1904	436
Total outlying	716,547
Grand total United States	3,743,306

POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE BY STATES.

State.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.
Alabama	41.7	35.7	29.5	24.6
Arizona	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.4
Arkansas	30.0	25.0	21.5	15.3
California	15.3	9.5	7.8	5.5
Colorado	7.7	5.2	4.0	1.9
Connecticut	231.3	188.5	154.8	129.2
Delaware	103.0	94.0	85.7	74.6
District of Columbia	5517.8	4645.3	3972.3	3062.5
Florida	13.7	9.6	7.1	4.9
Georgia	44.4	37.7	31.3	26.3
Idaho	3.9	1.9	1.1	0.4
Illinois	100.6	86.1	68.3	55.0
Indiana	74.9	70.1	61.1	55.1
Iowa	40.0	40.2	34.4	29.2
Kansas	20.7	18.0	17.5	12.2
Kentucky	57.0	53.4	46.3	41.0
Louisiana	36.5	30.4	24.6	20.7
Maine	24.8	23.2	22.1	21.7
Maryland	130.3	119.5	104.9	94.0
Massachusetts	418.8	349.0	278.5	221.8
Michigan	48.9	42.1	36.4	28.5
Minnesota	25.7	21.7	16.2	9.7
Mississippi	38.8	33.5	27.8	24.4
Missouri	47.9	45.2	39.0	31.6
Montana	2.6	1.7	1.0	0.3
Nebraska	15.5	13.9	13.8	5.9
Nevada	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6
New Hampshire	47.7	45.6	41.7	38.4
New Jersey	337.7	250.7	192.3	150.5
New Mexico	2.7	1.6	1.3	1.0
New York	191.2	152.5	126.0	106.7
North Carolina	45.3	38.9	32.2	28.7
North Dakota	8.2	4.5	2.7	*
Ohio	117.0	102.1	90.1	78.5
Oklahoma	23.9	†11.4	†3.7	‡
Oregon	7.0	4.3	3.3	1.8
Pennsylvania	171.0	140.6	117.3	95.5
Rhode Island	508.5	401.6	328.8	259.2
South Carolina	49.7	44.0	37.7	32.6
South Dakota	7.6	5.2	4.5	*
Tennessee	52.4	48.5	42.4	37.0
Texas	14.8	11.6	8.5	6.1
Utah	4.5	3.4	2.6	1.8
Vermont	39.0	37.7	36.4	36.4
Virginia	51.2	46.1	41.1	37.6
Washington	17.1	7.8	5.3	1.1
West Virginia	50.8	39.9	31.8	25.7
Wisconsin	42.2	37.4	30.6	23.8
Wyoming	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.2
United States	30.9	25.6	21.2	16.9

Alaska with a gross area of 590,884 square miles has a population of 0.1 per square mile; Hawaii, 6,449 square miles, 29.8 per square mile, and Porto Rico, 3,435 square miles, 325.5 per square mile.

NOTE—The density of population is obtained by dividing the population of each state and of continental United States by its total land area in square miles at each census.

*North Dakota territory, 0.9. †Oklahoma and Indian territory combined. ‡Less than one-tenth.

POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE LAND AREA.

Continental United States.

Census year.	Population.	Land area.	Per sq. mile.
1910	91,972,266	*2,973,890	30.9
1900	75,994,575	2,974,159	25.6
1890	62,947,714	2,973,965	21.2
1880	50,155,783	2,973,965	16.9
1870	38,558,371	2,973,965	13.0
1860	31,443,321	2,973,965	10.6
1850	23,191,876	2,944,337	7.9

Census year.	Population.	Land area.	Per sq. mile.
1840	17,069,453	1,753,588	9.7
1830	12,866,020	1,753,588	7.3
1820	9,638,453	1,753,588	5.5
1810	7,239,881	1,685,865	4.3
1800	5,308,483	867,980	6.1
1790	3,929,214	867,980	4.5

*Net reduction of 269 square miles of land due to drainage of lakes and swamps in Illinois and Indiana (201 square miles of land), the building of the Roosevelt and Laguna reservoirs and the overflow of the Colorado river into the Salton sea in California (470 square miles of water surface).

ACRES PER INHABITANT.

Census year.	Continental United States. Population.	Acres land.	Per inhabitant.
1910	91,972,266	1,903,289,600	20.7
1900	75,994,575	1,903,461,760	25.0
1890	62,947,714	1,903,337,600	30.2

BY STATES AND DIVISIONS (1910).

State and div.	Acres.
Maine	25.3
New Hempshire	13.4
Vermont	16.4
Massachusetts	1.5
Rhode Island	1.3
Connecticut	2.8
New England	6.1
New York	3.3
New Jersey	1.9
Pennsylvania	3.7
Middle Atlantic	3.3
Ohio	5.5
Indiana	8.5
Illinois	6.4
Michigan	13.1
Wisconsin	15.2
East North Central	8.6
Minnesota	24.9
Iowa	16.0
Missouri	13.4
North Dakota	77.8
South Dakota	84.3
Nebraska	41.2
Kansas	31.0
WestNorthCentral	28.1
Delaware	6.2
Maryland	4.9
Dist. of Columbia	0.1
Virginia	12.5
West Virginia	12.6
North Carolina	14.1
South Carolina	12.9
Georgia	14.4
Florida	46.7
South Atlantic	14.1
Kentucky	11.2
Tennessee	12.2
Alabama	15.3
Mississippi	16.5
East South Central	13.7
Arkansas	21.4
Louisiana	17.5
Oklahoma	26.8
Texas	43.1
WestSouthCentral	31.3
Montana	248.8
Idaho	163.8
Wyoming	427.9
Colorado	53.0
New Mexico	239.5
Arizona	356.4
Utah	140.9
Nevada	858.4
Mountain	208.8
Washington	37.5
Oregon	91.0
California	41.9
Pacific	48.6
Continental U.S.	20.7

THE CITY MANAGER PLAN.

[From report of the National Municipal league's committee on the commission form of government published in the National Municipal Review for January, 1914.]

Definition of city manager plan—A single elective board (commission), representative, supervisory and legislative in function, the members giving only part of their time to municipal work and receiving nominal salaries or none. An appointive chief executive (city manager), hired by the board from anywhere in the country and holding office at the pleasure of the board. The manager appoints and controls the remaining city employes, subject to adequate civil service provisions.

History—The first city manager charter was presented to the legislature of New York in 1911 by the Lockport board of trade. It failed of passage. In 1912 it was adopted by the South Carolina legislature in a special act for the city of Sumter (population 8,109) and subsequently adopted by that city, going into effect Jan. 1, 1913. Among the cities and towns that have since adopted the city manager plan are: Dayton, O.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Hickory, N. C.; La Grande, Ore.; Terrell, Tex.; Amarillo, Tex.; Abilene, Kas.; Morganton, N. C.; Springfield, O.; Morris, Minn., and Glencoe, Ill. It was adopted as one of three plans in a general optional law by the Ohio legislature, applicable to any city. The Lockport plan remains the model and the Springfield, O., charter is the best yet (up to Jan. 1, 1914) put into effect.

ADVANTAGES CLAIMED FOR PLAN.

1. It creates a single-headed administrative establishment instead of the five separate administrative establishments seen in the Des Moines plan.

2. It permits expertness in administration at the point where it is most valuable, namely, at the head.

3. It permits comparative permanence in the office of the chief executive, whereas in all plans involving elective executives, long tenures are rare. This permanence tends to substitute experienced experts for amateur and transient executives. It also makes feasible the carrying out of projects extending over long terms of years.

4. The plan permits the summoning of an experienced man from another city, as he does not have to be a resident at the time of his appointment.

5. The plan, while giving a single-headed administration, abolishes the one-man power seen in the old mayor-and-council plan. The city manager is subject to correction and even dismissal by the commission.

6. It abandons all attempts to choose administrators by popular election. It is difficult for voters to gauge executive and administrative ability in candidates. By removing all requirements of technical ability in elective officers, such as commissioners, it leaves the people free to choose candidates for their representative character only.

7. It leaves the lines of responsibility clear.

8. It provides a basis for better discipline and harmony.

9. It is better adapted for large cities as it permits larger commissions and opens the way to a broader and more diversified representation.

10. In very small cities, by having one well-paid manager in place of five or three paid commissioners, it makes possible economy in salaries and overhead expenses.

11. It permits ward elections or proportional representation.

12. It makes membership in city commissions attractive to first class citizens since the service offers opportunities for high usefulness without interruption of their private careers.

EARTHQUAKE IN EASTERN STATES.

The northeastern part of the United States and the lower part of eastern Canada experienced a marked earthquake on the afternoon of Feb. 10, 1914. It lasted from 15 to 30 seconds so far as it was perceptible to man, though seismographs recorded tremors lasting much longer. At the Harvard geological observatory in Cambridge, Mass., the instrument indicated eight faint shocks in the forenoon. In the afternoon the maximum vibration was at 1:33:25 o'clock, and the last shock recorded was at 1:40:34. Tremors were indicated by seismographs as far south as Washington, D. C., and as far west as St. Louis, Mo.

The earthquake was noticed throughout the greater part of New York state and seemed to be especially marked in Albany, where pictures were shaken from the walls in the capitol. In New York city the quaking lasted from 1:35:15 to 1:37:30. No damage was reported from any part of the district affected, though the seismic disturbance was greater than any other recorded in that part of the country.

The last previous earthquake felt in New York was that which partly destroyed Charleston, S. C., in 1886. There was also a general disturbance over the eastern and northeastern states in 1884.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

[Based upon the Statesman's Year-Book for 1914 and publications of the bureau of the census.]

BY GRAND DIVISIONS.

Africa	129,322,523
Asia	919,914,037
Europe	453,199,543
North America	135,429,277
Oceania	54,803,483
South America	54,540,127
Total	1,747,208,990

AFRICA.

Abyssinia (est. 1913)	8,000,000
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (1913)	3,000,000
British colonies, etc. (1914)	37,990,222
Egypt (1907)	11,287,359
French Africa (1913)	25,681,243
German Africa (est.1913)	11,406,024
Italian Africa (est.1913)	1,378,176
Belgian Kongo (est.1913)	15,000,000
Liberia (1913)	2,100,000
Morocco (1913)	5,000,000
Portuguese Africa (1913)	8,243,655
Spanish Africa (1913)	235,844
Total	129,322,523

ASIA.

Afghanistan (est. 1914)	6,000,000
Bhutan (1913)	250,000
Ceylon (1914)	4,189,246
Cyprus (1914)	282,388
China (1911)	433,553,030
French Indo-China* (1913)	14,773,000
Hongkong (1914)	456,739
India, British (1914)	315,156,396
Japan (1913)	71,351,743
Kiaochow (1913)	168,900
Malay states (1911)	2,122,500
Nepal (1911)	5,000,000
Oman (1911)	500,000
Persia (1913)	9,500,000
Portuguese Asia (1901)	895,789
Russia in Asia (1912)	27,236,000
Samos (1907)	53,424
Siam (1910)	8,149,487
Straits Settlements (1914)	745,362
Turkey in Asia (1911)	19,382,900
Weihaiwei (1914)	147,133
Total	919,914,037

*Including French India.

EUROPE.

Albania (1914)	1,000,000
Andorra (1913)	5,231
Austria-Hungary (1910)	49,211,427
Belgium (1912)	7,571,387
Bulgaria (1914)	4,467,006
Crete (1911)	342,151
Denmark (1911)	2,775,076
France (1911)	39,601,509
Germany (1910)	64,925,993
Great Britain (1911)	45,605,593
Greece (1914)	4,363,000
Iceland (1911)	125,791
Italy (1911)	34,671,377
Luxemburg (1910)	259,891
Monaco (1913)	22,956
Montenegro (1914)	516,000
Netherlands (1912)	6,114,302
Norway (1910)	2,391,782
Portugal (1911)	5,957,985
Roumania (1914)	7,514,976
Russia (1912)	140,638,000
San Marino (1913)	11,041
Servia (1914)	4,547,990
Spain (1910)	19,588,688
Sweden (1912)	5,604,192
Switzerland (1911)	3,781,430
Turkey (1914)	1,590,000
Total	453,199,543

NORTH AMERICA.

Bahamas (1913)	56,318
Bermuda (1911)	19,152
Canada (1911)	7,206,643
Costa Rica (1912)	399,424
Cuba (1913)	2,382,990
Curacao (1912)	55,153
Danish West Indies (1911)	27,086
French islands (1913)	450,900
Greenland (1911)	13,517
Guatemala (1913)	2,119,165
Haiti (1914)	2,500,000
Honduras (1912)	566,017
Honduras, British (1911)	40,809
Jamaica (1912)	855,682
Leeward islands (1912)	127,784
Mexico (1910)	15,063,207
Newfoundland* (1912)	245,137
Nicaragua (1910)	600,000
Panama (1912)	426,928
Porto Rico (1914)	1,184,489
Salvador (1913)	1,200,000
Santo Domingo (1913)	708,000
United States† (1914)	98,846,004
Windward islands (1912)	334,972
Total	135,429,277

*Including Labrador, †including Alaska.

OCEANIA.

Australian Federation (1913)	4,836,625
Borneo and Sarawak, British (1911)	708,000
Dutch East Indies (1905)	38,000,000
Fiji islands (1911)	139,541
Gilbert islands (1911)	26,863
Guam (1914)	12,240
Hawaii (1914)	208,063
New Caledonia* (1914)	81,000
New Guinea, British (1913)	271,420
New Guinea, German† (1913)	634,579
New Zealand (1912)	1,052,627
Philippine islands (1914)	8,650,937
Solomon islands (1912)	150,500
Tonga islands (1911)	23,737
Total	54,803,483

*Including other French dependencies, †Including Samoan and other German islands in the Pacific.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Argentine Republic (est. 1912)	7,467,878
Bolivia (1910)	2,267,935
Brazil (1913)	24,308,219
Chile (1911)	3,459,951
Colombia (1912)	5,472,604
Ecuador (1910)	1,500,000
Falkland islands (1912)	3,298
Guiana, British (1912)	299,044
Guiana, French (1913)	48,800
Guiana, Dutch (1912)	85,402
Paraguay (1912)	800,000
Peru (1908)	4,500,000
Trinidad (1912)	345,397
Uruguay (1912)	1,225,914
Venezuela (1913)	2,755,685
Total	54,540,127

INDIAN RESERVATIONS AND POPULATION (1913).

State.	Acres.	Pop.	State.	Acres.	Pop.
Arizona	17,585,844	41,505	North Dakota	745,053	3,538
California	364,743	16,513	Oklahoma	2,628,323	117,274
Colorado	483,910	870	Oregon	1,212,860	6,414
Florida	23,542	600	South Dakota	1,396,844	20,555
Idaho	451,518	3,841	Texas	.....	702
Iowa	3,251	365	Utah	779,154	1,315
Kansas	543	1,345	Washington	2,368,215	11,547
Michigan	1,083	7,512	Wisconsin	304,309	9,930
Minnesota	574,344	11,338	Wyoming	93,976	1,715
Montana	5,376,616	11,331	Miscellaneous	.....	7,862
Nebraska	5,212	3,890			
Nevada	686,666	7,756	Total, 1913	39,114,371	322,471
New Mexico	3,847,477	21,725	Total, 1900	77,865,373	270,544
New York	87,677	5,419	Total, 1890	104,314,349	243,524
North Carolina	63,212	2,109	Total, 1880	154,741,554	256,127

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE BALKAN STATES.

Until the spring of 1914 it was not possible to give with any degree of exactness the area and population of the Balkan states as changed by the war of the allied states against Turkey, by the war between the allies themselves, by Roumanian threats against Bulgaria, by Turkey's attack on Bulgaria when the latter was pressed by the allies and by various treaties and delimiting commissions. The following figures are from the Geographical Journal of the Royal Geographical society of London, which in May, 1914, issued a new map of the Balkan states:

Country.	Area, sq. miles.	Population.
Albania	11,317	1,000,000
Bulgaria	43,310	4,467,006
Greece	41,933	4,363,000
Montenegro	5,603	516,000
Roumania	53,689	7,514,976
Servia	34,000	4,547,990
Turkey (Europe)	8,644	1,590,000

LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD.

Population according to latest census reports or official estimates.

City.	Year.	Pop.
Aachen	1910	156,143
Aberdeen	1911	153,503
Adelaide*	1911	192,429
Agra	1911	185,449
Ahmedabad	1911	216,335
Albany	1914	103,361
Aleppo†	1912	250,000
Alexandria	1907	332,246
Alger	1911	172,397
Allahabad	1911	171,697
Altona	1910	172,628
Amoy†	1912	114,000
Amritsar	1911	152,756
Amsterdam	1912	587,876
Antung†	1911	161,000
Antwerp	1912	312,884
Astrakhan	1911	150,105
Athens	1907	167,479
Atlanta	1914	179,292
Augsburg	1910	102,487
Bagdad	1912	225,000
Bahia†	1911	290,000
Baltimore	1914	579,590
Bangalore	1911	189,485
Bangkok	1910	628,675
Barcelona	1910	560,000
Bareilly	1911	129,462
Bari	1911	103,670
Barmen	1910	169,214
Basel	1910	131,914
Batavia	1905	138,551
Beirut†	1912	150,000
Belem†	1911	200,000
Belfast	1911	386,449
Benares	1911	203,804
Berlin	1910	2,071,257
Birmingham, Eng.	1911	525,833
Birmingham, Ala.	1914	166,154
Bochum	1910	136,931
Bogota	1912	121,257
Bologna	1911	160,719
Bolton	1911	180,851
Boston	1914	733,802
Bombay	1911	979,445
Bordeaux	1911	261,678
Bradford	1911	288,458
Bremen	1910	247,437
Breslau	1910	512,105
Bridgeport, Conn.	1914	115,289
Brighton, England.	1911	131,237
Brisbane*	1911	143,514
Bristol, England.	1911	357,048
Brunn	1910	125,737
Brunswick	1910	143,552
Brussa†	1912	110,000
Brussels*	1912	663,647
Budapest	1910	880,371
Buenos Aires	1914	1,487,640
Buffalo	1914	454,112
Cairo, Egypt	1907	654,476
Calcutta*	1911	1,122,313
Cambridge, Mass.	1914	110,357
Camden	1914	102,465
Canton†	1912	900,000
Cardiff	1911	182,259
Carlsruhe	1910	134,331
Cassel	1910	153,196
Catania	1911	210,703
Cawnpore	1911	178,557
Changsha†	1912	250,000
Charlottenburg	1910	305,978
Chemnitz	1910	287,807
Chicago	1914	2,393,325
Chinkiang†	1912	184,000
Christiania	1910	241,834
Chungking†	1912	598,000
Cholon	1911	191,655
Cincinnati	1914	402,175
Cleveland	1914	639,431
Cologne	1910	516,527
Colombo	1911	213,396
Columbus	1914	204,567
Constantinople†	1912	1,200,000
Copenhagen*	1911	559,398
Cordoba, Arg. Rep.	†1913	100,000
Coventry	1911	106,349
Cracow	1910	154,141
Crefeld	1910	129,406
Croydon	1911	169,551
Dacca	1911	108,551
Dallas	1914	111,986
Damascus†	1912	350,000
Danzig	1910	170,337
Dayton	1914	123,794
Delhi	1911	232,837
Denver	1914	245,523
Derby, England	1911	123,410
Detroit	1914	537,650
Dortmund	1910	214,226
Dresden	1910	548,308
Dublin	1911	403,030
Duisburg	1910	229,483
Dundee	1911	165,004
Dusseldorf	1910	358,728
Dvinsk	1910	110,912
Edinburgh	1911	320,318
Elberfeld	1910	170,195
Erfurt	1910	111,463
Essen	1910	294,653
Fall River	1910	119,295
Florence	1911	232,860
Frankfort	1910	414,576
Fuchow†	1912	624,000
Gelsenkirchen	1910	169,513
Geneva	1910	125,520
Genoa	1911	272,221
Ghent	1912	167,477
Glasgow	1911	784,496
Goteborg	1912	173,875
Grand Rapids	1914	123,227
Graz	1910	151,781
Guadalajara	1910	118,799
Halifax, England	1911	101,553
Halle	1910	180,843
Hamborn, Germany	1910	101,703
Hamburg	1910	931,035
Hangchow†	1912	350,000
Hankow†	1912	826,000
Hanover	1910	302,375
Hartford	1914	107,038
Havana	1913	324,146
Havre	1911	136,159
Helsingfors	1911	153,672
Hiroshima	1908	142,763
Hongkong	1911	366,145
Huddersfield	1911	107,821
Hull	1911	277,991
Hyderabad	1911	500,623
Indianapolis	1914	359,413
Ivanovo	1910	167,726
Jaipur	1911	137,098
Jersey City	1914	293,921
Johannesburg	1911	237,220
Jubbulpore	1911	100,651
Kanzawa	1908	110,994
Kansas City	1914	281,911
Karachi	1911	151,903
Kazan	1911	188,100
Kharkov	1911	248,281
Kiel	1910	211,627
Kiev	1911	506,060
Kishinev	1911	125,000
Kobe	1908	378,197
Konigsberg	1910	245,994
Kure	1908	100,679
Kyoto	1908	442,462
Lahore	1911	228,687
LaPlata	1912	106,382
Leeds	1911	445,550
Leicester	1911	227,222
Leipsic	1910	589,850
Lemberg	1910	206,113
Liege	1912	170,634
Lille	1911	217,807
Lima	1913	143,500
Lisbon	1911	435,359
Liverpool	1911	746,421
Livorno	1911	105,315
London, Greater	1911	7,251,258
Los Angeles	1914	438,914
Louisville	1914	235,114
Lowell	1914	111,004
Lucknow	1911	259,798
Lyons	1911	523,796
Madras	1911	518,660
Madrid	1910	571,539
Madura	1911	134,130
Magdeburg	1910	279,629
Mainz	1910	110,634
Malaga	1910	133,043
Manchester, Eng.	1911	714,333
Mandalay	1911	188,299
Manila	1910	234,409
Mannheim	1910	193,902
Marseilles	1911	550,619
Meerut	1911	116,227
Melbourne	1911	600,160
Memphis	1914	143,231
Messina	1911	126,557
Mexico City	1910	470,659
Milan	1911	599,200
Milwaukee	1914	417,054
Minneapolis	1914	343,466
Minsk	1910	105,441
Montevideo	1914	377,994
Montreal	1911	470,480
Moscow	1912	1,617,157
Mukden	1911	158,132
Mulheim	1910	112,550
Munich	1910	596,467
Murcia	1910	124,985
Nagasaki	1908	176,480
Nagoya	1908	378,231
Nagpur	1911	101,415
Nancy	1911	119,949
Nanking†	1912	267,000
Nantes	1911	170,535
Naples	1911	678,031
Nashville	1914	114,899
Neukolln	1910	237,289
Nice	1911	142,940
Ningpo†	1912	350,000
Nishni-Novgorod	1911	108,820
Newark, N. J.	1914	389,106
New Bedford	1914	111,986
Newcastle	1911	266,603
New Haven	1914	144,505
New Orleans	1914	353,378
New York	1914	5,333,537
Nikalayeo	1911	103,491
Norwich, England.	1911	121,478
Nottingham	1911	259,904
Richmond	1914	134,917
Nurnberg	1910	333,142
Oakland	1910	150,174
Odessa	1911	620,155
Oldham	1911	147,483
Omaha	1914	133,274
Oporto	1911	194,009
Oran	1911	123,086
Osaka	1912	1,226,590
Palermo	1911	341,088
Paris	1911	2,888,110
Paterson	1914	134,305
Patua	1911	136,153
Pekin	1912	692,500
Pernambuco†	1911	150,000
Petrograd†	1912	2,018,596
Philadelphia	1914	1,657,810
Pingyang†	1912	146,000
Pittsburgh	1914	564,878
Plauen	1910	121,272
Plymouth, England.	1911	112,030
Poon	1911	158,856
Port au Prince	1912	100,000
Porto Alegre†	1911	100,000
Posen	1910	156,691
Portland, Ore.	1914	260,601
Portsmouth, Eng.	1911	231,141
Prague	1910	223,741
Preston	1911	117,088
Providence	1914	245,090
Puebla	1910	101,214
Puket	1910	179,600
Rangoon	1911	293,316
Reading, Pa.	1914	108,361
Reims	1911	115,178
Riga	1911	570,000

City.	Year.	Pop.
Rio de Janeiro	1911	1,128,637
Rochester, N. Y.	1914	241,518
Rome	1911	542,123
Rosario†	1912	219,677
Rostov-on-Don	1911	172,275
Rotterdam	1912	446,897
Roubaix	1911	122,723
Rouen	1911	124,987
Saarbrucken	1910	105,089
St. Etienne	1911	148,656
St. Louis	1914	734,667
St. Paul	1914	236,766
Salford	1911	231,357
Saloniki†	1912	174,000
Salt Lake City	1914	109,530
Samara	1911	145,568
San Francisco	1910	416,912
Santiago, Chile	1910	332,724
Sao Paulo†	1911	450,000
Saratov	1910	217,418
Schoeneberg	1910	172,823
Scranton	1914	141,351
Seattle	1914	343,466
Seoul	1912	278,958
Seville	1910	155,366
Shanghai†	1912	651,000
Sheffield	1911	454,632
Singapore	1911	303,321
Smyrna†	1912	375,000
Soerabaya	1905	150,198
Soerakarta	1905	118,378
Sofia	1910	102,812
Southampton	1911	119,012
South Shields	1911	108,647
Spokane	1914	135,657
Springfield, Mass.	1914	100,375
Srinagar	1911	126,344
Stettin	1910	236,113
Stockholm	1912	350,955
Stockport	1911	108,682
Stoke-on-Trent	1911	234,534
Strassburg	1910	178,891
Stuttgart	1910	286,218
Suchow†	1912	500,000
Sunderland	1911	151,159
Surat	1911	114,863
Swansea	1911	114,663
Sydney, N. S. W.*	1911	636,353
Syracuse	1914	149,353
Szeged	1910	118,328
Tabriz†	1913	200,000
Tacoma	1914	103,418
Teheran†	1913	280,000
The Hague	1912	294,693
Tientsin†	1912	800,000
Tokyo	1912	2,099,181
Toledo	1914	184,126
Toronto	1911	376,538
Toulon	1911	104,582
Toulouse	1911	149,576
Trenton	1914	106,831
Trichinopoly	1911	122,028
Trieste	1910	160,993
Tsaritsyn	1911	100,317
Tula	1911	136,530
Tunis†	1911	277,083
Turin	1911	427,106
Ufa	1910	103,485
Utrecht	1912	122,853
Valencia	1910	233,348
Valparaiso	1910	179,815
Vancouver	1911	100,401
Venice	1911	160,719
Vienna	1910	2,031,498
Vilna	1911	192,746
Vitebsk	1911	103,340
Washington	1914	353,378
Wenchow†	1912	100,000
West Ham	1911	289,030
Wiesbaden	1910	109,002
Wilmersdorf	1910	109,716
Winnipeg	1911	136,035
Worcester, Mass.	1914	157,732
Wuhu†	1912	122,000
Yaroslav	1910	111,876
Yekaterinoslav	1911	217,848
Yokohama	1908	394,303
Zaragoza	1910	105,788
Zurich	1910	189,088

*With suburbs. †Estimated. ‡St. Petersburg: name officially changed in 1914.

RANK OF FIFTEEN LARGEST CITIES.

City.	Rank.	Population.
London	1	7,251,358
New York	2	5,333,537
Berlin	3	3,709,000
Paris	4	2,888,110
Chicago	5	2,393,325
Tokyo	6	2,099,181
Vienna	7	2,031,498
Petrograd	8	2,018,596
Philadelphia	9	1,657,810
Moscow	10	1,617,157
Buenos Aires	11	1,487,640
Osaka	12	1,226,590
Constantinople	13	1,200,000
Rio de Janeiro	14	1,128,637
Calcutta	15	1,122,313

PRINCIPAL SEAPORTS OF THE WORLD.

Vessel tonnage movement in the foreign trade at the principal ports of the world. [From reports compiled by the bureau of statistics, department of commerce and labor, Washington, D. C.]

Port.	Year.	Entered.	Cleared.
Aden, Arabia	1912	3,594,888	3,592,154
Alexandria, Egypt	1911	3,443,705	3,414,966
Antwerp, Belgium	1912	11,483,214	11,453,859
Baltimore, Md	1913	1,593,794	1,900,038
Barcelona, Spain	1912	2,395,805	1,544,266
Bilbao, Spain	1912	1,972,833	2,196,369
Bombay, India	1912	2,083,208	1,656,180
Bordeaux, France	1911	1,703,367	1,496,079
Boston, Mass	1913	3,069,111	1,900,308
Boulogne, France	1911	2,547,509	2,535,036
Bremen, Germany	1912	1,688,891	1,689,565
Bremerhaven, Germany	1912	1,973,249	1,985,385
Buenos Aires, Argentina	1911	.....	*11,192,241
Calcutta, India	1912	2,093,771	2,053,695
Cape Town, U. of S. A.	1912	2,620,388	2,255,479
Cardiff, Wales	1912	6,236,944	9,168,115
Cherbourg, France	1911	3,921,812	3,923,660
Colombo, Ceylon	1912	7,348,900	7,347,144
Constantinople Turkey	1912	.....	20,171,065
Copenhagen, Denmark	1910	3,135,006	3,239,021
Dunkirk, France	1911	1,692,154	2,064,863
Fremantle, Australia	1912	898,925	680,254
Galveston, Tex	1913	1,443,767	1,881,693
Genoa, Italy	1912	4,502,618	3,721,378
Gibraltar	1912	6,055,465	5,943,537
Glasgow, Scotland	1912	2,022,166	3,889,453
Hamburg, Germany	1912	13,567,913	13,837,076
Havana, Cuba	1912	3,104,882	3,046,084
Havre, France	1911	3,582,065	3,657,146
Hongkong (Victoria)	1912	10,805,536	10,809,459
Hull, England	1912	3,964,583	3,496,169
Kobe, Japan	1912	6,059,500	6,074,812
Liverpool, England	1912	7,253,016	7,446,873
London, England	1912	10,800,716	8,748,008
Marseilles, France	1911	8,051,321	8,198,871
Melbourne, Australia	1912	690,951	216,274
Moji, Japan	1912	4,570,712	4,634,063
Montreal, Canada	1913	1,809,544	1,834,135
Nagasaki, Japan	1912	3,889,954	3,701,485
Naples, Italy	1912	4,543,225	4,580,758
New Orleans, La	1913	2,545,241	2,766,775
New York, N. Y.	1913	14,464,161	14,370,619
Odessa, Russia	1912	1,243,143	1,218,831
Petrograd, Russia	1912	2,024,418	2,040,544
Philadelphia, Pa	1913	2,883,975	2,274,625
Port Natal, U. of S. A.	1912	2,272,168	2,473,988
Puget Sound, Wash	1913	2,887,322	3,058,504
Riga, Russia	1912	1,578,110	1,625,395
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	1912	7,231,439	7,188,559
Rotterdam, Holland	1912	11,552,119	11,532,158
San Francisco, Cal	1913	1,007,796	1,270,736
Santos, Brazil	1912	4,229,316	4,201,590
Shanghai, China	1912	9,186,340	9,456,463
Singapore, Straits Sts	1912	8,223,272	8,220,974
Sydney, Australia	1912	1,189,215	1,064,308
Tampico, Mexico	1912	814,406	906,537
Tyne ports, England	1912	6,421,195	7,632,672
Trieste, Austria	1912	2 059 964	2 012 383
Valencia, Spain	1912	1,427,599	1,395,016
Valette-Malta	1912	5,208,478	5,190,470
Vancouver, Canada	1913	2,044,457	1,500,751
Vera Cruz, Mexico	1912	654,078	628,496
Victoria, Canada	1913	1,852 008	2,136 824
Vladivostok, Russia	1912	891,482	858,599
Yokohama, Japan	1912	8,889,954	8,701,485

*Arrivals and clearances.

THE CAPITOL IN WASHINGTON.

The corner stone of the original capitol building was laid by President Washington Sept. 18, 1793. The north wing was finished in 1810 and the south wing in 1811, a wooden passageway connecting them. The original designs of the structure were made by Dr. William Thornton. The two wings were burned by the British in 1814, but were immediately restored. In 1827 the original building was completed at a cost of $2,433,844.13. Extensions of the wings were begun in 1851 and completed in 1859. The dome, which is 287 feet 5 inches in height, was completed in 1865. The capitol stands in latitude 38 degrees 53 minutes 20.4 seconds north and longitude 77 degrees 00 minutes 35.7 seconds west from Greenwich. The area covered by the building is 153,112 square feet.

POPULATION OF CHIEF AMERICAN CITIES IN 1914.

Estimates made by government census bureau of number of inhabitants of cities having an estimated population of 25,000 or more July 1, 1914.

New York, N. Y.	5,333,537
Bronx borough	529,198
Brooklyn borough	1,833,696
Manhattan borough	2,536,716
Queens borough	339,886
Richmond borough	94,043
Chicago, Ill.	2,393,325
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,657,810
St. Louis, Mo.	734,667
Boston, Mass.	733,802
Cleveland, O.	639,431
Baltimore, Md.	579,590
Pittsburgh, Pa.	564,878
Detroit, Mich.	537,650
Buffalo, N. Y.	454,112
San Francisco, Cal.	448,502
Los Angeles, Cal.	438,914
Milwaukee, Wis.	417,064
Cincinnati, O.	402,175
Newark, N. J.	389,106
New Orleans, La.	361,221
Washington, D. C.	353,378
Minneapolis, Minn.	343,466
Seattle, Wash.	313,029
Jersey City, N. J.	293,921
Kansas City, Mo.	281,911
Portland, Ore.	260,601
Indianapolis, Ind.	259,413
Denver, Col.	245,523
Providence, R. I.	245,090
Rochester, N. Y.	241,518
St. Paul, Minn.	236,766
Louisville, Ky.	235,114
Columbus, O.	204,567
Toledo, O.	184,126
Oakland, Cal.	183,002
Atlanta, Ga.	179,292
Birmingham, Ala.	166,154
Worcester, Mass.	157,732
Syracuse, N. Y.	149,353
New Haven, Conn.	144,505
Memphis, Tenn.	143,231
Scranton, Pa.	141,351
Spokane, Wash.	135,657
Richmond, Va.	134,917
Paterson, N. J.	134,305
Omaha, Neb.	133,274
Fall River, Mass.	125,443
Dayton, O.	123,794
Grand Rapids, Mich.	123,227
Bridgeport, Conn.	115,289
San Antonio, Tex.	115,063
Nashville, Tenn.	114,899
Dallas, Tex.	111,986
New Bedford, Mass.	111,230
Lowell, Mass.	111,004
Cambridge, Mass.	110,357
Salt Lake City, Utah	109,530
Hartford, Conn.	107,038
Trenton, N. J.	106,831
Tacoma, Wash.	103,418
Reading, Pa.	103,361
Albany, N. Y.	102,961
Camden, N. J.	102,465
Springfield, Mass.	100,375
Lynn, Mass.	98,207
Des Moines, Ia.	96,691
Lawrence, Mass.	95,834
Fort Worth, Tex.	94,494
Kansas City, Kas.	94,271
Yonkers, N. Y.	93,383
Youngstown, O.	93,341
Houston, Tex.	93,122
Wilmington, Del.	92,067
Schenectady, N. Y.	90,503
Duluth, Minn.	89,331
Norfolk, Va.	86,540
Somerville, Mass.	83,881
Oklahoma City, Okla.	83,559
St. Joseph, Mo.	82,712
Waterbury, Conn.	82,517
Elizabeth, N. J.	82,411
Utica, N. Y.	82,060
Akron, O.	80,291
Troy, N. Y.	77,560
Manchester, N. H.	75,635
Hoboken, N. J.	74,994
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	73,660
Erie, Pa.	72,401
Fort Wayne, Ind.	72,322
Evansville, Ind.	71,384
Jacksonville, Fla.	70,173
Peoria, Ill.	70,006
East St. Louis, Ill.	69,502
Harrisburg, Pa.	69,493
Savannah, Ga.	67,917
Passaic, N. J.	66,276
Bayonne, N. J.	65,271
South Bend, Ind.	65,114
Wichita, Kas.	64,972
Johnstown, Pa.	64,642
Brockton, Mass.	64,043
Terre Haute, Ind.	63,529
Holyoke, Mass.	62,852
Sacramento, Cal.	62,717
Portland, Me.	62,161
Allentown, Pa.	60,297
Charleston, S. C.	60,121
Springfield, Ill.	57,972
Canton, O.	57,426
Chattanooga, Tenn.	57,077
Pawtucket, R. I.	56,901
Altoona, Pa.	56,553
Covington, Ky.	55,896
Mobile, Ala.	55,573
Sioux City, Ia.	54,098
Saginaw, Mich.	53,988
Atlantic City, N. J.	53,952
Little Rock, Ark.	53,811
Rockford, Ill.	52,337
Binghamton, N. Y.	52,191
Berkeley, Cal.	52,105
Pueblo, Col.	51,218
New Britain, Conn.	50,612
Springfield, O.	50,058
Lancaster, Pa.	49,685
Flint, Mich.	49,546
El Paso, Tex.	49,505
Augusta, Ga.	49,451
York, Pa.	49,430
Tampa, Fla.	49,156
Malden, Mass.	48,979
San Diego, Cal.	48,900
Topeka, Kas.	47,102
Haverhill, Mass.	47,071
Bay City, Mich.	47,047
Salem, Mass.	46,994
Davenport, Ia.	46,340
McKeesport, Pa.	45,965
Kalamazoo, Mich.	45,842
Lincoln, Neb.	45,643
Racine, Wis.	44,528
Superior, Wis.	44,344
Wheeling, W. Va.	42,817
Newton, Mass.	42,455
Woonsocket, R. I.	42,350
Macon, Ga.	41,992
Butte, Mont.	41,781
Montgomery, Ala.	41,777
Huntington, W. Va.	41,515
Pasadena, Cal.	40,880
West Hoboken, N. J.	40,647
Roanoke, Va.	40,574
Fitchburg, Mass.	40,507
Chester, Pa.	40,474
Galveston, Tex.	40,289
East Orange, N. J.	39,852
New Castle, Pa.	39,569
Dubuque, Ia.	39,428
Lexington, Ky.	38,819
Hamilton, O.	38,814
Springfield, Mo.	38,685
Muskogee, Okla.	38,309
Perth Amboy, N. J.	38,265
Charlotte, N. C.	37,951
Knoxville, Tenn.	37,924
Elmira, N. Y.	37,816
Portsmouth, Va.	37,569
Decatur, Ill.	37,525
Lansing, Mich.	37,512
Everett, Mass.	37,381
San Jose, Cal.	37,086
Joliet, Ill.	36,934
Quincy, Ill.	36,730
Pittsfield, Mass.	36,531
Auburn, N. Y.	36,509
Quincy, Mass.	36,366
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	35,858
Taunton, Mass.	35,631
Amsterdam, N. Y.	35,223
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	35,127
Oshkosh, Wis.	35,097
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	35,047
New Rochelle, N. Y.	34,893
Jamestown, N. Y.	34,878
Lorain, O.	34,360
Jackson, Mich.	34,097
Lima, O.	33,904
Columbia, S. C.	33,506
Austin, Tex.	33,218
Williamsport, Pa.	33,181
Aurora, Ill.	33,022
Shreveport, La.	32,906
Joplin, Mo.	32,848
Waterloo, Ia.	32,703
Chelsea, Mass.	*32,452
Everett, Wash.	32,048
Orange, N. J.	31,968
Lynchburg, Va.	31,830
Colorado Springs, Col.	31,717
Newport, Ky.	31,517
LaCrosse, Wis.	31,367
Danville, Ill.	30,847
Council Bluffs, Ia.	30,778
Norristown, Pa.	30,265
Zanesville, O.	29,949
Bellingham, Wash.	29,937
Easton, Pa.	29,882
Fresno, Cal.	29,809
Waltham, Mass.	29,688
Boise, Idaho	29,637
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	29,598
Ogden, Utah	29,528
Madison, Wis.	29,469
Newport, R. I.	29,154
Winston-Salem, N. C.	29,084
Stamford, Conn.	29,032
Newburgh, N. Y.	29,023
Watertown, N. Y.	28,874
Waco, Tex.	28,707
Meriden, Conn.	28,528
Newark, O.	28,271
Battle Creek, Mich.	28,122
Shenandoah, Pa.	28,097
Chicopee, Mass.	28,057
Green Bay, Wis.	28,026
Sheboygan, Wis.	27,863
Wilmington, N. C.	27,781
Evanston, Ill.	27,724
Charleston, W. Va.	27,703
Tulsa, Okla.	27,634
Hazleton, Pa.	27,511
Portsmouth, O.	27,511
Elgin, Ill.	27,485
Lewiston, Me.	27,305
Fort Smith, Ark.	27,136
Jackson, Miss.	26,990
Rock Island, Ill.	26,945
Nashua, N. H.	26,901
Bloomington, Ill.	26,850
Clinton, Ia.	26,802
Kingston, N. Y.	26,493
Moline, Ill.	26,403
South Omaha, Neb.	26,368
Alameda, Cal.	26,330
Kenosha, Wis.	26,062
Bangor, Me.	26,061
Steubenville, O.	25,817
East Chicago, Ind.	25,781
Stockton, Cal.	25,702
Butler, Pa.	25,542
Muskegon, Mich.	25,442
Beaumont, Tex.	25,433
Medford, Mass.	25,240
Pensacola, Fla.	25,212
Petersburg, Va.	25,112
Cohoes, N. Y.	25,049

*Population April 15, 1910; decrease since 1900; no estimate made.

POPULATION OF AMERICAN CITIES BY CENSUS YEARS.

PLACES WITH MORE THAN 100,000 INHABITANTS IN 1910.

City.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
New York, N. Y.	4,766,883	3,437,202	1,515,301	1,206,299	942,292	805,651	515,547
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	1,698,575	1,099,850	503,298	298,977	108,206	29,963
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	1,293,697	1,046,964	847,170	674,022	565,529	121,376
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	575,238	451,770	350,518	310,864	160,773	77,860
Boston, Mass.	670,585	560,892	448,477	362,839	250,526	177,812	136,881
Cleveland, O.	560,663	381,768	261,353	160,146	92,829	43,417	17,034
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	508,957	434,439	332,313	267,354	212,418	169,054
Pittsburgh, Pa.	533,905	451,512	343,904	156,389	86,076	49,217	46,601
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	285,704	205,876	116,340	79,577	45,619	21,019
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	352,387	255,664	155,134	117,714	81,129	42,261
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	342,782	298,997	233,959	149,473	56,802	34,776
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	285,315	204,463	115,587	71,440	45,246	20,061
Cincinnati, O.	363,591	325,902	296,908	255,139	216,239	161,044	115,435
Newark, N. J.	347,469	246,070	181,830	136,508	105,059	71,914	38,894
New Orleans, La.	339,075	287,104	242,039	216,090	191,418	168,675	116,375
Washington, D. C.	331,669	278,718	230,392	147,293	109,199	61,120	40,001
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	102,479	50,395	11,183	5,728	4,385	1,610
Minneapolis, Minn.	301,408	202,718	164,738	46,887	13,066	2,564	.....
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	206,433	163,003	120,722	82,546	29,226	6,856
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381	163,752	132,716	55,785	32,260	4,418	.....
Seattle, Wash.	237,194	80,671	42,837	3,533	1,107	.....	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.	233,650	169,164	105,436	75,056	48,244	18,611	8,091
Providence, R. I.	224,326	175,597	132,146	104,857	68,904	50,666	41,513
Louisville, Ky.	223,928	204,731	161,129	123,758	100,753	68,033	43,194
Rochester, N. Y.	218,149	162,608	133,896	89,366	62,386	48,204	36,403
St. Paul, Minn.	214,744	163,065	133,155	41,473	20,030	10,401	1,112
Denver, Col.	213,581	133,859	106,713	35,639	4,759	4,759	.....
Portland, Ore.	207,214	90,426	46,385	17,577	8,293	2,874	821
Columbus, O.	181,511	125,560	88,150	51,647	31,274	18,554	17,882
Toledo, O.	168,497	131,822	81,434	50,137	30,972	13,768	3,829
Atlanta, Ga.	154,839	89,672	66,533	37,409	21,789	9,554	2,572
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	66,960	48,682	34,555	10,500	1,543	.....
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	118,421	84,655	58,291	41,105	24,960	17,049
Syracuse, N. Y.	137,249	108,374	88,143	51,792	43,051	28,119	22,271
New Haven, Conn.	133,605	108,027	81,298	62,882	50,840	39,267	20,345
Birmingham, Ala.	132,685	38,415	26,178	3,086	.....	.....	.....
Memphis, Tenn.	131,105	102,320	64,495	33,592	40,226	22,623	8,841
Scranton, Pa.	129,867	102,026	75,215	45,850	35,092	9,223	.....
Richmond, Va.	127,628	85,050	81,388	63,600	51,038	37,910	27,570
Paterson, N. J.	125,600	105,171	78,347	51,031	33,579	19,586	11,334
Omaha, Neb.	124,096	102,555	140,452	30,518	16,083	1,883	.....
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	104,863	74,393	48,961	26,766	14,026	11,524
Dayton, O.	116,577	85,333	61,220	38,678	30,473	20,081	10,977
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	87,565	60,278	32,016	16,507	8,085	2,686
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	80,865	76,163	43,350	25,865	16,948	10,165
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	94,969	77,696	59,475	40,298	36,827	33,383
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	91,886	70,028	52,669	18,547	26,060	15,215
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	36,848	19,922	350	.....	.....	.....
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	70,996	48,866	27,643	18,969	13,299	7,560
Albany, N. Y.	100,253	94,151	94,923	90,758	69,658	62,367	50,763

POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY BY BOROUGHS.

	1910.	1900.	1890.		1910.	1900.	1890.
Manhattan borough	2,331,542	1,850,093	1,441,216	Richmond borough	85,969	67,021	51,693
Bronx borough	430,980	200,507	88,908	Queens borough	284,041	152,999	87,050
Brooklyn borough	1,634,351	1,166,582	838,547	Total New York city	4,766,883	3,437,202	2,507,414

DECENNIAL INCREASE OF CITIES WITH MORE THAN 100,000 IN 1910.

City.	1900 to 1910		1890 to 1900		1880 to 1890	
	Number.	Pr.ct.	Number.	Pr.ct.	Number.	Pr.ct.
New York, N. Y.	1,329,681	38.7	1,921,901	126.8	309,002	25.6
Chicago, Ill.	486,708	28.7	598,725	54.4	596,665	118.6
Philadelphia, Pa.	255,311	19.7	246,733	23.6	199,794	23.6
St. Louis, Mo.	111,791	19.4	123,468	27.3	101,252	28.9
Boston, Mass.	109,693	19.6	112,415	25.1	85,638	23.6
Cleveland, O.	178,895	46.9	120,415	46.1	101,207	63.2
Baltimore, Md.	49,528	9.7	74,518	17.2	102,126	30.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.	82,393	18.2	82,999	24.2	82,228	52.6
Detroit, Mich.	180,062	63.0	79,828	38.8	89,536	77.0
Buffalo, N. Y.	71,328	20.2	96,723	37.8	100,530	64.8
San Francisco, Cal.	74,130	21.6	43,785	14.6	65,038	27.2
Milwaukee, Wis.	88,542	31.0	80,847	39.5	88,881	76.9
Cincinnati, O.	37,689	11.8	28,994	9.8	41,769	16.4
Newark, N. J.	101,399	41.2	64,240	35.3	45,322	33.2
New Orleans, La.	51,971	18.1	45,065	18.6	25,949	12.0
Washington, D. C.	53,351	18.8	48,326	21.0	52,768	29.7
Los Angeles, Cal.	216,719	211.5	52,084	103.4	39,212	350.6
Minneapolis, Minn.	98,690	48.6	37,980	23.1	117,851	251.4
Jersey City, N. J.	61,346	29.7	43,430	26.6	42,281	35.0
Kansas City, Mo.	84,752	51.7	31,036	23.4	76,931	137.9
Seattle, Wash.	156,523	194.0	37,334	88.3	39,304	1112.5
Indianapolis, Ind.	64,486	38.1	63,723	60.4	30,380	40.5

City.	1900 to 1910 Number.	Pr.ct.	1890 to 1900 Number.	Pr.ct.	1880 to 1890 Number.	Pr.ct.
Providence, R. I.	48,729	27.8	43,451	39.9	27,289	26.0
Louisville, Ky.	19,197	9.4	43,602	27.1	37,371	30.2
Rochester, N. Y.	55,541	34.2	28,712	21.4	44,530	49.8
St. Paul, Minn.	51,679	31.7	29,909	22.5	91,683	221.1
Denver, Col.	79,522	59.4	27,146	25.4	71,084	199.5
Portland, Ore.	116,788	140.2	44,041	94.9	28,808	163.9
Columbus, O.	55,961	44.6	27,410	42.4	26,502	70.7
Toledo, O.	36,675	27.2	50,288	61.9	31,297	62.4
Atlanta, Ga.	64,967	72.3	24,239	37.1	28,124	75.2
Oakland, Cal.	83,214	124.2	18,278	37.5	14,127	40.9
Worcester, Mass.	27,565	22.3	23,766	39.9	26,364	45.2
Syracuse, N. Y.	28,875	26.6	20,231	22.9	26,351	70.2
New Haven, Conn.	25,578	23.6	26,729	32.9	18,416	29.3
Birmingham, Ala.	94,270	245.4	12,237	46.7	23,092	748.3
Memphis, Tenn.	28,785	28.1	37,325	58.6	30,903	92.0
Scranton, Pa.	27,841	27.3	26,311	35.6	29,365	64.0
Richmond, Va.	85,050	50.1	3,662	4.5	17,788	28.0
Paterson, N. J.	20,429	19.4	26,824	34.2	27,316	53.5
Omaha, Neb.	21,541	21.0	37,897	57.9	109,934	360.2
Fall River, Mass.	14,432	13.8	26,824	34.2	27,316	53.5
Dayton, O.	31,244	36.6	24,112	39.4	22,542	58.3
Grand Rapids, Mich.	25,006	28.5	27,287	45.3	28,262	88.3
Nashville, Tenn.	29,499	36.5	4,697	6.2	32,818	75.7
Lowell, Mass.	11,325	11.9	17,273	22.2	18,221	30.6
Cambridge, Mass.	12,953	14.1	21,858	31.2	17,359	33.0
Spokane, Wash.	67,554	183.3	19,573	530.6	.....	....
Bridgeport, Conn.	21,058	43.7	22,130	45.3	21,223	76.3
Albany, N. Y.	6,102	6.5	*772	*0.8	4,165	4.6

*Decrease.

AMERICAN CITIES WITH POPULATION OF 25,000 TO 100,000 IN 1910.

City.	Population. 1910.	1900.	1890.	Pr. ct. inc. 1900-1910.	1890-1900.
Akron, O.	69,067	42,728	27,601	61.6	54.8
Allentown, Pa.	51,913	35,416	25,228	46.6	40.4
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	38,978	30,337	33.8	28.5
Amsterdam, N. Y.	31,267	20,929	17,336	49.4	20.7
Atlantic City, N. J.	46,150	27,838	13,055	65.8	113.2
Auburn, N. Y.	34,668	30,345	25,858	14.2	17.4
Augusta, Ga.	41,040	39,441	33,300	4.1	18.4
Aurora, Ill.	29,807	24,147	19,688	23.4	22.6
Austin, Tex.	29,860	22,258	14,575	34.2	52.7
Battle Creek, Mich.	25,267	18,563	13,197	36.1	40.7
Bay City, Mich.	45,166	27,628	27,839	63.5	*0.8
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545	32,722	19,033	69.7	71.9
Berkeley, Cal.	40,434	13,214	5,101	206.0	159.0
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	39,647	35,005	22.2	13.3
Bloomington, Ill.	25,768	23,286	20,484	10.7	13.7
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	40,063	27,294	42.0	46.8
Brookline, Mass.	27,792	19,935	12,103	39.4	64.7
Butte, Mont.	39,165	30,470	10,723	28.5	184.2
Camden, N. J.	94,538	75,935	58,313	24.5	30.2
Canton, O.	50,217	30,667	26,189	63.7	17.1
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	32,811	25,656	18,020	27.9	42.4
Charleston, S. C.	58,833	55,807	54,955	5.4	1.6
Charlotte, N. C.	34,014	18,091	11,557	88.0	56.5
Chattanooga, Tenn.	44,604	30,154	29,100	47.9	3.6
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	34,072	27,909	*4.8	22.1
Chester, Pa.	38,537	33,988	20,226	13.4	68.0
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	19,167	14,060	32.5	36.4
Clinton, Iowa.	25,577	22,698	13,619	12.7	66.7
Colorado Sprgs., Col.	29,078	21,085	11,140	37.9	89.3
Columbia, S. C.	26,319	21,108	15,353	24.7	37.5
Council Bluffs, Iowa	29,292	25,802	21,474	13.5	20.2
Covington, Ky.	53,270	42,938	37,371	24.1	14.9
Dallas, Tex.	92,104	42,638	38,067	116.0	12.0
Danville, Ill.	27,871	16,354	11,491	70.4	42.3
Davenport, Iowa.	43,028	35,254	26,872	22.1	31.2
Decatur, Ill.	31,140	20,754	16,841	50.0	23.2
Des Moines, Iowa.	86,368	62,139	50,093	39.0	24.0
Dubuque, Iowa.	38,494	36,297	30,311	6.1	19.7
Duluth, Minn.	78,466	52,969	33,115	48.1	60.0
Easton, Pa.	28,523	25,238	14,481	13.0	74.3
East Orange, N. J.	34,371	21,506	13,282	59.8	61.9
East St. Louis, Ill.	58,547	29,655	15,169	97.4	95.5
El Paso, Tex.	39,279	15,906	10,338	146.9	53.9
Elgin, Ill.	24,976	22,433	17,823	15.8	25.9
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409	52,130	37,764	40.8	38.0
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	35,672	30,893	4.2	15.5
Erie, Pa.	66,525	52,733	40,634	26.2	29.8
Evansville, Ind.	69,647	59,007	50,756	18.0	16.3
Everett, Mass.	33,484	24,336	11,068	37.6	119.9
Fitchburg, Mass.	37,826	31,531	22,037	20.0	43.1
Flint, Mich.	38,550	13,103	9,803	194.2	33.7
Fort Wayne, Ind.	63,933	45,115	35,393	41.7	27.6
Fort Worth, Tex.	73,312	26,688	23,076	174.7	15.7
Galveston, Tex.	36,981	37,789	29,084	*2.1	29.9
Green Bay, Wis.	25,236	18,684	9,069	35.1	106.0
Hamilton, O.	35,279	23,914	17,565	47.5	36.1
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	50,167	39,385	27.9	27.4
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	79,850	53,230	23.9	50.0
Haverhill, Mass.	44,115	37,175	27,412	18.7	35.6
Hazleton, Pa.	25,452	14,230	11,872	78.9	19.9
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324	59,364	43,648	18.5	36.0
Holyoke, Mass.	57,730	45,712	35,637	26.3	28.3
Houston, Tex.	78,800	44,633	27,557	76.6	62.0
Huntington, W. Va.	31,161	11,923	10,108	161.4	18.0
Jackson, Mich.	31,433	25,180	20,798	24.8	21.1
Jacksonville, Fla.	57,699	28,429	17,201	103.0	65.3
Jamestown, N. Y.	31,297	22,892	16,038	36.7	42.7
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	35,936	21,805	54.4	64.8
Joliet, Ill.	34,670	29,353	23,264	18.1	26.2
Joplin, Mo.	32,073	26,023	9,943	23.2	161.7
Kalamazoo, Mich.	39,437	24,404	17,853	61.6	36.7
Kansas City, Kas.	82,331	51,418	38,316	60.1	34.2
Kingston, N. Y.	25,908	24,535	21,261	5.6	15.4
Knoxville, Tenn.	36,346	32,637	22,535	11.4	44.8
LaCrosse, Wis.	30,417	28,895	25,090	5.3	15.2
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227	41,459	32,011	13.9	29.5
Lansing, Mich.	31,229	16,485	13,102	89.4	25.8
Lawrence, Mass.	85,892	62,559	44,654	37.3	40.1
Lewiston, Me.	26,247	23,761	21,701	10.5	9.5
Lexington, Ky.	35,099	26,369	21,567	33.1	22.3
Lima, O.	30,508	21,723	15,981	40.4	35.9
Lincoln, Neb.	43,973	40,169	55,154	9.5	*27.2
Little Rock, Ark.	45,941	38,307	25,874	19.9	48.1
Lorain, O.	28,883	16,628	4,863	30.2	229.6
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494	18,891	19,709	56.1	*4.2
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	68,513	55,727	30.4	22.9
Macon, Ga.	40,665	23,272	22,746	74.7	2.3
McKeesport, Pa.	42,694	34,227	20,741	24.7	65.0
Madison, Wis.	25,531	19,164	13,426	33.2	42.7
Malden, Mass.	44,404	33,664	23,031	31.9	46.2
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	56,987	44,126	22.9	29.1
Meriden, Conn.	27,265	24,296	21,652	12.2	12.2
Mobile, Ala.	51,521	38,469	31,076	33.9	23.8
Montgomery, Ala.	38,136	30,346	21,883	25.7	38.7
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	30,919	21,228	10,830	45.7	96.0
Muskogee, Okla.	25,278	4,254	†	494.2	....
Nashua, N. H.	26,005	23,898	19,311	8.8	23.8
Newark, O.	25,404	18,157	14,270	39.9	27.2
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	62,443	40,733	54.8	53.3
New Britain, Conn.	43,916	25,998	16,519	68.9	57.4
Newburgh, N. Y.	27,805	24,943	23,067	11.5	8.5
Newcastle, Pa.	36,280	28,339	11,600	28.0	144.3
Newport, Ky.	30,309	28,301	24,918	7.1	13.6
Newport, R. I.	27,149	22,441	19,457	21.0	15.3
New Rochelle, N. Y.	28,867	14,720	9,057	96.1	62.5
Newton, Mass.	39,806	33,587	24,379	18.5	37.8

City.	Population. 1910.	1900.	1890.	Pr. ct. inc. 1900-1910.	1890-1900.
Niagara Falls, N. Y	30,445	19,457	†	56.5	....
Norfolk, Va	67,452	46,624	34,871	44.7	33.7
Norristown, Pa	27,875	22,266	19,791	25.2	12.5
Ogden, Utah	25,580	16,313	14,889	56.8	9.6
Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205	10,037	4,151	539.7	141.8
Orange, N. J	29,630	24,141	18,844	22.7	28.1
Oshkosh, Wis	33,062	28,284	22,836	16.9	23.9
Pasadena, Cal	30,291	9,117	4,882	232.2	86.7
Passaic, N. J	54,773	27,777	13,028	97.2	113.2
Pawtucket, R. I	51,622	39,231	27,633	31.5	42.0
Peoria, Ill	66,950	56,100	41,024	19 3	36.7
Perth Amboy, N. J.	32,121	17,699	9,512	81.5	86.1
Pittsfield, Mass	32,121	21,766	17,281	47.6	26.0
Portland, Me	58,571	50,145	36,425	16.8	37.7
Portsmouth, Va	33,190	17,427	13,268	90.5	31.3
Poughkeepsie, N. Y	27,936	24,029	22,206	16.3	8.2
Pueblo, Col	44,395	28,157	24,558	57.7	14.7
Quincy, Ill	36,587	36,252	31,494	0.9	15.1
Quincy, Mass	32,642	23,899	16,723	36.6	42.9
Racine, Wis	38,002	29,102	21,014	30.6	38.5
Reading, Pa	96,071	78,961	58,661	21.7	34.6
Roanoke, Va	34,874	21,495	16,159	62.2	33.0
Rockford, Ill	45,401	31,051	23,584	46.2	31.7
Sacramento, Cal	44,696	29,282	26,386	52.6	11.0
Saginaw, Mich	50,510	42,345	46,322	19.3	*8.6
St. Joseph, Mo	77,403	102,979	52,324	*24.8	96.8
Salem, Mass	43,697	35,956	30,801	21.5	16.7
Salt Lake City, Utah	92,777	53,531	44,843	73.3	19.4
San Antonio, Tex	96,614	53,321	37,673	81.2	41.5
San Diego, Cal	39,578	17,700	16,159	123.6	9.5
San Jose, Cal	28,946	21,500	18,060	34.6	19.0
Savannah, Ga	65,064	54,244	43,189	19.9	25.6
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	31,682	19,902	129.9	59.2
Sheboygan, Wis	26,398	22,962	16,359	15.0	40.4
Shenandoah, Pa	25,774	20,321	15,944	26.8	27.5
Shreveport, La	28,015	16,013	11,979	75.0	33.7
Sioux City, Iowa	47,828	33,111	37,806	44.4	*12.4
Somerville, Mass	77,236	61,643	40,152	25.3	53.5
South Bend, Ind	53,684	35,999	21,819	49.1	65.0
South Omaha, Neb.	26,259	26,001	8,062	1.0	222.5
Springfield, Ill	51,678	34,159	24,963	51.3	36.8
Springfield, Mass	88,926	62,059	44,179	43.3	40.5
Springfield, Mo	35,201	23,267	21,850	51.3	6.5
Springfield, O.	46,921	38,253	31,895	22.7	19.9
Stamford, Conn.	25,138	15,997	†	57.1	....
Superior, Wis	40,384	31,091	11,983	29.9	159.5
Tacoma, Wash	83,743	37,714	36,006	122.0	4.7
Tampa, Fla	37,782	15,839	5,532	138.5	186.3
Taunton, Mass	34,259	31,036	25,448	10.4	22.0
Terre Haute, Ind	58,157	36,673	30,217	52.6	21.4
Topeka, Kas	43,684	33,608	31,007	30.0	8.4
Trenton, N. J	96,815	73,307	57,458	32.1	27.6
Troy, N. Y	76,813	60,651	60,956	26.6	*0.5
Utica, N. Y	74,419	56,383	44,007	32.0	28.1
Waco, Tex	26,425	20,686	14,445	27.7	43.2
Waltham, Mass	27,834	23,481	18,707	18.5	25.5
Warwick, R. I	26,629	21,316	17,761	24.9	20.0
Waterbury, Conn	73,141	45,859	28,646	59.5	60.1
Waterloo, Iowa	26,693	12,580	6,674	112.2	88.5
Watertown, N. Y	26,730	21,696	14,725	23.2	47.3
West Hoboken, N. J.	35,403	23,094	11,665	53.3	98.0
Wheeling, W. Va	41,641	38,878	34,522	7.1	12.4
Wichita, Kas	52,450	24,671	23,853	112.6	3.6
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	67,105	51,721	37,718	29.7	37.1
Williamsport, Pa	31,860	28,757	27,132	10.8	6.0
Wilmington, Del	87,411	76,508	61,431	14.2	24.5
Wilmington, N. C	25,748	20,976	20,056	22.7	4.6
Woonsocket, R. I	38,125	28,204	20,830	35.7	35.4
Yonkers, N. Y	79,803	47,931	32,033	66.5	49.6
York, Pa	44,750	33,708	20,793	32.8	62.1
Youngstown, O	79,066	44,885	33,220	76.2	35.1
Zanesville, O	28,026	22,238	21,009	19.1	12.0

*Decrease. †Incorporated since 1890.

CITIES OF FASTEST GROWTH, 1900 TO 1910.

Rank.	City.	Pop., 1910.	Pct. inc. 1900-1910.
1.	Oklahoma City, Okla	64,205	539.7
2.	Muskogee, Okla	25,278	494.2
3.	Birmingham, Ala	132,685	245.4
4.	Pasadena, Cal	30,291	232.2
5.	Los Angeles, Cal	319,198	211.5
6.	Berkeley, Cal	40,434	206.0
7.	Flint, Mich	38,550	194.2
8.	Seattle, Wash	237,194	194.0
9.	Spokane, Wash	104,402	183.3
10.	Fort Worth, Tex	73,312	174.7
11.	Huntington, W. Va	31,161	161.4
12.	El Paso, Tex	39,279	146.9
13.	Tampa, Fla	37,782	138.5
14.	Schenectady, N. Y	72,826	129.9
15.	Portland, Ore	207,214	129.2
16.	Oakland, Cal	150,174	124.3
17.	San Diego, Cal	39,578	123.6
18.	Tacoma, Wash	83,743	122.0
19.	Dallas, Tex	92,104	116.0
20.	Wichita, Kas	52,450	112.6
21.	Waterloo, Iowa	26,693	112.2
22.	Jacksonville, Fla	57,699	108.0

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE MAYOR MITCHEL.

Michael P. Mahoney, a demented old blacksmith, tried to kill John P. Mitchel, mayor of New York city, by shooting him with a revolver Friday afternoon, April 17, 1914. The bullet missed its mark by inches only and hit Frank L. Polk, the corporation counsel, in the chin, inflicting a serious but not fatal injury. The mayor, Mr. Polk and George V. Mulian, tax commissioner, were in an automobile in City Hall park at 1:15 p. m., and Arthur Woods, police commissioner, was about to step into the machine to go with the party to lunch when Mahoney approached from behind and fired at Mr. Mitchel. The aim was poor, but so close was the weapon to the mayor that the side of his face was slightly powder-burned. Mr. Mulian's collar, neck and cheek were also burned, but the only one seriously hurt was Mr. Polk. Mahoney was easily overpowered by George J. Neun, the chauffeur, and Commissioner Woods, and turned over to a policeman, who took him to the Tombs. There it was learned that he was 72 years old and a native of Ireland. Examination of his lodgings resulted in the finding of letters written in a rambling and disjointed fashion, but showing that he was a disappointed officeseeker and that he had a fancied grievance against the mayor for his "extravagance." It also appeared that he was agitated at the attempt to get Col. Goethals, the Panama canal engineer, to take the police commissionership.

LYNCHINGS IN THE UNITED STATES.

1894	190	1900	115	1905	66
1895	171	1901	135	1906	60
1896	131	1902	96	1907	63
1897	106	1903	104	1908	100
1898	127	1904	87	1909	87
1899	107				

1910	74
1911	71
1912	64
1913	48
1914	28

PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL RAILS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Tons.

Year.	Iron.	Steel.	Total.	Year.	Iron.	Steel.	Total.
1900	1,592	2,271,108	2,272,700	1911	230	3,636,801	3,636,031
1905	871	2,283,840	2,284,711	1912	234	2,822,556	2,822,790
1910	....	3,023,845	3,023,845	1913	....	3,327,915	3,327,915

STATISTICS OF CHIEF AMERICAN CITIES.

[From U. S. census report.]

INCORPORATION, AREA AND POPULATION.

City.	*Incorp.	†Area.	‡Population.
New York, N. Y.	1653	183.555	5,198,888
Chicago, Ill.	1837	118.233	2,344,018
Philadelphia, Pa.	1701	83.340	1,631,596
St. Louis, Mo.	1822	39,100	723,347
Boston, Mass.	1822	27,612	722,465
Cleveland, O.	1836	29,299	622,699
Baltimore, Md.	1796	19,290	574,575
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1816	24,872	557,773
Detroit, Mich.	1824	26,107	520,586
Buffalo, N. Y.	1832	24,894	446,889
San Francisco, Cal.	1850	29,760	440,995
Los Angeles, Cal.	1851	67,884	412,466
Milwaukee, Wis.	1846	15,407	408,683
Cincinnati, O.	1819	42,447	398,452
Newark, N. J.	1836	14,826	379,211
New Orleans, La.	1805	125,440	355,958
Washington, D. C.	1802	38,408	348,077
Minneapolis, Minn.	1867	32,069	333,472
Seattle, Wash.	1869	37,481	295,226
Jersey City, N. J.	1827	8,320	287,709
Kansas City, Mo.	1853	37,443	273,943
Indianapolis, Ind.	1831	21,339	253,668
Portland, Ore.	1851	31,738	246,569
Providence, R. I.	1832	11,352	240,156
Denver, Col.	1859	37,028	237,885
Rochester, N. Y.	1834	12,876	235,968
Louisville, Ky.	1824	18,318	233,216
St. Paul, Minn.	1854	33,388	231,533
Columbus, O.	1816	13,904	199,417
Toledo, O.	1837	16,026	180,412
Oakland, Cal.	1854	31,591	175,201
Atlanta, Ga.	1847	16,422	173,713
Birmingham, Ala.	1871	30,881	158,200
Worcester, Mass.	1848	23,731	154,941
Syracuse, N. Y.	1848	11,084	146,480
New Haven, Conn.	1784	11,460	141,915
Memphis, Tenn.	1849	12,352	140,351
Scranton, Pa.	1866	12,362	138,621
Richmond, Va.	1782	6,388	133,185
Paterson, N. J.	1851	5,157	132,236
Omaha, Neb.	1857	15,400	131,093
Fall River, Mass.	1854	21,723	123,982
Spokane, Wash.	1883	24,819	128,327
Dayton, O.	1841	10,061	122,079
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1850	10,731	120,695
Nashville, Tenn.	1806	11,393	113,822
Bridgeport, Conn.	1836	9,330	112,144
San Antonio, Tex.	1837	22,905	110,675
Lowell, Mass.	1836	8,308	109,885
Cambridge, Mass.	1846	4,014	109,045
New Bedford, Mass.	1847	12,206	107,766
Dallas, Tex.	1856	10,492	107,369
Salt Lake City, Utah.	1851	31,054	105,713
Hartford, Conn.	1784	10,156	105,107
Trenton, N. J.	1792	4,490	104,451
Albany, N. Y.	1686	9,774	102,344

*First incorporation. †Land area in acres.
‡Estimated as of July 1, 1913.

ASSESSED VALUATION AND BASIS OF ASSESSMENT (1913).

City.	Valuation.	Pct. true val. Real.	Per.
New York, N. Y.	$9,177,495,629	100	100
Chicago, Ill.	940,450,171	25	25
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,556,323,614	100	100
St. Louis, Mo.	675,739,858	60	40
Boston, Mass.	1,489,608,820	100	100
Cleveland, O.	756,831,185	100	100
Baltimore, Md.	723,800,340	100	100
Pittsburgh, Pa.	749,583,440	95	95
Detroit, Mich.	486,763,120	75	100
Buffalo, N. Y.	382,173,799	75	75
San Francisco, Cal.	526,247,530	50	20
Milwaukee, Wis.	460,548,763	90	90
Cincinnati, O.	525,826,770	100	100
Los Angeles, Cal.	366,351,415	50	25
Newark, N. J.	383,864,182	100	100
New Orleans, La.	235,564,586	75	75
Washington, D. C.	371,321,397	67	100
Minneapolis, Minn.	268,494,528	50	30
Jersey City, N. J.	257,644,605	100	100
Seattle, Wash.	212,929,048	45	45
Kansas City, Mo.	193,345,032	50	50
Indianapolis, Ind.	218,048,140	60	60
Providence, R. I.	$213,063,860	100	100
Portland, Ore.	298,941,430	60	70
Rochester, N. Y.	217,908,888	80	80
Denver, Col.	132,987,715	50	50
Louisville, Ky.	192,414,861	70	70
St. Paul, Minn.	167,423,292	60	30
Columbus, O.	247,576,390	100	100
Toledo, O.	223,939,440	100	100
Oakland, Cal.	129,467,400	50	50
Atlanta, Ga.	154,827,437	60	60
Worcester, Mass.	153,883,553	100	100
Birmingham, Ala.	85,119,638	50	50
Syracuse, N. Y.	151,068,969	85	90
New Haven, Conn.	139,779,146	90	90
Memphis, Tenn.	110,519,277	60	40
Scranton, Pa.	81,555,630	80	80
Richmond, Va.	148,768,790	75	75
Paterson, N. J.	101,993,413	100	100
Omaha, Neb.	32,749,723	20	20
Fall River, Mass.	97,935,957	100	100
Spokane, Wash.	89,799,772	42	42
Dayton, O.	150,005,610	100	100
Grand Rapids, Mich.	93,235,238	75	75
Nashville, Tenn.	77,161,306	75	75
Bridgeport, Conn.	105,965,619	100	100
Lowell, Mass.	84,792,243	100	100
Cambridge, Mass.	115,947,300	100	100
San Antonio, Tex.	92,332,035	80	80
New Bedford, Mass.	101,744,559	100	100
Hartford, Conn.	144,214,901	80	80
Dallas, Tex.	94,833,500	60	60
Trenton, N. J.	74,204,651	100	100
Albany, N. Y.	103,792,737	90	75
Salt Lake City, Utah.	62,288,818	33	40

TAX LEVIES AND TAX RATES (1913).

Total levies of property taxes and rate of general property taxes per $1,000 of assessed valuation and per $1,000 of estimated true valuation.

City.	Levy.	Assessed val.	True val.
New York, N. Y.	$155,554,625	$18.34	$18.34
Chicago, Ill.	38,917,673	41.21	10.30
Philadelphia, Pa.	22,969,234	14.76	14.76
St. Louis, Mo.	12,741,459	18.88	11.33
Boston, Mass.	22,268,465	14.93	14.93
Cleveland, O.	10,019,807	13.15	13.15
Baltimore, Md.	8,843,005	13.69	13.69
Pittsburgh, Pa.	14,696,643	19.61	18.63
Detroit, Mich.	10,540,085	21.40	16.05
Buffalo, N. Y.	9,145,029	28.04	21.03
San Francisco, Cal.	11,577,446	20.50	10.25
Milwaukee, Wis.	6,859,113	14.89	13.40
Cincinnati, O.	7,583,515	14.39	14.39
Los Angeles, Cal.	11,395,058	18.70	9.35
Newark, N. J.	6,846,602	17.84	17.84
New Orleans, La.	5,182,421	22.00	16.50
Washington, D. C.	5,569,821	15.00	10.00
Minneapolis, Minn.	6,289,069	23.46	11.78
Jersey City, N. J.	3,570,954	13.86	13.86
Seattle, Wash.	4,307,235	20.18	9.08
Kansas City, Mo.	4,522,586	23.02	11.51
Indianapolis, Ind.	3,466,965	15.90	9.54
Providence, R. I.	3,971,861	12.69	12.69
Portland, Ore.	4,325,286	14.30	8.58
Rochester, N. Y.	3,961,734	20.35	16.28
Denver, Col.	4,122,383	30.77	15.38
Louisville, Ky.	3,444,226	17.90	12.53
St. Paul, Minn.	2,754,127	17.20	10.32
Columbus, O.	2,681,101	10.82	10.82
Toledo, O.	2,486,681	11.08	11.08
Oakland, Cal.	2,668,535	22.70	11.35
Atlanta, Ga.	1,935,344	12.50	7.50
Worcester, Mass.	2,278,712	14.80	14.80
Birmingham, Ala.	851,196	10.00	5.00
Syracuse, N. Y.	2,349,349	16.63	14.14
New Haven, Conn.	2,253,648	16.12	14.51
Memphis, Tenn.	1,746,205	15.80	9.48
Scranton, Pa.	1,256,772	15.41	12.33
Richmond, Va.	2,082,762	14.00	10.50
Paterson, N. J.	1,121,928	11.42	11.42
Omaha, Neb.	2,148,400	65.60	13.12
Fall River, Mass.	1,618,537	16.48	16.48
Spokane, Wash.	1,576,078	17.59	7.35
Dayton, O.	1,567,100	10.40	10.40
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1,585,987	15.05	11.29

City.	Assessed Levy.	Assessed val.	True val.
Nashville, Tenn.	$1,138,689	$14.76	$11.07
Bridgeport, Conn.	1,675,807	14.70	14.70
Lowell, Mass.	1,393,268	16.41	16.41
Cambridge, Mass.	2,088,610	17.61	17.61
San Antonio, Tex.	1,476,920	14.80	11.84
New Bedford, Mass.	1,709,184	16.77	16.77
Hartford, Conn.	2,362,324	19.92	15.94
Dallas, Tex.	1,820,803	18.20	10.92
Trenton, N. J.	1,066,074	14.30	14.30
Albany, N. Y.	1,612,104	16.59	14.93
Salt Lake City, Utah	1,413,955	22.70	7.57

RECEIPTS, PAYMENTS AND DEBTS (1913).

City.	*Receipts.	†Payments.	‡Debt.
New York, N.Y.	$205,480,025	$243,208,430	$1,177,321,915
Chicago, Ill.	74,787,553	67,801,957	95,344,354
Phil'delphia, Pa.	40,705,473	43,311,948	117,386,321
St. Louis, Mo.	21,602,427	21,516,430	25,034,860
Boston, Mass.	34,025,937	32,553,175	118,666,742
Cleveland, O.	15,153,495	18,554,874	53,027,487
Baltimore, Md.	14,182,340	18,090,899	71,410,448
Pittsburgh, Pa.	21,338,989	22,836,171	61,423,379
Detroit, Mich.	14,726,371	16,542,571	17,348,286
Buffalo, N. Y.	13,271,432	15,522,286	33,654,772
S. Francisco, Cal.	15,164,353	27,557,301	35,064,936
Milwaukee, Wis.	10,111,795	10,381,177	14,252,888
Cincinnati, O.	13,159,516	14,929,267	66,376,080
Los Angeles, Cal.	20,382,614	26,262,673	43,376,079
Newark, N. J.	10,284,591	13,955,856	44,308,700
New Orleans, La.	7,896,963	8,878,170	44,167,875
Wash'gton, D.C.	14,413,703	12,339,165	9,566,137
Min'polis, Minn.	8,873,358	11,172,169	23,199,804
Jersey City, N.J.	6,123,182	6,423,276	29,887,847
Seattle, Wash.	11,404,021	13,234,476	34,785,209
Kansas City, Mo.	10,347,308	11,363,638	11,448,915
Indianap'lis, Ind.	5,846,592	5,425,024	5,475,539
Providence, R.I.	6,159,900	5,439,003	19,844,544
Portland, Ore.	9,626,973	12,469,020	28,009,274
Rochester, N.Y.	6,352,455	8,234,809	18,650,433
Denver, Col.	6,308,358	9,268,251	10,104,752
Louisville, Ky.	5,597,021	5,943,624	13,879,673
St. Paul, Minn.	5,407,051	4,686,470	12,233,358
Columbus, O.	4,668,244	5,347,024	19,425,360
Toledo, O.	4,060,484	4,841,157	12,036,414
Oakland, Cal.	5,236,158	6,949,610	7,293,569
Atlanta, Ga.	3,665,334	3,658,108	6,295,777
Worcester, Mass.	4,039,122	4,376,725	11,617,552
Birm'gham, Ala.	2,107,403	2,485,616	8,022,145
Syracuse, N. Y.	3,510,835	3,602,779	10,590,756
N. Haven, Conn.	2,606,715	2,638,768	4,091,750
Memphis, Tenn.	3,315,090	4,255,359	12,348,490
Scranton, Pa.	1,850,581	1,966,699	3,915,007
Richmond, Va.	3,553,158	3,836,669	12,036,299
Paterson, N. J.	1,977,911	2,569,840	5,646,728
Omaha, Neb.	3,705,008	10,785,522	16,699,373
Fall River, Mass.	2,349,379	2,398,567	7,612,327
Spokane, Wash.	4,071,421	6,028,913	13,432,405
Dayton, O.	2,206,596	2,597,098	6,226,047
Gr. Rapids, Mich.	2,708,386	2,944,738	4,817,082
Nashville, Tenn.	2,085,703	2,413,823	5,928,741
Bridgep'rt, Conn.	1,852,454	1,907,291	2,341,788
Lowell, Mass.	2,114,654	2,127,624	4,406,712
C'mbridge, Mass.	3,132,348	2,959,682	11,676,854
San Antonio, Tex.	1,659,772	1,589,081	2,904,220
New Bed'd, Mass.	2,674,250	3,566,103	9,459,297
Hartford, Conn.	3,208,596	2,955,340	8,160,195
Dallas, Tex.	2,986,937	3,403,325	5,774,730
Trenton, N. J.	2,182,437	2,200,669	7,123,554
Albany, N. Y.	2,270,922	3,167,284	5,694,622
S. Lake City, Utah	2,914,393	2,714,439	7,431,264

*Receipts from revenue. †For cost of government. ‡Outstanding at close of year.

RECEIPTS FROM SPECIFIED SOURCES (1913).

City.	*Taxes.	†Assessm'ts.	‡Fines.
New York, N. Y.	$146,172,121	$10,839,457	$705,370
Chicago, Ill.	43,198,589	5,807,011	497,580
Philadelphia, Pa.	22,421,028	530,606	164,550
St. Louis, Mo.	11,792,966	2,325,532	125,377
Boston, Mass.	21,857,282	556,882	108,923
Cleveland, O.	9,355,987	933,981	45,055
Baltimore, Md.	8,434,848	61,098	5,990
Pittsburgh, Pa.	13,943,848	530,871	116,557
Detroit, Mich.	9,327,600	965,835	39,738
Buffalo, N. Y.	8,945,509	690,667	41,638
San Francisco, Cal.	10,539,975	1,599,291	41,444
Milwaukee, Wis.	6,859,937	615,769	52,493
Cincinnati, O.	7,345,477	329,589	27,137
Los Angeles, Cal.	11,510,039	4,094,369	169,562
Newark, N. J.	$4,809,715	$988,315	$25,216
New Orleans, La.	5,179,496	.....	100,208
Washington, D. C.	5,557,090	410,920	94,323
Minneapolis, Minn.	5,718,548	1,097,508	36,586
Jersey City, N. J.	2,726,818	183,757	5,593
Seattle, Wash.	3,925,810	4,015,586	55,301
Kansas City, Mo.	4,154,876	3,392,644	28,846
Indianapolis, Ind.	3,178,940	997,371	14,356
Providence, R. I.	4,064,703	80,110	6,930
Portland, Ore.	4,132,350	3,355,808	45,315
Rochester, N. Y.	3,713,097	1,048,154	13,740
Denver, Col.	4,056,217	909,337	23,165
Louisville, Ky.	3,373,634	404,693	17,045
St. Paul, Minn.	2,686,930	388,998	40,476
Columbus, O.	2,615,453	517,142	12,516
Toledo, O.	2,533,667	447,989	3,594
Oakland, Cal.	2,669,736	1,416,012	37,665
Atlanta, Ga.	1,954,047	519,422	92,024
Worcester, Mass.	2,216,108	175,791	5,737
Birmingham, Ala.	723,466	397,799	71,924
Syracuse, N. Y.	2,253,032	433,316	8,497
New Haven, Conn.	2,067,430	48,512	25,569
Memphis, Tenn.	1,649,202	497,815	24,189
Scranton, Pa.	1,124,805	198,940	10,304
Richmond, Va.	2,077,339	62,753	29,533
Paterson, N. J.	1,073,267	107,069	4,061
Omaha, Neb.	1,893,584	422,269	34,460
Fall River, Mass.	1,572,500	12,843	8,196
Spokane, Wash.	1,502,652	1,158,427	19,462
Dayton, O.	1,492,444	204,924	4,448
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1,584,342	371,816	6,479
Nashville, Tenn.	1,060,940	28,656	15,825
Bridgeport, Conn.	1,432,254	70,948	15,854
Lowell, Mass.	1,389,725	39,795	5,982
Cambridge, Mass.	2,057,443	52,028	5,748
San Antonio, Tex.	1,396,156	.....	19,225
New Bedford, Mass.	1,688,409	51,516	4,599
Hartford, Conn.	1,865,141	45,448	12,501
Dallas, Tex.	1,814,938	586,656	35,997
Trenton, N. J.	1,099,515	151,918	12,194
Albany, N. Y.	1,324,835	184,308	2,097
Salt Lake City, Utah	1,357,548	493,330	11,286

*General property tax. †Special assessments. ‡Including forfeits and escheats.

City.	*Bus. taxes.	†Licenses.	‡Water.
New York, N. Y.	$6,680,228	$803,643	$11,069,491
Chicago, Ill.	8,446,685	996,113	6,452,828
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,184,912	104,891	4,867,505
St. Louis, Mo.	1,989,101	173,771	2,465,796
Boston, Mass.	1,139,049	105,628	2,978,566
Cleveland, O.	1,478,294	49,322	1,404,481
Baltimore, Md.	1,227,123	25,890	1,446,925
Pittsburgh, Pa.	839,708	54,756	1,603,415
Detroit, Mich.	818,880	28,347	1,341,912
Buffalo, N. Y.	731,243	42,605	1,051,191
San Francisco, Cal.	1,229,460	54,269	5,114
Milwaukee, Wis.	912,974	74,486	822,041
Cincinnati, O.	1,136,499	77,471	1,171,486
Los Angeles, Cal.	814,316	152,801	1,897,212
Newark, N. J.	662,369	30,572	1,285,475
New Orleans, La.	900,492	29,516	365,992
Washington, D. C.	1,353,493	55,649	658,785
Minneapolis, Minn.	485,929	12,930	510,313
Jersey City, N. J.	517,711	15,942	1,346,261
Seattle, Wash.	374,793	7,309	855,551
Kansas City, Mo.	566,005	109,084	1,174,159
Indianapolis, Ind.	365,999	91,932	.....
Providence, R. I.	302,231	15,321	809,608
Portland, Ore.	468,462	60,532	780,603
Rochester, N. Y.	239,745	11,471	611,526
Denver, Col.	399,791	22,428	4,196
Louisville, Ky.	515,062	44,326	708,473
St. Paul, Minn.	432,617	6,739	434,568
Columbus, O.	312,820	33,199	495,522
Toledo, O.	318,090	5,646	357,267
Oakland, Cal.	267,672	32,034	.....
Atlanta, Ga.	319,351	.....	433,369
Worcester, Mass.	198,863	4,456	423,580
Birmingham, Ala.	508,868	25,417	19,938
Syracuse, N. Y.	174,666	9,402	387,760
New Haven, Conn.	173,199	13,939	.....
Memphis, Tenn.	222,396	8,978	438,167
Scranton, Pa.	277,931	7,228	.....
Richmond, Va.	193,374	8,015	277,341
Paterson, N. J.	189,342	11,488	.....
Omaha, Neb.	539,301	12,782	381,060
Fall River, Mass.	147,274	1,317	229,250
Spokane, Wash.	205,662	5,059	470,979
Dayton, O.	83,763	12,746	200,994
Grand Rapids, Mich.	80,134	10,344	230,229

City.	*Bus. taxes.	†Licenses.	‡Water.
Nashville, Tenn.	$90,008	$3,920	$302,833
Bridgeport, Conn.	143,128	8,720	.....
Lowell, Mass.	115,191	1,286	231,279
Cambridge, Mass.	3,328	1,427	399,738
San Antonio, Tex.	39,308	8,814	.....
New Bedford, Mass.	90,270	1,250	285,079
Hartford, Conn.	76,506	1,530	401,752
Dallas, Tex.	45,978	1,354	269,422
Trenton, N. J.	126,778	11,943	283,700
Albany, N. Y.	135,553	8,947	385,658
Salt Lake City, Utah.	332,104	18,520	294,469

*Includes saloon licenses. †Includes dog and general licenses and permits. ‡Earnings of water-supply systems.

PAYMENTS FOR SPECIFIED PURPOSES (1913).

City.	*Gov't.	Police.	Fire.
New York, N. Y.	$16,920,019	$15,036,192	$8,772,457
Chicago, Ill.	6,455,558	6,706,165	3,332,303
Philadelphia, Pa.	3,990,716	4,323,957	1,467,428
St. Louis, Mo.	1,661,980	2,077,437	1,093,839
Boston, Mass.	2,147,585	2,266,268	1,606,492
Cleveland, O.	1,331,236	895,896	809,773
Baltimore, Md.	1,000,751	1,256,407	924,392
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,726,443	1,137,998	1,030,817
Detroit, Mich.	1,053,563	1,118,011	883,549
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,035,697	1,051,472	1,146,754
San Francisco, Cal.	1,520,212	1,476,030	1,600,344
Milwaukee, Wis.	801,319	616,128	688,755
Cincinnati, O.	1,174,901	835,005	802,671
Los Angeles, Cal.	1,382,704	720,887	529,035
Newark, N. J.	920,544	927,056	639,214
New Orleans, La.	669,129	392,550	505,478
Washington, D. C.	686,754	1,029,688	669,973
Minneapolis, Minn.	629,495	404,615	580,834
Jersey City, N. J.	298,596	659,562	425,902
Seattle, Wash.	467,330	427,485	564,666
Kansas City, Mo.	593,737	503,075	482,980
Indianapolis, Ind.	159,114	425,176	517,243
Providence, R. I.	252,354	480,863	459,442
Portland, Ore.	197,096	339,888	402,657
Rochester, N. Y.	328,458	438,110	455,205
Denver, Col.	887,030	301,068	377,064
Louisville, Ky.	259,391	435,859	349,496
St. Paul, Minn.	215,049	279,753	398,994
Columbus, O.	188,542	238,542	325,715
Toledo, O.	173,300	211,944	277,149
Oakland, Cal.	270,310	270,181	389,725
Atlanta, Ga.	141,189	285,591	223,664
Worcester, Mass.	143,763	226,518	250,605
Birmingham, Ala.	98,704	159,863	216,198
Syracuse, N. Y.	221,049	204,139	234,530
New Haven, Conn.	146,967	249,682	241,089
Memphis, Tenn.	100,951	220,168	208,894
Scranton, Pa.	119,456	121,332	130,107
Richmond, Va.	178,515	198,268	193,564
Paterson, N. J.	86,502	190,570	219,143
Omaha, Neb.	180,328	144,143	470,849
Fall River, Mass.	82,568	176,554	173,373
Spokane, Wash.	158,980	131,136	185,565
Dayton, O.	114,632	152,717	150,691
Grand Rapids, Mich.	139,085	139,266	208,862
Nashville, Tenn.	74,790	139,712	144,405
Bridgeport, Conn.	138,269	152,715	212,805
Lowell, Mass.	112,956	148,254	174,242
Cambridge, Mass.	122,689	187,331	187,331
San Antonio, Tex.	65,947	135,482	144,716
New Bedford, Mass.	133,597	181,761	136,111
Hartford, Conn.	137,362	202,599	260,970
Dallas, Tex.	96,813	123,993	163,078
Trenton, N. J.	95,109	157,773	136,188
Albany, N. Y.	188,328	203,552	215,034
Salt Lake City, Utah	151,862	108,526	95,445

*Expenses of legislative, general executive and judicial branches of governments of municipalities.

City.	Health.	Sanitation.	Highways
New York, N. Y.	$2,872,075	$9,982,532	$9,759,703
Chicago, Ill.	541,803	3,720,475	2,791,263
Philadelphia, Pa.	525,593	2,056,050	4,200,748
St. Louis, Mo.	144,495	1,361,859	1,740,252
Boston, Mass.	576,824	1,854,351	2,086,796
Cleveland, O.	288,486	814,170	1,074,689
Baltimore, Md.	191,872	875,181	1,079,091
Pittsburgh, Pa.	313,289	774,925	1,628,041
Detroit, Mich.	200,852	814,597	2,410,350
Buffalo, N. Y.	239,166	552,819	1,583,905
San Francisco, Cal.	156,117	504,454	935,453
Milwaukee, Wis.	155,868	963,224	1,027,297
Cincinnati, O.	$140,347	$568,691	$1,106,168
Los Angeles, Cal.	147,572	401,473	1,089,554
Newark, N. J.	266,842	540,094	671,494
New Orleans, La.	104,283	728,369	524,484
Washington, D. C.	146,309	697,799	1,086,349
Minneapolis, Minn.	89,154	356,851	814,833
Jersey City, N. J.	40,565	261,658	378,299
Seattle, Wash.	93,136	668,282	419,034
Kansas City, Mo.	48,759	813,013	509,017
Indianapolis, Ind.	67,138	268,863	412,667
Providence, R. I.	127,813	294,278	632,331
Portland, Ore.	26,528	284,159	417,740
Rochester, N. Y.	71,907	494,902	546,986
Denver, Col.	171,844	255,423	650,752
Louisville, Ky.	74,444	319,558	512,852
St. Paul, Minn.	54,328	176,727	523,762
Columbus, O.	43,375	325,226	483,581
Toledo, O.	23,855	138,335	246,441
Oakland, Cal.	41,409	176,491	405,531
Atlanta, Ga.	74,961	270,871	271,519
Worcester, Mass.	65,085	196,326	545,936
Birmingham, Ala.	20,525	134,387	152,579
Syracuse, N. Y.	88,865	219,646	349,090
New Haven, Conn.	28,894	103,951	254,773
Memphis, Tenn.	49,008	165,491	280,772
Scranton, Pa.	9,763	140,501	141,126
Richmond, Va.	53,132	233,015	395,759
Paterson, N. J.	22,211	102,088	128,260
Omaha, Neb.	27,936	111,648	359,957
Fall River, Mass.	51,226	112,093	239,981
Spokane, Wash.	36,070	153,304	248,339
Dayton, O.	23,293	159,522	279,292
Grand Rapids, Mich.	44,609	101,094	96,195
Nashville, Tenn.	27,026	118,508	187,413
Bridgeport, Conn.	15,590	110,945	197,636
Lowell, Mass.	25,273	116,637	208,520
Cambridge, Mass.	56,235	210,216	336,219
New Bedford, Mass.	56,008	172,349	252,354
Hartford, Conn.	35,181	139,153	211,065
Dallas, Tex.	17,302	179,227	215,462
Trenton, N. J.	33,507	92,499	147,235
Albany, N. Y.	20,652	115,775	141,453
Salt Lake City, Utah.	27,603	123,208	150,327

City.	*Charities.	†Educat'n.	‡Recreat'n
New York, N. Y.	$10,856,524	$35,903,197	$4,099,728
Chicago, Ill.	2,700,547	10,719,484	2,828,816
Philadelphia, Pa.	3,014,272	6,444,380	934,568
St. Louis, Mo.	882,029	3,564,240	432,789
Boston, Mass.	1,664,457	5,296,073	1,338,989
Cleveland, O.	502,253	3,199,689	217,784
Baltimore, Md.	674,426	2,026,800	352,636
Pittsburgh, Pa.	846,066	3,826,157	446,947
Detroit, Mich.	574,335	2,406,925	339,422
Buffalo, N. Y.	727,981	2,425,308	431,098
San Francisco, Cal.	815,423	1,951,667	458,254
Milwaukee, Wis.	523,602	1,965,414	286,642
Cincinnati, O.	569,352	2,235,271	189,872
Los Angeles, Cal.	409,416	3,747,026	203,606
Newark, N. J.	746,742	2,585,306	292,258
New Orleans, La.	188,045	1,153,155	88,591
Washington, D. C.	1,259,494	2,353,552	382,585
Minneapolis, Minn.	188,195	1,966,219	317,983
Jersey City, N. J.	131,574	1,505,982	94,309
Seattle, Wash.	85,184	1,632,113	192,900
Kansas City, Mo.	317,267	1,615,567	265,780
Indianapolis, Ind.	121,712	1,208,087	119,913
Providence, R. I.	136,389	1,112,111	112,082
Portland, Ore.	22,516	1,224,241	69,697
Rochester, N. Y.	222,165	1,067,556	265,841
Denver, Col.	160,916	1,403,186	342,127
Louisville, Ky.	256,433	887,991	102,488
St. Paul, Minn.	110,595	987,513	116,365
Columbus, O.	51,235	975,346	42,454
Toledo, O.	42,856	805,954	72,609
Oakland, Cal.	6,512	1,089,277	142,366
Atlanta, Ga.	152,935	501,504	60,123
Worcester, Mass.	222,333	970,783	91,014
Birmingham, Ala.	34,359	428,907	10,735
Syracuse, N. Y.	173,408	704,560	67,036
New Haven, Conn.	117,111	749,706	73,253
Memphis, Tenn.	76,494	494,150	134,944
Scranton, Pa.	.....	643,340	15,177
Richmond, Va.	85,647	386,181	55,065
Paterson, N. J.	68,333	607,113	27,998
Omaha, Neb.	15,143	679,764	56,527
Fall River, Mass.	121,095	546,313	24,051
Spokane, Wash.	34,158	723,152	44,291
Dayton, O.	62,062	527,493	22,591
Grand Rapids, Mich.	27,692	667,213	45,359

City.	*Charities.	†Educat'n.	‡Recreat'n
Nashville, Tenn.	$49,575	$403,393	$60,975
Bridgeport, Conn.	103,493	385,555	39,817
Lowell, Mass.	92,165	455,294	25,160
Cambridge, Mass.	70,562	592,581	83,007
San Antonio, Tex.	23,939	376,138	20,645
New Bedford, Mass.	73,036	514,484	60,522
Hartford, Conn.	127,760	678,470	60,463
Dallas, Tex.	60,150	416,489	45,841
Trenton, N. J.	28,331	523,067	25,850
Albany, N. Y.	46,151	440,562	93,957
Salt Lake City, Utah	14,938	725,484	44,103

*Includes hospitals and corrections. †Includes schools and libraries. ‡Includes museums, galleries, music, bathing beaches, playgrounds, parks, etc.

PER CAPITA STATISTICS OF CITIES (1913).

City.	*Receipts.	†Taxes.	‡Payments.	§Debt.
New York, N. Y.	$39.52	$29.09	$46.78	$152.52
Chicago, Ill.	31.91	18.43	28.93	28.02
Philadelphia, Pa.	29.94	13.74	26.54	69.68
St. Louis, Mo.	29.86	17.22	29.75	31.04
Boston, Mass.	47.10	33.70	45.06	104.75
Cleveland, O.	24.34	15.04	29.80	76.24
Baltimore, Md.	24.68	14.97	31.49	80.63
Pittsburgh, Pa.	38.26	25.00	40.94	81.67
Detroit, Mich.	28.29	18.02	31.78	20.50
Buffalo, N. Y.	20.70	20.49	34.73	60.96
San Francisco, Cal.	34.39	23.90	62.49	76.73
Los Angeles, Cal.	42.92	27.91	63.53	94.44
Milwaukee, Wis.	24.73	16.79	25.38	27.52
Cincinnati, O.	33.03	18.44	37.47	135.36
Newark, N. J.	27.12	12.69	36.80	74.33
New Orleans, La.	22.19	14.55	24.94	121.00
Washington, D. C.	41.48	15.97	35.45	21.86
Minneapolis, Minn.	26.61	17.40	33.50	46.43
Seattle, Wash.	38.63	13.30	44.83	73.44
Jersey City, N. J.	21.28	9.48	22.33	71.23
Kansas City, Mo.	33.77	15.17	41.48	31.32
Indianapolis, Ind.	23.05	12.53	21.39	18.40
Portland, Ore.	39.04	16.76	50.57	46.30
Providence, R. I.	25.65	16.93	22.65	47.74
Denver, Col.	26.48	17.05	38.96	3.69
Rochester, N. Y.	26.92	16.24	34.90	32.05
Louisville, Ky.	24.00	14.47	25.49	49.30
St. Paul, Minn.	19.47	11.73	20.24	42.21
Columbus, O.	23.41	13.12	26.81	44.76
Toledo, O.	22.51	14.04	26.83	49.50
Oakland, Cal.	29.89	15.24	39.67	39.40
Atlanta, Ga.	21.10	11.25	21.06	29.12
Birmingham, Ala.	13.32	4.57	15.71	36.61
Worcester, Mass.	26.07	16.72	28.25	42.21
Syracuse, N. Y.	23.97	15.83	24.60	61.43
New Haven, Conn.	18.37	15.00	18.59	25.79
Memphis, Tenn.	23.62	11.75	30.32	73.78
Scranton, Pa.	13.35	8.11	14.19	18.14
Richmond, Va.	26.68	15.60	28.81	68.55
Paterson, N. J.	14.96	8.12	19.43	25.10
Omaha, Neb.	28.26	14.44	82.27	107.41
Spokane, Wash.	31.72	11.71	46.98	61.81
Fall River, Mass.	18.95	13.67	19.35	39.12
Dayton, O.	18.08	12.23	21.27	40.66
Grand Rapids, Mich.	22.44	13.13	24.40	29.11
Nashville, Tenn.	18.32	9.32	21.21	49.55
Bridgeport, Conn.	16.52	12.92	17.01	15.31
San Antonio, Tex.	15.00	12.61	14.36	18.55
Lowell, Mass.	19.24	13.96	19.36	23.98
Cambridge, Mass.	28.73	21.11	27.14	68.51
New Bedford, Mass.	24.83	18.42	33.10	65.88
Dallas, Tex.	27.82	16.90	31.70	42.88
Salt Lake City, Utah.	27.57	12.84	25.68	55.15
Hartford, Conn.	30.53	21.92	28.12	50.56
Trenton, N. J.	20.89	10.53	21.07	19.51
Albany, N. Y.	22.19	13.71	20.95	33.75

*Receipts from revenue. †Property taxes. ‡For cost of government. §Net debt outstanding at close of year.

PAYMENTS FOR SPECIFIED PURPOSES (1913).

City.	*Gvmt.	Police.	Fire.	Health.	Sanitation.
New York, N. Y.	$46.78	$2.89	$1.69	$0.55	$1.92
Chicago, Ill.	28.93	2.36	1.42	0.23	1.59
Philadelphia, Pa.	26.54	2.65	0.90	0.32	1.26
St. Louis, Mo.	29.75	2.87	1.51	0.20	1.88
Boston, Mass.	45.06	3.14	2.22	0.80	2.57
Cleveland, O.	29.80	1.44	1.30	0.46	1.31
Baltimore, Md.	31.49	2.19	1.61	0.33	1.52
Pittsburgh, Pa.	40.94	2.04	1.85	0.57	1.39
Detroit, Mich.	31.78	2.15	1.70	0.39	1.56
Buffalo, N. Y.	$34.73	$2.35	$2.57	$0.54	$1.24
San Francisco, Cal.	62.49	3.35	3.63	0.35	1.14
Los Angeles, Cal.	63.53	1.75	1.28	0.36	0.97
Milwaukee, Wis.	25.38	1.51	1.69	0.38	2.36
Cincinnati, O.	37.47	2.10	2.01	0.35	1.43
Newark, N. J.	26.80	2.44	1.69	0.70	1.42
New Orleans, La.	24.94	1.10	1.42	0.29	2.05
Washington, D. C.	35.45	2.96	1.92	0.42	2.00
Minneapolis, Minn.	33.50	1.21	1.59	0.27	1.07
Seattle, Wash.	44.83	1.45	1.91	0.32	2.26
Jersey City, N. J.	22.33	2.29	1.48	0.14	0.91
Kansas City, Mo.	41.48	1.84	1.76	0.18	1.14
Indianapolis, Ind.	21.39	1.68	2.04	0.23	1.06
Portland, Ore.	50.57	1.38	1.63	0.11	1.15
Providence, R. I.	22.65	2.00	1.91	0.53	1.23
Denver, Col.	38.96	1.27	1.59	0.72	1.07
Rochester, N. Y.	34.90	1.86	1.93	0.30	2.10
Louisville, Ky.	25.49	1.87	1.50	0.32	1.37
St. Paul, Minn.	20.24	1.21	1.72	0.24	0.76
Columbus, O.	26.81	1.20	1.63	0.22	1.63
Toledo, O.	26.83	1.17	1.54	0.13	0.77
Oakland, Cal.	39.67	1.54	1.94	0.24	1.01
Atlanta, Ga.	21.06	1.64	1.29	0.43	1.56
Birmingham, Ala.	15.71	1.01	1.37	0.13	0.85
Worcester, Mass.	28.25	1.46	1.62	0.42	1.27
Syracuse, N. Y.	24.60	1.39	1.60	0.61	1.50
New Haven, Conn.	18.59	1.76	1.70	0.20	0.73
Memphis, Tenn.	30.32	1.57	1.49	0.35	1.18
Scranton, Pa.	14.19	0.88	0.94	0.07	1.01
Richmond, Va.	28.81	1.49	1.45	0.40	1.75
Paterson, N. J.	19.43	1.44	1.66	0.17	0.77
Omaha, Neb.	82.27	1.10	3.59	0.21	0.85
Spokane, Wash.	46.98	1.02	1.45	0.28	1.19
Fall River, Mass.	19.35	1.42	1.40	0.41	0.90
Dayton, O.	21.27	1.25	1.23	0.19	1.31
Grand Rapids, Mich.	24.40	1.15	1.73	0.37	0.84
Nashville, Tenn.	21.21	1.23	1.27	0.24	1.04
Bridgeport, Conn.	17.01	1.36	1.90	0.14	0.99
San Antonio, Tex.	14.36	1.22	1.31	0.17	1.06
Lowell, Mass.	19.36	1.35	1.59	0.23	1.06
Cambridge, Mass.	27.14	1.72	1.33	0.52	1.93
New Bedford, Mass.	33.10	1.69	1.26	0.52	1.60
Dallas, Tex.	31.70	1.15	1.52	0.16	1.67
Salt Lake City, Utah.	25.68	1.03	0.90	0.26	1.17
Hartford, Conn.	28.12	1.93	2.48	0.33	1.32
Trenton, N. J.	21.07	1.51	1.30	0.32	0.89
Albany, N. Y.	28.12	1.99	2.10	0.20	1.13

*Payments for all governmental purposes.

City.	Highways.	Charities.	Schools.	Libraries.	Recreation.
New York, N. Y.	$1.88	$2.09	$6.68	$0.23	$0.79
Chicago, Ill.	1.19	1.15	4.44	0.13	1.27
Philadelphia, Pa.	2.57	1.85	3.82	0.13	0.57
St. Louis, Mo.	2.41	1.22	4.69	0.24	0.60
Boston, Mass.	2.89	2.30	6.73	0.55	1.85
Cleveland, O.	1.73	0.81	4.68	0.46	0.35
Baltimore, Md.	1.88	1.17	3.38	0.15	0.61
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2.92	1.52	6.26	0.59	0.80
Detroit, Mich.	4.63	1.10	4.34	0.28	0.65
Buffalo, N. Y.	3.54	1.63	5.14	0.28	0.96
San Francisco, Cal.	2.12	1.85	4.27	0.16	1.04
Los Angeles, Cal.	2.64	0.99	8.66	0.42	0.49
Milwaukee, Wis.	2.61	1.31	4.59	0.22	0.70
Cincinnati, O.	2.78	1.43	5.26	0.35	0.48
Newark, N. J.	1.77	1.97	6.48	0.34	0.77
New Orleans, La.	1.47	0.53	3.14	0.10	0.25
Washington, D. C.	3.12	3.62	6.56	0.20	1.10
Minneapolis, Minn.	2.44	0.56	5.56	0.34	0.95
Seattle, Wash.	1.42	0.29	5.06	0.47	0.65
Jersey City, N. J.	1.31	0.46	5.05	0.19	0.33
Kansas City, Mo.	1.86	1.16	5.53	0.32	0.97
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.63	0.48	4.51	0.25	0.47
Portland, Ore.	1.69	0.09	4.73	0.23	0.28
Providence, R. I.	2.63	0.57	4.50	0.13	0.47
Denver, Col.	2.32	0.63	5.72	0.17	1.44
Rochester, N. Y.	2.32	0.94	4.49	0.04	1.13
Louisville, Ky.	2.20	1.10	3.41	0.31	0.44
St. Paul, Minn.	2.26	0.48	4.02	0.24	0.50
Columbus, O.	2.42	0.26	4.71	0.18	0.21
Toledo, O.	1.37	0.24	4.36	0.10	0.40
Oakland, Cal.	2.31	0.04	6.74	0.48	0.81
Atlanta, Ga.	1.56	0.83	2.76	0.13	0.35
Birmingham, Ala.	0.96	0.22	2.66	0.05	0.07
Worcester, Mass.	3.52	1.43	5.90	0.36	0.59
Syracuse, N. Y.	2.33	1.18	5.42	0.29	0.46
New Haven, Conn.	1.80	0.83	5.03	0.25	0.52
Memphis, Tenn.	2.00	0.55	3.39	0.13	0.96
Scranton, Pa.	1.02	....	4.49	0.15	0.11
Richmond, Va.	2.97	0.64	2.89	0.01	0.41

City.	High-ways.	Chari-ties.	Schools.	Libra-ries.	Recrea-tion.
Paterson, N. J.	$0.97	$0.52	$4.38	$0.24	$0.21
Omaha, Neb.	2.75	0.12	4.99	0.20	0.43
Spokane, Wash.	1.94	0.27	5.41	0.23	0.35
Fall River, Mass.	1.94	0.98	4.16	0.25	0.19
Dayton, O.	2.29	0.51	4.15	0.17	0.19
Grand Rapids, Mich.	0.80	0.23	5.21	0.32	0.38
Nashville, Tenn.	1.65	0.44	3.40	0.14	0.54
Bridgeport, Conn.	1.76	0.92	3.29	0.15	0.36
San Antonio, Tex.	1.70	0.22	3.31	0.09	0.19
Lowell, Mass.	$1.90	$0.84	$3.00	$0.16	$0.23
Cambridge, Mass.	3.08	0.65	5.14	0.29	0.76
New Bedford, Mass.	2.34	0.68	4.41	0.36	0.56
Dallas, Tex.	2.01	0.56	3.77	0.11	0.43
Salt Lake City, Utah	1.42	0.14	6.71	0.16	0.42
Hartford, Conn.	2.01	1.21	6.26	0.20	0.65
Trenton, N. J.	1.41	0.27	4.85	0.17	0.25
Albany, N. Y.	1.38	0.45	4.17	0.14	0.92

DISTANCES BETWEEN AMERICAN CITIES.

By the shortest usually traveled railroad routes. Compiled from the war department's official table of distances.

FROM ☞ / To	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Baltimore	Cleveland	Buffalo.	San Francisco.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	Milwaukee.	New Orleans.	Washington.	Minneapolis.
	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.
Albany	145	832	236	1,028	202	333	480	297	3,106	567	724	917	1,517	1,142	1,252
Atlanta	876	733	785	611	1,106	688	736	919	2,805	805	492	818	496	648	1,158
Baltimore	188	802	97	934	418	.....	474	308	3,076	334	503	887	1,184	40	1,222
Boston	217	1,034	321	1,230	.....	418	682	499	3,308	674	926	1,119	1,602	458	1,454
Buffalo	442	525	416	731	429	398	183	.....	2,799	270	427	610	1,256	438	945
Chicago	912	.....	821	284	1,034	802	357	525	2,274	468	298	85	912	790	420
Cincinnati	757	298	666	341	926	593	244	427	2,572	313	.....	383	829	553	718
Cleveland	584	357	493	548	682	474	.....	183	2,631	135	244	442	1,073	437	777
Columbus, O.	637	314	546	428	820	511	138	321	2,588	196	116	399	935	471	734
Denver	1,934	1,022	1,843	916	2,056	1,850	1,379	1,537	1,371	1,490	1,257	1,107	1,347	1,810	884
Detroit	693	272	669	488	750	649	173	251	2,546	321	263	357	1,092	655	692
Duluth	1,391	479	1,300	728	1,513	1,281	701	1,004	2,238	947	777	422	1,447	1,269	162
El Paso	2,310	1,465	2,219	1,245	2,414	2,179	1,703	1,915	1,287	1,866	1,586	1,550	1,195	2,139	1,521
Galveston	1,792	1,144	1,691	850	2,012	1,594	1,408	1,591	2,157	1,481	1,157	1,229	410	1,584	1,340
Grand Rapids, Mich	821	178	815	462	878	796	332	379	2,452	462	308	263	1,090	764	598
Helena	2,452	1,540	2,361	1,549	2,574	2,342	1,897	2,065	1,250	2,008	1,838	1,456	2,152	2,320	1,119
Indianapolis	825	183	734	240	965	704	283	466	2,457	381	111	268	888	664	603
Jacksonville, Fla.	983	1,097	892	975	1,213	795	1,085	1,193	3,098	1,057	841	1,182	616	755	1,517
Kansas City	1,342	458	1,251	277	1,466	1,211	755	967	1,981	898	618	543	880	1,171	573
Los Angeles	3,149	2,265	3,058	2,084	3,273	3,018	2,562	2,774	475	2,705	2,425	2,350	2,007	2,978	2,301
Louisville	871	304	780	274	1,040	703	358	541	2,468	427	114	389	778	663	724
Memphis	1,157	527	1,066	311	1,387	969	738	921	2,439	807	494	612	396	929	807
Milwaukee	997	85	906	369	1,119	887	442	610	2,359	553	383	.....	997	875	335
Minneapolis	1,332	420	1,241	688	1,454	1,222	777	945	2,096	888	718	335	1,285	1,210	.....
Mobile	1,231	929	1,140	647	1,461	1,043	1,029	1,212	2,623	1,098	785	1,014	141	1,003	1,233
Montreal	386	841	477	1,051	390	574	625	434	3,115	704	826	926	1,655	614	1,126
Newark, N. J.	9	905	92	1,056	226	179	575	405	3,177	435	748	988	1,363	219	1,323
New Haven	76	960	167	1,141	140	264	628	445	3,254	526	833	1,065	1,448	304	1,400
New Orleans	1,372	912	1,281	699	1,602	1,184	1,073	1,256	2,482	1,142	829	997	.....	1,144	1,285
New York	.....	912	91	1,065	217	188	584	442	3,186	444	757	997	1,372	228	1,332
Ogden	2,496	1,494	2,315	1,414	2,528	2,296	1,851	2,019	780	1,962	1,792	1,579	1,891	2,284	1,316
Omaha	1,405	493	1,314	413	1,527	1,295	1,750	1,018	1,781	961	791	578	1,080	1,283	381
Philadelphia	91	821	.....	974	321	97	493	416	3,095	353	666	900	1,281	137	1,241
Pittsburgh	444	468	353	621	674	354	135	270	2,742	.....	313	553	1,142	302	888
Portland, Me.	332	1,149	436	1,345	115	533	797	614	3,423	789	1,041	1,234	1,717	573	1,569
Portland, Ore.	3,204	2,202	3,113	2,212	3,326	3,094	2,649	2,817	772	2,760	2,590	2,378	2,746	3,082	2,042
Providence	190	1,034	281	1,230	45	378	682	499	3,308	634	926	1,119	1,562	418	1,454
Quebec	530	1,013	621	1,343	402	718	795	612	3,287	876	1,039	1,098	1,827	786	1,433
Richmond, Va.	343	879	252	918	573	155	553	553	3,153	417	581	964	1,046	115	1,299
Rochester, N. Y.	373	603	361	799	430	354	251	68	2,877	338	495	688	1,324	594	1,023
St. Joseph, Mo.	1,392	470	1,301	327	1,474	1,261	875	1,058	1,867	948	668	555	941	1,221	485
St. Louis	1,065	284	974	.....	1,230	934	548	731	2,194	621	341	369	909	804	586
St. Paul	1,322	410	1,231	576	1,444	1,212	767	935	2,086	878	708	325	1,275	1,200	10
San Antonio	1,943	1,204	1,852	920	2,150	1,755	1,468	1,651	1,911	1,541	1,217	1,289	571	1,715	1,320
San Francisco	3,186	2,274	3,095	2,194	3,308	3,076	2,631	2,799	.....	2,742	2,572	2,359	2,482	3,064	2,006
Seattle	3,151	2,239	3,060	2,332	3,273	2,941	2,596	2,764	957	2,707	2,537	2,154	2,931	3,029	1,818
Spokane	2,812	1,900	2,721	1,932	2,934	2,702	2,257	2,425	1,205	2,368	2,198	1,815	2,535	2,690	1,479
Springfield, Mass.	139	935	230	1,131	99	327	583	400	3,209	583	827	1,020	1,511	367	1,365
Tampa, Fla.	1,195	1,309	1,104	1,187	1,425	1,007	1,297	1,405	3,310	1,269	1,053	1,394	828	967	1,729
Toledo	705	244	615	437	795	595	113	296	2,518	261	293	329	1,032	546	664
Washington	228	790	137	894	458	40	437	488	3,064	302	553	875	1,144	.....	1,210

DISTANCES BETWEEN GREAT SEAPORTS.

TO PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN PORTS.

Distances in nautical miles traversed by full powered steamships in traveling from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Antwerp, Hamburg and Havre by northern and southern routes. Computed by United States hydrographic office.

From— / Boston (Boston lightship) to—	North-ern.	South-ern.
London	3,139	3,258
Liverpool	2,896	3,033
Glasgow	2,815	2,987
Antwerp	3,184	3,303
Hamburg	3,446	3,565
Havre	2,990	3,109

From— / New York (the Battery) to—	North-ern.	South-ern.
London	3,313	3,423
Liverpool	3,070	3,198
Glasgow	2,989	3,152
Antwerp	3,358	3,468
Hamburg	3,620	3,730
Havre	3,164	3,274
Philadelphia (Market street wharf) to—		
London	3,456	3,566
Liverpool	3,213	3,341
Glasgow	3,132	3,295
Antwerp	3,501	3,611
Hamburg	3,763	3,873
Havre	3,307	3,417

From— Baltimore (the basin) to—	Northern.	Southern.
London	3,606	3,716
Liverpool	3,363	3,491
Glasgow	3,282	3,445
Antwerp	3,651	3,761
Hamburg	3,913	4,023
Havre	3,457	3,567

FROM OTHER EUROPEAN PORTS.

Glasgow (Greenock) to—	Aug. 15-Jan. 14	Jan. 15-Aug. 14
Montreal by south of Cape Race	2,864	2,864
St. John, New Brunswick	2,673	2,830
Boston (navy yard)	2,776	2,934
New York (the Battery)	2,951	3,099
Philadelphia	3,104	3,252
Baltimore	3,258	3,406
Newport News	3,135	3,283
New Orleans	4,486	4,532
Galveston	4,662	4,708
Southampton to—		
Montreal	3,059	3,059
St. John, New Brunswick	2,817	2,923
Boston (navy yard)	2,920	3,027
New York (the Battery)	3,095	3,192
Philadelphia	3,248	3,345
Baltimore	3,402	3,499
Newport News	3,279	3,376
New Orleans	4,620	4,625
Galveston	4,796	4,801
Bremen to—		
Montreal	3,534	3,534
St. John, New Brunswick	3,292	3,398
Boston (navy yard)	3,395	3,502
New York (the Battery)	3,570	3,667
Philadelphia	3,723	3,820
Baltimore	3,877	3,974
Newport News	3,754	3,851
New Orleans	5,095	5,100
Galveston	5,271	5,276
Rotterdam to—		
Montreal	3,293	3,293
St. John, New Brunswick	3,051	3,157
Boston (navy yard)	3,154	3,261
New York (the Battery)	3,329	3,426
Philadelphia	3,482	3,579
Baltimore	3,636	3,733
Newport News	3,513	3,610
New Orleans	4,854	4,859
Galveston	5,030	5,035
Copenhagen (via English channel) to—		
Montreal	3,834	3,834
St. John, New Brunswick	3,592	3,698
Boston (navy yard)	3,695	3,802
New York (the Battery)	3,870	3,967
Philadelphia	4,023	4,120
Baltimore	4,177	4,274
Newport News	4,054	4,151
New Orleans	5,395	5,400
Galveston	5,571	5,576

From— Marseilles to—	Aug. 15-Jan. 14	Jan. 15-Aug. 14
Montreal	3,873	3,873
St. John, New Brunswick	3,605	3,620
Boston (navy yard)	3,708	3,724
New York (the Battery)	3,883	3,889
Philadelphia	4,036	4,042
Genoa to—Montreal	4,040	4,040
St. John, New Brunswick	3,772	3,787
Boston (navy yard)	3,875	3,891
New York (the Battery)	4,050	4,056

GENERAL TABLE.

Nautical miles from New York, New Orleans, San Francisco and Port Townsend by shortest all-water routes. [From "Transportation Routes and Systems of the World," by O. P. Austin of the bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C.]

Port.	New York.	New Orleans.	San Francisco.	Pt. Townsend.
Aden	6,532	7,870	11,500	11,300
Antwerp	3,358	4,853	13,671	14,446
Batavia	10,182	11,598	7,800	7,600
Bombay	8,120	9,536	9,780	9,580
Brest	2,954	4,458	13,209	13,984
Buenos Aires	5,868	6,318	7,511	8,286
Calcutta	9,830	11,239	8,990	8,896
Callao	9,603	10,142	4,012	4,769
Cape Town	6,815	7,374	10,454	11,229
Colombo	8,610	10,146	8,900	8,700
Colon	1,981	1,380	*3,324	*4,090
Gibraltar	3,207	4,576	12,734	13,509
Hamburg	3,620	5,243	13,998	14,773
Havana	1,227	597	12,900	13,675
Havre	3,164	4,760	13,307	14,082
Hongkong	11,610	12,892	6,086	5,886
Honolulu	13,269	13,719	2,097	2,370
Liverpool	3,070	4,553	13,503	14,278
Manila	11,556	12,946	6,289	5,995
Marseilles	3,876	5,266	13,324	14,099
Melbourne	12,670	12,933	7,040	7,815
Naples	4,172	5,562	13,699	14,474
New Orleans	1,741	.....	13,539	14,298
New York	.....	1,741	13,039	13,848
Nome	15,840	16,249	2,705	2,364
Odessa	5,370	6,760	14,897	15,672
Pernambuco	3,696	3,969	9,439	10,214
Port Said	5,122	6,509	12,810	12,610
Port Townsend	13,848	14,298	775	.....
Puputa Arenas	6,890	7,340	6,199	6,958
Panama	*2,028	*1,427	8,277	4,052
Rio de Janeiro	4,778	5,218	8,339	9,114
San Francisco	13,089	13,539	.....	775
St. Petersburg	4,632	6,223	†14,960	†15,730
San Juan, P. R	1,428	1,539	12,199	12,974
Singapore	10,170	11,560	7,502	7,306
Sitka	14,391	14,841	1,302	732
Shanghai	12,360	13,750	5,550	5,290
Tehuantepec	‡2,036	‡812	¶2,189	¶2,964
Valparaiso	8,460	8,733	5,140	5,902
Vladivostok	17,036	17,445	4,706	4,357
Wellington	11,500	11,773	5,909	6,415
Yokohama	13,040	14,471	4,536	4,240

*Via Panama canal. †Approximately. ‡Eastern end railroad. ¶Western end.

ABBREVIATIONS OF TITLES, DEGREES, ETC.

Following is a list of some of the more common abbreviations used after the names of persons to designate title, rank, degree, membership in societies, orders or public bodies, etc.:

A. R. A.—Associate of the Royal Academy.
Bart.—Baronet.
B. D.—Bachelor of Divinity.
B. Sc.—Bachelor of Science.
C. B.—Companion of the Bath.
C. E.—Civil Engineer.
C. I. E.—Companion of Order of Indian Empire.
C. J.—Chief Justice.
C. M. G.—Companion of Order of St. Michael and St. George.
C. V. O.—Companion of Victorian Order.
D. D.—Doctor of Divinity.
D. Sc.—Doctor of Science.
D. S. O.—Distinguished Service Order.
F. R. G. S.—Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F. R. S.—Fellow of the Royal Society.
J. P.—Justice of the Peace.
K. C.—King's Counsel.
K. C. B.—Knight Commander of the Bath.
K. C. M. G.—Knight Commander of Order of St. Michael and St. George.
K. C. V. O.—Knight Commander of the Victorian Order.
K. G.—Knight of the Garter.
LL. B.—Bachelor of Laws.
LL. D.—Doctor of Laws.
Litt. D.—Doctor of Literature.
M. A.—Master of Arts.
M. C.—Member of Congress.
M. D.—Doctor of Medicine.
M. P.—Member of Parliament.
M. V. O.—Member of the Victorian Order.
N. A.—National Academician.
O. M.—Order of Merit.
P. C.—Privy Councilor.
Ph. D.—Doctor of Philosophy.
R. A.—Royal Academician.
S. J.—Society of Jesus.
U. S. A.—United States Army.
U. S. N.—United States Navy.
V. C.—Victoria Cross.

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES (1910).

In census usage a "dwelling" is any building in which one or more persons reside. A mere cabin, or room in a warehouse, occupied by a single person, is a census dwelling, while, on the other hand, an apartment house containing many families constitutes only one dwelling. Only occupied dwellings are included in the following tables. The term "family" as used in census reports means a household or group of persons, whether related by blood or not, who share a common abode, usually also sharing the same table. If one person lives alone he constitutes a family, while, on the other hand, those who dwell in a hotel or institution in which many people live are also treated as forming a single family. There is, however, no considerable difference between the average size of all families under the census usage and the average size of what are commonly termed families or households in popular speech. In 1900 the difference for the United States as a whole was only 0.1 per cent.

At each census from 1850 to 1910 a decrease was shown in the average number of persons per dwelling and the average number per family. The decrease in the average number per dwelling has been due to the decrease in the average per family, the influence of which has been partly offset by the increased construction of tenements and other dwellings containing more than one family.

In 1910 there were 7,254,242 dwellings and 9,499,765 families in urban communities, while there were 10,551,603 dwellings and 10,755,790 families in rural communities. For urban communities the number of persons to a dwelling averaged 5.9 and to a family 4.5; for rural communities the number of persons to a dwelling averaged 4.7 and to a family 4.6.

BY STATES.

State.	Dwellings.	*Persons.	Families.	†Persons.
Alabama	441,249	5.0	454,767	4.7
Arizona	45,386	4.5	47,927	4.3
Arkansas	327,625	4.8	333,368	4.7
California	513,481	4.6	563,636	4.2
Colorado	183,874	4.3	194,467	4.1
Connecticut	181,911	6.1	246,659	4.5
Delaware	43,183	4.7	44,951	4.5
District of Columbia	53,513	5.7	71,339	4.6
Florida	165,818	4.5	171,432	4.4
Georgia	530,631	4.9	553,264	4.7
Idaho	71,330	4.5	73,669	4.4
Illinois	1,006,848	5.6	1,264,717	4.5
Indiana	631,554	4.3	654,891	4.1
Iowa	498,943	4.5	512,515	4.3
Kansas	385,672	4.4	395,771	4.3
Kentucky	469,669	4.9	494,788	4.6
Louisiana	331,220	5.0	344,144	4.8
Maine	159,437	4.7	177,960	4.2
Maryland	253,805	5.1	274,824	4.7
Massachusetts	511,926	6.6	734,013	4.6
Michigan	618,222	4.5	657,418	4.3
Minnesota	380,809	5.5	416,452	5.0
Mississippi	376,420	4.8	384,724	4.7
Missouri	677,196	4.9	749,812	4.4
Montana	82,811	4.5	86,602	4.3
Nebraska	258,967	4.6	265,549	4.5
Nevada	23,044	3.6	23,677	3.5
New Hampshire	88,871	4.8	103,156	4.2
New Jersey	407,295	6.2	558,202	4.5
New Mexico	75,888	4.3	78,883	4.1
New York	1,178,686	7.7	2,046,845	4.5
North Carolina	430,570	5.1	440,334	5.0
North Dakota	118,757	4.9	120,910	4.8
Ohio	1,024,800	4.7	1,138,165	4.2
Oklahoma	242,428	4.8	251,167	4.7
Oregon	144,832	4.6	151,858	4.4
Pennsylvania	1,507,483	5.1	1,630,628	4.7
Rhode Island	79,725	6.8	117,976	4.6
South Carolina	302,842	5.0	315,204	4.8
South Dakota	127,739	4.6	131,060	4.5
Tennessee	444,814	4.9	462,553	4.7
Texas	779,177	5.0	798,426	4.9
Utah	72,649	5.1	77,339	4.8
Vermont	77,466	4.6	85,178	4.2
Virginia	400,445	5.1	419,452	4.9
Washington	238,822	4.8	254,692	4.5
West Virginia	239,128	5.1	248,840	4.9
Wisconsin	462,355	5.0	499,629	4.7
Wyoming	30,969	4.7	32,092	4.5
United States	17,805,842	5.2	20,255,555	4.5
In 1900	14,430,145	5.3	16,187,715	4.7
In 1890	11,483,318	5.5	12,690,152	4.9

*Persons to a dwelling. †Persons to a family.

BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

City.	Dwellings.	*Persons.	Families.	†Persons.
Albany, N. Y.	15,437	6.5	24,069	4.2
Atlanta, Ga.	30,308	5.1	35,813	4.3
Baltimore, Md.	101,905	5.5	118,851	4.7
Birmingham, Ala.	26,989	4.9	31,050	4.3
Boston, Mass.	73,919	9.1	139,700	4.8
Bridgeport, Conn.	14,934	6.8	21,689	4.7
Buffalo, N. Y.	62,335	6.8	91,328	4.6
Cambridge, Mass.	14,577	7.2	22,765	4.6
Chicago, Ill.	246,744	8.9	473,141	4.6
Cincinnati, O.	49,525	7.3	87,541	4.2
Cleveland, O.	90,465	6.2	124,822	4.5
Columbus, O.	39,580	4.6	42,645	4.3
Dayton, O.	26,692	4.4	28,370	4.1
Denver, Col.	44,736	4.8	51,339	4.2
Detroit, Mich.	83,124	5.6	100,356	4.6
Fall River, Mass.	10,962	10.9	24,378	4.9
Grand Rapids, Mich.	23,432	4.8	26,925	4.2
Indianapolis, Ind.	53,359	4.3	58,645	4.0
Jersey City, N. J.	27,805	9.6	56,790	4.7
Los Angeles, Cal.	69,061	4.6	78,678	4.1
Louisville, Ky.	41,686	5.4	52,155	4.3
Lowell, Mass.	15,056	7.1	21,932	4.8
Memphis, Tenn.	26,710	4.9	31,154	4.2
Milwaukee, Wis.	60,724	6.2	80,566	4.6
Minneapolis, Minn.	46,903	6.4	63,241	4.8
Nashville, Tenn.	22,118	5.0	26,077	4.2
New Haven, Conn.	17,466	7.6	29,271	4.6
New Orleans, La.	67,192	5.0	73,377	4.6
New York, N. Y.	305,698	15.6	1,020,327	4.7
Newark, N. J.	38,693	9.0	77,039	4.5
Oakland, Cal.	31,740	4.7	36,723	4.1
Omaha, Neb.	23,657	5.2	26,359	4.7
Paterson, N. J.	15,813	7.9	27,978	4.5
Philadelphia, Pa.	295,220	5.2	327,263	4.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.	86,942	6.1	110,457	4.8
Portland, Ore.	37,436	5.5	42,029	4.9
Providence, R. I.	28,705	7.8	49,129	4.6
Richmond, Va.	22,205	5.7	26,914	4.7
Rochester, N. Y.	38,860	5.6	46,787	4.7
St. Louis, Mo.	105,650	6.5	155,555	4.4
St. Paul, Minn.	32,616	6.6	41,548	5.2
San Francisco, Cal.	65,025	6.4	86,414	4.8
Scranton, Pa.	22,143	5.9	26,312	4.9
Seattle, Wash.	43,559	5.4	51,042	4.6
Spokane, Wash.	20,282	5.1	22,676	4.6
Syracuse, N. Y.	23,200	5.9	31,551	4.4
Toledo, O.	35,888	4.7	39,677	4.2
Washington, D. C.	53,513	5.7	71,339	4.6
Worcester, Mass.	15,109	9.7	30,742	4.7

*Persons to a dwelling. †Persons to a family.

FAMOUS STREETS IN THE WORLD.

Berlin—Unter den Linden.
Buenos Aires—Avenida de Mayo.
Chicago—State street and Michigan avenue.
City of Mexico—Paseo de la Reforma.
Cleveland—Euclid avenue.
Dublin—Sackville street.
Edinburgh—Princes street.
London—Fleet street and the Strand.
Madrid—Paseo del Prado.
Munich—Ludwigstrasse.
New Orleans—Canal street.
New York—Broadway.
Paris—Avenue des Champs Elysees.
Philadelphia—Chestnut street.
Rio de Janeiro—Avenida Central.
Rome—The Corso.
San Francisco—Market street.
St. Petersburg—Nevski Prospect.
Vienna—Ringstrasse.
Washington—Pennsylvania avenue.

UNITED STATES MORTALITY STATISTICS.

[Bureau of the census report.]

DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN THE REGISTRATION AREA.

Annual av.

	1906-1910.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
The registration area	15.1	14.4	15.0	14.2	13.9	14.1
Registration cities	16.2	15.4	16.1	15.3	15.0	....
Registration states	15.0	14.2	14.7	13.9	13.6	....
Cities in registration states	16.3	15.4	15.9	15.1	14.7	....
Rural part of registration states	13.4	13.0	13.4	12.7	12.4	....
Registration cities in other states	15.9	15.6	16.9	16.9	16.6	....

The registration area includes twenty-four states, the District of Columbia and forty-one cities in nonregistration states, containing 65.1 per cent of the total estimated population of continental United States. The total number of deaths reported in this area in 1913 was 890,823. The estimated population of the area was 63,299,164 and the death rate was consequently 14.1 per 1,000 of population.

IN REGISTRATION STATES.

Death rates per 1,000 population.

State.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
California	14.6	14.1	13.4	13.5	13.7	14.2	14.5
Colorado	15.3	14.5	14.2	13.8	12.9	11.6	11.5
Connecticut	16.5	14.8	15.0	15.6	15.4	14.9	15.0
Indiana	13.0	12.8	12.9	13.5	12.9	13.0	13.3
Kentucky	....	....	....	....	13.2	12.9	13.1
Maine	16.4	15.7	15.6	17.1	16.1	15.5	15.3
Maryland	16.4	15.8	15.5	16.0	15.8	15.5	16.2
Massachusetts	17.0	15.9	15.4	16.1	15.3	15.0	15.0
Michigan	13.6	13.4	13.1	14.1	13.2	13.4	13.9
Minnesota	....	....	....	10.9	10.5	9.5	10.4
Missouri	....	....	....	....	....	13.1	12.6	12.4
Montana	....	....	....	10.6	10.2	10.1	12.0
New Hampshire	17.6	16.8	16.9	17.3	17.1	16.4	17.1
New Jersey	16.1	14.8	14.7	15.5	14.7	14.1	14.3
New York	17.3	15.9	15.7	16.1	15.5	15.0	15.0
North Carolina	....	....	....	18.7	18.3	17.3	16.8
Ohio	....	....	12.9	13.7	13.1	13.4	13.8
Pennsylvania	15.9	15.1	14.7	15.6	14.2	14.0	14.6
Rhode Island	17.8	15.9	15.6	17.1	15.5	15.2	15.0
Utah	....	....	....	10.8	10.3	9.9	11.0
Vermont	16.2	15.9	15.7	16.0	15.8	15.2	15.8
Virginia	....	....	....	....	....	....	13.9
Washington	9.3	9.8	10.0	8.9	7.9	8.5
Wisconsin	11.7	11.8	12.0	11.5	11.3	11.5
All reg. states	15.9	14.7	14.2	14.7	13.9	14.6	14.7

Total includes District of Columbia. Blanks indicate that the states concerned were not registration states in the years specified.

DEATH RATES IN AMERICAN CITIES.

Annual average per 1,000 of population.

City.	1906-1910.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Albany, N. Y.	18.6	17.6	19.4	20.4	20.1	19.8
Atlanta, Ga.*	19.4	17.2	18.9	19.8	18.0	17.4
Baltimore, Md.*	19.5	18.7	19.2	18.4	18.2	18.5
Birmingham, Ala.*	†	18.2	19.5	18.2	17.4	17.4
Boston, Mass.	17.9	16.8	17.2	17.1	16.4	16.4
Bridgeport, Conn.	15.5	14.4	15.2	13.9	13.9	14.9
Buffalo, N. Y.	16.0	15.2	16.3	14.5	14.8	15.8
Cambridge, Mass.	15.1	14.7	15.0	15.2	13.0	13.5
Chicago, Ill.	14.9	14.6	15.1	14.5	14.8	15.1
Cincinnati, O.	18.1	16.5	17.4	16.5	16.6	16.9
Cleveland, O.	14.1	12.9	14.3	13.8	13.7	14.2
Columbus, O.	15.1	14.0	15.4	14.3	14.4	15.3
Dayton, O.	15.5	15.4	14.8	13.7	15.1	16.0
Denver, Col.	17.5	17.0	16.4	15.5	14.2	13.7
Detroit, Mich.	14.8	14.0	15.9	14.4	15.5	17.3
Fall River, Mass.	19.7	19.1	18.4	17.4	16.2	17.2
Grand Rapids, Mich.	13.3	11.9	14.6	13.6	13.0	13.3
Indianapolis, Ind.	15.2	14.3	16.3	14.7	15.0	15.7
Jersey City, N. J.	17.7	16.8	16.3	15.8	14.0	14.6
Kansas City, Mo.	14.6	14.4	15.9	15.4	15.2	14.8
Los Angeles, Cal.	14.8	13.7	14.0	14.5	14.7	15.0
Louisville, Ky*	17.4	15.5	16.7	16.1	16.4	16.2
Lowell, Mass.	19.4	18.0	19.7	17.7	17.4	15.9
Memphis, Tenn.*	20.6	20.1	21.4	21.3	21.7	20.8
Milwaukee, Wis.	13.7	13.7	13.8	11.9	13.0	12.7
Minneapolis, Minn.	11.0	10.7	12.3	11.5	10.4	11.6
Nashville, Tenn.*	19.3	18.1	18.7	20.5	19.3	17.8
Newark, N. J.	17.2	16.5	16.5	14.8	14.3	14.4
New Haven, Conn.	17.3	16.9	16.5	16.7	16.5	15.9
New Orleans, La.*	21.7	20.2	21.3	20.4	20.1	19.9
New York, N. Y.	16.9	16.0	16.0	15.2	14.5	14.3
Oakland, Cal.	15.4	14.2	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.5
Omaha, Neb.	13.8	14.7	15.1	14.3	13.2	13.9
Paterson, N. J.	15.7	15.3	14.7	14.6	14.0	13.5
Philadelphia, Pa.	17.7	16.4	17.4	16.6	15.3	15.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.	18.0	15.8	17.9	14.9	15.9	17.1
Portland, Ore.	10.3	9.8	11.0	10.9	9.5	9.5
Providence, R. I.	17.6	16.1	17.7	15.6	15.8	15.2
Richmond, Va.*	22.5	20.7	22.6	21.0	20.7	20.4
Rochester, N. Y.	14.7	14.4	14.6	14.4	14.6	14.6
St. Louis, Mo.	15.6	15.8	15.8	15.4	14.9	14.9
St. Paul, Minn.	11.0	11.4	11.9	10.9	10.2	11.0
San Francisco, Cal.	16.1	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.6	15.9
Scranton, Pa.	16.3	16.3	16.4	14.8	14.6	14.8
Seattle, Wash.	9.8	10.0	10.1	8.8	8.1	8.4
Spokane, Wash.	12.8	12.6	13.0	11.6	8.4	8.9
Syracuse, N. Y.	15.2	14.5	15.4	14.3	15.2	15.7
Toledo, O.	14.9	14.6	14.6	14.9	15.8	16.2
Washington, D. C.*	19.6	19.0	19.6	18.7	18.3	17.3
Worcester, Mass.	17.1	15.5	16.9	15.7	16.2	16.4

*Cities in which 10 per cent or more of the population in 1900 were colored. †Nonregistration city.

STANDARDIZED DEATH RATES.

The following tables differ from the foregoing in that the crude rates have been "standardized," or reduced to a uniform basis of sex and age distribution:

REGISTRATION STATES.

State.	1912.	1911.
California	13.2	12.8
Colorado	12.2	13.6
Connecticut	14.3	14.8
Indiana	12.4	12.3
Kentucky*	13.2	13.4
Maine	12.6	13.0
Maryland*	15.7	15.9
Massachusetts	14.7	15.0
Michigan	12.6	12.4
Minnesota	9.8	10.5
Missouri	12.6	13.1
Montana	11.5	11.6
New Hampshire	13.6	14.2
New Jersey	14.5	15.1
New York	15.2	15.7
Ohio	12.7	12.4
Pennsylvania	14.1	14.4
Rhode Island	15.4	15.7
Utah	10.6	11.0
Vermont	12.2	12.6
Washington	8.7	9.3
Wisconsin	10.8	11.0
All registration states	13.5	13.7

LARGE CITIES.

City.	1912.	1911.
Albany, N. Y.	19.5	19.7
Atlanta, Ga.*	20.0	22.0
Baltimore, Md.*	19.1	19.4
Birmingham, Ala.*	20.4	21.3
Boston, Mass.	17.2	17.9
Bridgeport, Conn.	15.4	15.4
Buffalo, N. Y.	16.1	15.8
Cambridge, Mass.	13.1	15.4
Chicago, Ill.	16.7	16.4
Cincinnati, O.	16.9	16.9
Cleveland, O.	15.2	15.2
Columbus, O.	15.3	15.2
Dayton, O.	15.4	14.0
Denver, Col.	15.1	16.5
Detroit, Mich.	17.2	16.0
Fall River, Mass.	17.2	18.4
Grand Rapids, Mich.	13.1	13.7
Indianapolis, Ind.	15.6	15.3
Jersey City, N. J.	15.5	17.6
Kansas City, Mo.	16.7	16.9
Los Angeles, Cal.	14.6	14.3
Louisville, Ky.*	17.4	17.0
Lowell, Mass.	18.4	18.8
Memphis, Tenn.*	23.9	23.4
Milwaukee, Wis.	14.6	13.8
Minneapolis, Minn.	11.6	12.9
Nashville, Tenn.*	20.8	22.1
Newark, N. J.	15.6	16.2
New Haven, Conn.	16.8	17.1
New Orleans, La.*	21.5	21.8
New York, N. Y.	16.4	17.2
Oakland, Cal.	12.5	12.5
Omaha, Neb.	14.5	15.8
Paterson, N. J.	15.3	15.9
Philadelphia, Pa.	16.1	17.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.	18.0	16.9
Portland, Ore.	11.0	12.6
Providence, R. I.	16.4	16.2
Richmond, Va.*	22.8	23.2
Rochester, N. Y.	15.3	15.1
St. Louis, Mo.	16.2	16.8
St. Paul, Minn.	12.0	12.9
San Francisco, Cal.	16.4	15.9
Scranton, Pa.	16.5	16.7
Seattle, Wash.	9.6	10.4
Spokane, Wash.	9.9	13.7
Syracuse, N. Y.	15.3	14.9
Toledo, O.	16.6	15.5
Washington, D. C.*	18.5	18.9

*Cities in which 10 per cent or more of the inhabitants in 1900 were colored.

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES (1912).

Number in registration area and rate per 100,000 population.

Cause.	Number.	Rate.
Typhoid fever	9,987	16.5
Malaria	1,848	3.1
Smallpox	165	0.3
Measles	4,240	7.0
Scarlet fever	4,038	6.7
Whooping cough	5,619	9.3
Diphtheria, croup	11,013	18.2
Influenza	6,237	10.3
Epidemic diseases	5,175	8.6
Tuberculosis (lungs)	78,465	129.9
Tuberc. meningitis	5,098	8.4
Other tuberculosis	6,797	11.2
Cancer	46,531	77.0
Simple meningitis	6,928	11.5
Cerebral hemorrhage	46,797	77.4
Heart disease (org.)	86,179	142.6
Bronchitis, acute	6,723	11.1
Bronchitis, chronic	4,907	8.1
Pneumonia	51,495	85.2
Other respiratory diseases	37,085	61.4
Stomach diseases	11,346	18.8
Diarrhea, enteritis	42,482	70.3
Appendicitis	7,022	11.6
Hernia	7,192	11.9
Cirrhosis of liver	8,176	13.5
Bright's disease	62,267	103.0
Puerperal fever	3,905	6.5
Congenital debility	48,596	80.4
Senility	14,362	23.8
Violence	*53,729	88.9
Suicide	9,656	16.0
All causes	838,241	1,387.2

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES (1912).

Number in registration area and rate per 100,000 of population.

Cause.	No.	Rate.
Suicide	9,656	16.0
Poisoning by food	573	0.9
Other poisoning	1,348	2.2
Conflagration	901	1.5
Burns (except conflag.)	4,839	8.0
Absorption of gas	2,378	3.9
Drowning (accidental)	5,313	8.8
Traumatism by fire-arms	1,369	2.3
By cutting, etc.	106	0.2
By fall	9,322	15.4
In mines and quarries	2,137	3.5
By machines	1,379	2.3
Other crushing (total)	14,496	24.0
Railroad accidents	8,209	13.6
Street car accidents	1,832	3.0
Automobile accidents	1,758	2.9
By other vehicles	2,221	3.7
Landslide	476	0.8
Injuries by animals	543	0.9
Starvation	50	0.1
Excessive cold	316	0.5
Effects of heat	779	1.3
Lightning	243	0.4
Electricity (other)	567	0.9
Fractures	465	0.8
Other violence	2,651	4.4
Homicide (total)	3,954	6.5
By firearms	2,449	4.1
By cutting, piercing	592	1.0
By other means	913	1.5

*Exclusive of suicides.

DEATHS BY AGE AND SEX (1912).

Per 1,000 of decedents.

Age groups.	Total.	Male.	Fem.
Under 1 year	175.9	180.4	170.4
1 year	35.4	34.3	36.8
2 years	15.7	15.0	16.6
3 years	9.8	9.6	10.1
4 years	7.2	6.9	7.6
Under 5 years	244.1	246.2	241.6
5 to 9 years	20.6	19.9	21.4
10 to 14 years	13.6	13.1	14.3
15 to 19 years	24.3	22.9	25.9
20 to 24 years	37.0	36.4	37.7
25 to 29 years	40.3	40.3	40.3
30 to 34 years	40.3	41.2	39.1
35 to 39 years	45.2	47.6	42.4
40 to 44 years	45.2	48.7	41.0
45 to 49 years	47.3	51.5	42.2
50 to 54 years	54.3	58.8	48.8
55 to 59 years	54.6	57.6	50.9
60 to 64 years	61.0	62.4	59.2
65 to 69 years	66.2	65.4	67.1
70 to 74 years	66.4	63.6	69.7
75 to 79 years	60.6	56.2	65.8
80 to 84 years	43.8	38.5	50.1
85 to 89 years	23.3	19.7	27.8
90 to 94 years	8.4	6.5	10.8
95 to 99 years	1.8	1.4	2.3
100 yrs. and over	1.3	1.7	0.9

DEATHS BY COLOR AND NATIVITY (1912).

Per 1,000 of decedents.

	Total.	Male.	Fem.
White	929.5	930.5	927.8
Native	679.2	667.2	693.8
Foreign born	237.0	244.7	227.6
Colored	70.5	69.1	72.2
Negro	66.9	64.5	69.8

DEATH RATES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Per 1,000 inhabitants.

Country.	Rate.
Australia (1911)	10.7
Austria (1911)	21.9
Belgium (1909)	15.8
Bulgaria (1909)	26.6
Ceylon (1910)	27.3
Chile (1911)	31.1
Denmark (1910)	12.9
England, Wales (1911)	14.6
Finland (1910)	16.6
France (1911)	19.6
Germany (1911)	17.3
Hungary (1911)	25.1
Ireland (1911)	16.5
Italy (1911)	21.4
Jamaica (1910)	23.1
Japan (1909)	22.0
Netherlands (1910)	13.6
New Zealand (1911)	9.3
Norway (1910)	13.5
Roumania (1910)	25.2
Russia, Eur. (1900)	17.4
Scotland (1910)	15.3
Servia (1909)	29.3
Spain (1911)	23.2
Sweden (1911)	13.8
Switzerland (1909)	16.1

*Figures not available.

DEATH RATES IN FOREIGN CITIES.

Per 1,000 inhabitants.

City.	1910.	1911.
Amsterdam	12.2	12.4
Belfast	18.6	17.2
Berlin	14.7	15.6
Breslau	19.1	19.5
Brussels	13.6	13.9
Budapest	19.3	19.4
Bucharest	25.6	26.1
Christiania	11.9	13.5
Copenhagen	14.2	14.8
Dresden	19.1	14.6
Dublin	19.9	21.4
Edinburgh	14.0	16.0
Glasgow	15.1	17.7
Hamburg	14.2	14.7
London	12.7	15.0
Melbourne	12.7	12.8
Milan	17.1	20.1
Montreal	22.4	*
Moscow	26.9	27.2
Munich	15.9	15.8
Paris	16.7	17.2
Prague	18.4	16.3
Rio de Janeiro	20.6	20.4
Rotterdam	12.2	12.1
St. Petersburg	24.1	20.8
Stockholm	14.6	12.7
Sydney	10.4	10.9
The Hague	12.5	12.7
Toronto	21.3	*
Trieste	22.9	24.0
Turin	14.9	*
Venice	19.0	22.8
Vienna	15.8	16.4

BURIAL PLACES OF AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

George Washington—Mount Vernon, Va.
John Adams—Quincy, Mass.
Thomas Jefferson—Monticello, Va.
James Madison—Montpelier, Va.
James Monroe—Richmond, Va.
John Quincy Adams—Quincy, Mass.
Andrew Jackson—Hermitage, Nashville, Tenn.
Martin Van Buren—Kinderhook, N. Y.
William Henry Harrison—North Bend, O.
John Tyler—Richmond, Va.
James Knox Polk—Nashville, Tenn.
Zachary Taylor—Springfield, Ky.
Millard Fillmore—Buffalo, N. Y.
Franklin Pierce—Concord, N. H.
James Buchanan—Lancaster, Pa.
Abraham Lincoln—Springfield, Ill.
Ulysses S. Grant—New York, N. Y.
Rutherford B. Hayes—Fremont, O.
James A. Garfield—Cleveland, O.
Chester A. Arthur—Albany, N. Y.
Benjamin Harrison—Indianapolis, Ind.
William McKinley—Canton, O.
Grover Cleveland—Princeton, N. J.

MINE DISASTER AT ECCLES, W. VA.

One hundred and eighty-one men lost their lives through an explosion of coal dust in two connecting mines of the New River Collieries company at Eccles, W. Va., Tuesday, April 28, 1914. One of the mines, known as No. 5, was completely wrecked and no one in it escaped. Eight men in mine No. 6 were killed by the fumes and sixty-seven were rescued. Most of the victims were American born.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES (1910).

[Government census bureau report.]

State.	Number.	*Inmates.	†Received.
Alabama	36	1,763	9,794
Arizona	17	215	37,929
Arkansas	36	1,375	12,340
California	189	16,343	121,528
Colorado	72	5,049	29,540
Connecticut	96	6,661	60,400
Delaware	23	769	3,576
District of Columbia	72	6,481	87,901
Florida	32	754	6,362
Georgia	81	3,113	25,003
Idaho	11	727	2,944
Illinois	325	30,282	273,666
Indiana	177	11,505	49,473
Iowa	103	8,209	31,355
Kansas	72	7,058	21,225
Kentucky	89	5,840	36,456
Louisiana	61	5,937	48,563
Maine	56	3,744	15,604
Maryland	137	8,062	129,299
Massachusetts	360	20,989	362,454
Michigan	136	11,199	129,628
Minnesota	128	8,639	79,568
Mississippi	21	1,225	12,556
Missouri	159	12,018	128,180
Montana	26	957	22,994
Nebraska	50	3,212	21,294
Nevada	1	91	13
New Hampshire	62	2,573	8,255
New Jersey	207	16,036	186,498
New Mexico	27	1,152	4,619
New York	800	85,489	2,013,854
North Carolina	63	3,466	13,539
North Dakota	18	1,159	3,792
Ohio	310	29,687	301,350
Oklahoma	19	803	3,209
Oregon	32	3,604	57,308
Pennsylvania	686	42,003	749,115
Rhode Island	56	3,666	37,940
South Carolina	38	2,203	6,279
South Dakota	17	1,420	4,808
Tennessee	57	4,363	19,750
Texas	94	5,348	66,093
Utah	14	740	6,857
Vermont	24	830	5,737
Virginia	98	6,359	41,616
Washington	71	5,269	32,965
West Virginia	34	2,757	10,676
Wisconsin	107	10,909	63,944
Wyoming	8	221	2,708
Total, 1910	5,408	412,274	5,400,556
Total, 1904	4,207	284,274	2,040,372

*At close of year. †Persons received in 1910.

INSTITUTIONS BY CLASSES (1910).

State.	For children.	Homes.	Hospitals.	Dispensaries.	Blind and deaf.
Alabama	10	11	11	1	3
Arizona	2	2	12	1	..
Arkansas	10	8	15	1	2
California	63	49	66	8	3
Colorado	16	9	45	1	1
Connecticut	25	35	37	4	3
Delaware	6	9	5	3	..
Dist. Columbia	15	26	16	13	2
Florida	8	6	17	..	1
Georgia	22	26	27	4	2
Idaho	3	1	6	..	1
Illinois	69	88	132	30	6
Indiana	80	40	51	4	2
Iowa	20	27	52	2	2
Kansas	9	15	35	1	2
Kentucky	27	31	23	4	2
Louisiana	24	19	12	4	2
Maine	14	19	21	1	1
Maryland	38	21	43	20	5
Massachusetts	59	130	129	34	8
Michigan	27	31	66	8	4
Minnesota	23	29	69	5	2
Mississippi	7	2	10	..	2
Missouri	37	37	57	24	4
Montana	4	4	16	1	1
Nebraska	10	14	23	1	2
Nevada	1	..	..	..	..
New Hampshire	20	16	26	..	..
New Jersey	62	59	63	20	3
New Mexico	3	1	19	3	1
New York	182	221	253	126	18
North Carolina	18	10	31	3	1
North Dakota	3	2	11	..	..
Ohio	122	83	81	19	5
Oklahoma	7	4	6	..	2
Oregon	7	11	12	1	1
Pennsylvania	130	165	184	196	11
Rhode Island	14	19	17	5	1
South Carolina	11	14	9	3	1
South Dakota	3	2	9	1	2
Tennessee	17	17	16	4	3
Texas	26	24	37	4	3
Utah	3	3	7	..	1
Vermont	4	9	11	..	..
Virginia	34	27	29	7	1
Washington	15	19	36	1	..
West Virginia	10	5	16	2	1
Wisconsin	25	24	50	3	5
Wyoming	1	1	6	..	..
Total	1,356	1,435	1,918	574	125

NOTE—In the above table the institutions for children are such as care for children whether called institutions or societies. The homes are for adults and children. Hospitals include sanitariums.

RECEIPTS, PAYMENTS AND VALUE OF PROPERTY (1910).

State.	Receipts.	Payments.	Property.
Alabama	$275,183	$312,724	$1,320,434
Arizona	219,057	207,023	462,083
Arkansas	434,087	425,497	1,488,700
California	4,602,315	4,495,399	16,286,673
Colorado	1,469,358	1,518,815	5,713,176
Connecticut	2,684,976	2,047,888	11,795,008
Delaware	149,415	188,987	963,713
Dist. Columbia	1,830,404	1,757,550	18,480,325
Florida	173,831	185,537	894,658
Georgia	810,184	795,783	2,885,778
Idaho	192,262	258,348	523,983
Illinois	12,258,819	7,956,899	30,470,428
Indiana	3,052,626	1,937,607	9,587,512
Iowa	1,567,600	1,590,994	6,260,436
Kansas	1,390,634	1,392,778	4,885,163
Kentucky	999,487	1,057,994	4,844,278
Louisiana	854,117	892,696	5,449,243
Maine	944,074	968,769	4,082,169
Maryland	2,223,367	2,280,022	15,223,085
Massachusetts	8,633,048	8,058,753	62,010,787
Michigan	2,253,269	2,255,931	9,074,523
Minnesota	2,756,097	2,568,929	9,045,826
Mississippi	294,774	299,884	1,197,032
Missouri	2,985,574	2,796,036	13,905,450
Montana	374,361	528,221	1,733,176
Nebraska	630,013	691,217	2,774,155
New Hampshire	516,119	511,172	3,950,775
Nevada	19,000	23,927	60,000
New Jersey	3,261,102	3,571,404	13,806,200
New Mexico	345,948	346,269	899,338
New York	28,216,055	28,445,171	187,760,531
North Carolina	698,759	689,062	2,887,192
North Dakota	155,846	141,766	722,786
Ohio	6,460,073	6,360,646	34,665,751
Oklahoma	210,755	194,677	434,586
Oregon	716,339	735,983	2,389,386
Pennsylvania	14,668,108	13,942,904	116,912,027
Rhode Island	913,684	1,004,077	3,577,863
South Carolina	292,253	277,928	1,563,980
South Dakota	453,554	420,159	1,306,720
Tennessee	785,231	769,000	4,135,674
Texas	1,171,197	1,101,755	4,554,572
Utah	286,591	280,284	1,374,013
Vermont	266,887	245,785	1,470,040
Virginia	1,378,116	1,435,991	6,727,997
Washington	962,212	983,512	3,419,733
West Virginia	414,254	466,824	1,488,578
Wisconsin	1,942,965	2,059,757	8,837,405
Wyoming	35,880	34,831	75,200
Total	118,379,859	111,498,155	643,878,141

PAUPERS ENUMERATED IN ALMSHOUSES JAN. 1, 1910.

[United States census report.]

State.	Total.	Male.	Female
Alabama	739	365	374
Arizona	271	247	24
Arkansas	534	284	250
California	4,646	3,952	694
Colorado	510	434	76
Connecticut	2,244	1,571	673
Delaware	366	227	139
District of Columbia	276	163	113
Florida	207	161	46
Georgia	813	351	462
Idaho	97	85	12
Illinois	5,421	4,021	1,400
Indiana	3,114	2,122	992
Iowa	1,779	1,198	581
Kansas	735	502	233
Kentucky	1,522	871	651
Louisiana	187	112	75
Maine	945	529	416
Maryland	1,681	1,149	532
Massachusetts	6,555	4,418	2,137
Michigan	2,970	2,157	813
Minnesota	687	550	137
Mississippi	436	182	254
Missouri	2,388	1,533	855
Montana	415	383	32
Nebraska	551	449	102
Nevada	159	145	14
New Hampshire	991	557	434
New Jersey	2,135	1,407	728
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....
New York	12,031	8,035	3,996
North Carolina	1,389	596	793
North Dakota	81	59	22
Ohio	8,078	5,638	2,440
Oklahoma	48	39	9
Oregon	352	328	24
Pennsylvania	9,606	6,623	2,983
Rhode Island	768	401	367
South Carolina	478	219	259
South Dakota	145	109	36
Tennessee	1,569	776	793
Texas	861	560	301
Utah	181	121	60
Vermont	383	222	161
Virginia	1,688	883	805
Washington	564	493	71
West Virginia	808	462	346
Wisconsin	1,775	1,343	432
Wyoming	19	17	2
United States	84,198	57,049	27,149

PAUPERS BY COLOR AND SEX.

White—Total	77,734	Male	3,763
Male	53,149	Female	2,518
Female	24,585	Indian	74
Negro—Total	6,281	Other colored	109

WHITE PAUPERS BY NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE.

Native—Total	44,254	Male	7,512
Male	28,321	Female	2,565
Female	15,933	Par'tage unknown	1,719
Native parentage	32,458	Foreign born	33,125
Male	19,817	Male	24,605
Female	12,641	Female	8,520
Foreign parentage	10,077	Nativity unknown	355

PAUPERS ADMITTED TO ALMSHOUSES IN 1910.

Total	88,313	Negro	6,807
Male	67,195	Male	4,612
Female	21,118	Female	2,195
White	81,135	Indian	130
Male	62,262	Other colored	241
Female	18,873		

FOREIGN-BORN PAUPERS IN ALMSHOUSES.

ENUMERATED JAN. 1, 1910. Born in—	No.	ADMITTED IN 1910. Born in—	No.
Austria-Hungary	1,052	Austria-Hungary	1,666
Canada (English)	1,300	Canada (English)	1,837
Canada (French)	528	Canada (French)	505
England and Wales	2,922	England and Wales	2,945
France	458	France	402
Germany	7,373	Germany	5,581
Ireland	14,177	Ireland	11,906
Italy	427	Italy	1,139
Scandinavia	1,891	Poland	979
Poland	613	Russia	1,315
Russia	431	Scandinavia	1,947
Scotland	817	Scotland	995
Switzerland	513	Switzerland	430
Other countries	623	Other countries	1,755

Of the foreign-born paupers enumerated in almshouses in 1910 26,470 had lived in the United States twenty-six years or more. Only thirty-three had been in the country less than one year.

DEFECTIVE PAUPERS IN ALMSHOUSES.

ENUMERATED JAN. 1, 1910.		ADMITTED IN 1910.	
Total number	53,619	Total number	32,519
Male	34,650	Male	24,098
Female	18,969	Female	8,421
Insane	2,857	Insane	1,681
Feeble-minded	9,813	Feeble-minded	3,601
Epileptic	1,289	Epileptic	646
Deaf mute	540	Deaf mute	152
Blind	2,427	Blind	835
Crippled	10,823	Crippled	9,033
Old and infirm	14,066	Old and infirm	9,772
Bedridden	1,591	Bedridden	4,960
Paralytic	3,402	Two or more defects	1,839
Two or more defects	6,811		

AGE OF PAUPERS IN ALMSHOUSES.

ENUMERATED JAN. 1, 1910.		ADMITTED IN 1910.	
Under 5 years	1,186	Under 5 years	3,459
5 to 14 years	1,184	5 to 14 years	2,651
15 to 24 years	2,514	15 to 24 years	7,350
25 to 29 years	2,058	25 to 29 years	4,835
30 to 34 years	2,396	30 to 34 years	4,850
35 to 39 years	3,337	35 to 39 years	5,656
40 to 44 years	4,203	40 to 44 years	5,883
45 to 49 years	5,188	45 to 49 years	6,579
50 to 54 years	7,113	50 to 54 years	7,953
55 to 59 years	8,312	55 to 59 years	7,691
60 to 64 years	10,089	60 to 64 years	8,484
65 to 69 years	10,357	65 to 69 years	7,446
70 to 74 years	9,743	70 to 74 years	6,202
75 to 79 years	7,720	75 to 79 years	3,986
80 or more years	8,123	80 years or more	3,365
Age unknown	675	Age unknown	1,923

NOTABLE NEW YORK BUILDINGS.

Height in stories and feet.

	Stories.	Ft.		Stories.	Ft.		Stories.	Ft.		Stories.	Ft.
American Surety	23	306	Empire	20	293	Maiden Lane	25	315	St. Paul	26	308
American Tract	23	306	Equitable	37	485	Manhattan Life	7	348	Times	28	412
Bankers' Trust	39	539	Evening Post	32	385	Masonic	19	292	Trinity	21	280
Bank of Com'ce	20	270	Flatiron	20	286	Met'politan Life	50	700	U. S. Rubber Co.	20	272
Bowling Green	19	272	Germania Life	20	281	Municipal	24	560	Walker	17	388
Broad Exchange	20	276	Heidelberg	30	410	Park Row	29	382	Washington Life	19	273
Clarendon	20	263	Hotel McAlpin	25	307	Pulitzer	22	375	Woolworth	51	750
Com'ercial Cable	21	255	Hyde	20	288	Singer	41	612			

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN CANADA.

Population 6 to 20 years of age attending school for any period in 1910 as shown by fifth census of Canada:

Nativity.	Population.	In School. Number.	In School. Per cent.
Canadian born	1,801,779	999,534	55.03
British born	142,560	58,115	40.76
Foreign born	197,570	75,151	38.03
Total	2,141,909	1,124,800	52.51

INSANE ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS JAN. 1, 1910.

[From United States census report.]

State.	Total.	Male.	Female
Alabama	2,039	981	1,058
Arizona	337	265	72
Arkansas	1,092	529	563
California	6,652	4,115	2,537
Colorado	1,199	687	512
Connecticut	3,579	1,680	1,899
Delaware	441	237	204
District of Columbia	2,890	2,170	720
Florida	849	446	403
Georgia	3,132	1,531	1,601
Idaho	388	256	132
Illinois	12,839	6,846	5,993
Indiana	4,527	2,235	2,292
Iowa	5,377	2,896	2,481
Kansas	2,912	1,694	1,218
Kentucky	3,538	1,968	1,570
Louisiana	2,158	1,070	1,088
Maine	1,258	693	565
Maryland	3,220	1,569	1,651
Massachusetts	11,601	5,633	5,968
Michigan	6,699	3,679	3,020
Minnesota	4,744	2,755	1,989
Mississippi	1,978	933	1,045
Missouri	6,168	3,231	2,937
Montana	697	531	166
Nebraska	1,990	1,141	849
Nevada	230	165	65
New Hampshire	909	463	446
New Jersey	6,042	2,913	3,129
New Mexico	219	128	91
New York	31,280	14,955	16,325
North Carolina	2,522	1,032	1,490
North Dakota	628	407	221
Ohio	10,594	5,615	4,979
Oklahoma	1,110	651	459
Oregon	1,565	1,088	477
Pennsylvania	15,058	7,919	7,139
Rhode Island	1,243	650	593
South Carolina	1,541	708	833
South Dakota	864	535	329
Tennessee	2,204	1,057	1,147
Texas	4,053	2,087	1,966
Utah	342	171	171
Vermont	990	528	462
Virginia	3,635	1,779	1,856
Washington	1,987	1,325	662
West Virginia	1,722	900	822
Wisconsin	6,587	3,743	2,844
Wyoming	162	105	57
United States	187,791	98,695	89,096

INSANE BY RACE, NATIVITY AND SEX.

ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS, JAN. 1, 1910.

	Total.	Male.	Female
White	174,224	91,617	82,607
Native	115,402	60,644	54,758
Native parentage	67,531	35,238	32,293
Foreign parentage	28,186	15,415	12,771
Foreign-born	54,096	28,415	25,681
Nativity unknown	4,726	2,558	2,168
Negro	12,910	6,536	6,374
Indian	166	90	76
Other colored	491	452	39

INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910.

Total number	60,769	34,116	26,653
White—Total	56,182	31,646	24,536
Native	39,629	22,190	17,439
Native parentage	24,534	13,792	10,742
Foreign parentage	10,685	5,996	4,689
Foreign-born	15,523	8,858	6,685
Nativity unknown	1,030	618	412
Negro	4,384	2,304	2,080
Indian	51	32	19
Other colored	152	134	18

FOREIGN-BORN INSANE IN HOSPITALS.

ENUMERATED JAN. 1, 1910.

Born in—	Number.
Austria-Hungary	3,477
Canada-English	2,777
Canada-French	972
England and Wales	3,706
France	614
Germany	13,517
Ireland	13,174
Italy	1,829
Poland	1,312
Russia	3,121
Scandinavia	6,442
Scotland	849
Switzerland	752
Other countries	1,554

ADMITTED IN 1910.

Born in—	Number.
Austria-Hungary	1,402
Canada (English)	1,030
Canada (French)	266
England and Wales	1,148
France	146
Germany	3,105
Ireland	2,833
Italy	863
Poland	429
Russia	1,518
Scandinavia	1,587
Scotland	297
Switzerland	196
Other countries	703

INSANE IN HOSPITALS BY AGES.

ENUMERATED JAN. 1, 1910.		ADMITTED IN 1910.	
Under 15 years	341	Under 15 years	327
15 to 19 years	2,312	15 to 19 years	2,539
20 to 24 years	7,801	20 to 24 years	5,701
25 to 29 years	14,083	25 to 29 years	7,027
30 to 34 years	19,091	30 to 34 years	7,295
35 to 39 years	22,856	35 to 39 years	7,495
40 to 44 years	23,321	40 to 44 years	6,469
45 to 49 years	22,874	45 to 49 years	5,681
50 to 54 years	20,885	50 to 54 years	4,877
55 to 59 years	16,383	55 to 59 years	3,368
60 to 64 years	12,729	60 to 64 years	2,872
65 years or more	21,881	65 years or more	6,161
Age unknown	3,234	Age unknown	957
20 to 24 years	21,432		
25 to 29 years	27,195		
30 to 34 years	26,655		
35 to 39 years	24,225		
40 to 44 years	18,764		
45 to 49 years	14,784		
50 to 54 years	11,167		
55 to 59 years	6,922		
60 to 64 years	5,239		
65 years or more	8,316		
Age unknown	13,911		

*Age of insane enumerated in hospitals Jan. 1, 1910, when first admitted to any hospital.

RESIDENCE PRIOR TO ADMISSION.

In places having a population of—

Less than 2,500	20,442
2,500 to 10,000	5,942
10,000 to 25,000	4,239
25,000 to 50,000	3,515
50,000 to 100,000	3,228
100,000 to 500,000	7,901
500,000 or more	11,829

NOTE—These figures refer to residence prior to admission of insane in hospitals enumerated Jan. 1, 1910.

INSANE BY MARITAL CONDITION.

ENUMERATED JAN. 1, 1910.			
Male—Total	98,695	Female—Total	89,096
Single	62,683	Single	37,115
Married	26,047	Married	35,975
Widowed	5,405	Widowed	12,672
Divorced	1,040	Divorced	1,368
Unknown	3,520	Unknown	1,966

INSANE BY LITERACY.

Insane at least 10 years of age enumerated in hospitals, Jan. 1, 1910.

Literate—Total	142,315	Native—Literate	94,896
Male	75,642	Illiterate	16,669
Female	66,673	Foreign—*Literate	40,452
Illiterate—Total	35,959	Illiterate	10,224
Male	17,896	*Foreign-born.	
Female	18,063		

DISCHARGES AND DEATHS IN 1910.

	Discharged.		Died.
White—Total	27,614	White—Total	16,868
Male	15,261	Male	9,939
Female	12,353	Female	6,929
Colored—Total	1,690	Colored—Total	2,056
Male	932	Male	1,106
Female	758	Female	950

FEEBLE MINDED IN INSTITUTIONS JAN. 1, 1910.

[From United States census report.]

State.	Total.	Male.	Female.
California	854	470	384
Colorado	64	39	25
Connecticut	294	156	138
Illinois	1,265	718	547
Indiana	1,135	518	617
Iowa	1,189	619	570
Kansas	420	237	183
Kentucky	283	167	116
Maine	62	49	13
Maryland	310	151	159
Massachusetts	1,464	879	585

State.	Total.	Male.	Female
Michigan	986	518	468
Minnesota	1,194	628	566
Missouri	512	233	279
Montana	51	30	21
Nebraska	446	235	211
New Hampshire	144	70	74
New Jersey	640	296	344
New York	3,421	1,685	1,736
North Dakota	145	79	66
Ohio	1,526	810	716
Pennsylvania	2,705	1,598	1,107
Rhode Island	48	48	.....
Tennessee	47	25	22
Texas	19	9	10
Utah	45	45	.....
Virginia	60	29	31
West Virginia	214	116	98
Wisconsin	1,029	468	561
United States	20,731	11,015	9,716
White	20,441	10,849	9,592
Negro	280	162	118
Other colored	10	4	6
Admitted in 1910	3,825	2,227	1,598

PRISONERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Enumerated Jan. 1, 1910. [From report of United States census bureau.]

State.	Total.	Male.	Female
Alabama	3,858	3,674	184
Arizona	692	682	10
Arkansas	1,361	1,308	53
California	4,900	4,740	160
Colorado	1,662	1,513	149
Connecticut	2,218	1,844	374
Delaware	391	344	47
District of Columbia	1,196	1,014	182
Florida	1,934	1,850	84
Georgia	5,078	4,854	224
Idaho	287	286	1
Illinois	7,025	6,173	852
Indiana	3,969	3,465	504
Iowa	1,920	1,687	233
Kansas	1,971	1,725	246
Kentucky	3,564	3,299	265
Louisiana	2,514	2,401	113
Maine	1,073	878	195
Maryland	3,328	2,946	382
Massachusetts	8,212	7,193	1,019
Michigan	3,747	3,308	439
Minnesota	2,005	1,858	147
Mississippi	2,283	2,194	89
Montana	1,050	1,032	18
Nebraska	789	720	69
Nevada	289	285	4
New Hampshire	707	612	95
New Jersey	3,837	3,444	393
New Mexico	425	415	10
New York	16,082	14,254	1,828
North Carolina	1,420	1,331	89
North Dakota	419	410	9
Ohio	5,979	5,190	789
Oklahoma	1,668	1,630	38
Oregon	737	729	8
Pennsylvania	10,313	9,315	998
Rhode Island	1,088	962	126
South Carolina	1,691	1,613	78
South Dakota	382	343	39
Tennessee	2,713	2,581	132
Texas	4,412	4,312	100
Utah	692	682	10
Vermont	568	499	69
Virginia	3,619	3,385	234
Washington	1,884	1,796	88
West Virginia	1,816	1,689	127
Wisconsin	2,281	1,982	299
Wyoming	287	286	1
United States prisons	1,904	1,904	.....
United States	136,472	124,424	12,048

NOTE—Prisoners in above table include juvenile delinquents.

PRISONERS BY RACE, NATIVITY AND SEX.

WHITE.	
Total	93,841
Male	85,218
Female	8,623
Native—Total	71,841
Male	64,807
Female	7,034
Foreign—Total	20,970
Male	18,450
Female	1,520
Nativity unknown.	1,030
NEGRO.	
Total	41,729
Male	38,346
Female	3,383
Other colored	902

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

Total	24,974
Male	19,062
Female	5,912
White	21,044
Negro	3,855
Other colored	75

PRISONERS CLASSIFIED BY CRIMES.

Grave homicide	6,904
Lesser homicide	7,412
Major assaults	7,172
Minor assaults	2,870
Robbery	4,937
Burglary	18,307
Larceny	27,817
Fraud	1,518
Forgery	3,317
Drunk, disorderly	13,914
Vagrancy	6,956

NOTE—Prisoners include juvenile delinquents; only principal offenses are given.

PRISONERS CLASSIFIED BY SENTENCES.

Sentenced to—		Sentenced to—	
Death	143	6 years	1,408
Life imprisonment	6,444	5 years	6,460
20 years or more	3,841	4 years	3,054
15 to 19 years	2,593	3 years	5,606
10 to 14 years	5,752	2 years	8,240
9 years	471	1 year	8,783
8 years	1,274	Less than 1 year	23,449
7 years	1,909	Indeterminate	27,487

PRISONERS COMMITTED IN 1910.

Total	493,934
Male	445,431
Female	48,503
White	381,498
Colored	112,436

DISCHARGED OR PAROLED IN 1910.

Total	468,277
Male	422,258
Female	46,019
White	365,010
Colored	103,267

STATE PRISONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Alabama—Wetumpka.
Alaska—Sitka (U. S. jail).
Arizona—Florence.
Arkansas—Little Rock.
California—Folsom.
San Quentin.
Colorado—Canon City.
Connecticut—Weathersfield.
Delaware—Wilm'gton(w'khouse).
District of Columbia—U. S. jail.
Florida—Tallahassee (commission).
Georgia—Atlanta (commission).
Illinois—Joliet, Chester.
Idaho—Boise.
Indiana—Michigan City.
Indianapolis (women).
Iowa—Fort Madison, Anamosa.
Kansas—Lansing.
Kentucky—Frankfort.
Eddyville (branch).
Louisiana—Baton Rouge.
Maine—Thomaston.
Maryland—Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Charlestown.
Bridgewater.
South Framingham (women).
Michigan—Jackson.
Marquette (branch).
Minnesota—Stillwater.
Mississippi—Jackson(comm'sion).
Missouri—Jefferson City.
Montana—Deer Lodge.
Nebraska—Lincoln.
Nevada—Carson City.
New Hampshire—Concord.
New Mexico—Santa Fe.
New Jersey—Trenton.
New York—Auburn.
Dannemora (Clinton).
Sing Sing (Ossining).
North Carolina—Raleigh.
North Dakota—Bismarck.
Ohio—Columbus.
Oklahoma—McAlester.
Oregon—Salem.
Pennsylvania—Philadelphia.
Allegheny (Pittsburgh).
Rhode Island—Howard.
South Carolina—Columbia.
South Dakota—Sioux Falls.
Tennessee—Nashville.
Petros (branch).
Texas—Huntsville.
Rusk.
Utah—Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Windsor.
Virginia—Richmond.
Washington—Walla Walla.
West Virginia—Moundsville.
Wisconsin—Waupun.
Wyoming—Rawlins.

UNITED STATES PRISONS.

Atlanta, Ga.—Penitentiary.
Fort Leavenworth, Kas.—Penitentiary.
McNeil's Island, Wash.—Penitentiary.
Mare Island, Cal.—Naval prison.
Boston, Mass.—Naval prison.
Portsmouth, N.H.—Naval prison.

ILLITERACY IN THE UNITED STATES (1910).

The following statistics, except where otherwise specified, relate only to persons 10 years of age or over. The bureau of the census classifies as illiterate all persons 10 years of age or over who are unable to write, regardless of their ability to read.

PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERACY.

The following table shows the total population 10 years of age and over and the number and percentage of illiterate by color or race, nativity and parentage:

Class.	Population.	Illiterate.	Pct.
White	63,933,870	3,184,633	5.0
Native	50,989,341	1,534,272	3.0
Native parentage	37,081,278	1,378,884	3.7
Foreign or mixed parentage	13,908,063	155,388	1.1
Foreign born	12,944,529	1,650,361	12.7
Negro	7,317,922	2,227,731	30.4
Indian	188,758	85,445	45.3
Chinese	68,924	10,891	15.8
Japanese	67,661	6,213	9.2
All other	3,135	1,250	39.9
United States	71,580,270	5,516,163	7.7

The corresponding percentages of illiterates at three previous censuses were: 1880, 17.0; 1890, 13.3; 1900, 10.7.

ILLITERACY BY SEX.

Class.	Male. Illiterate.	Male. Pct.	Female. Illiterate.	Female. Pct.
White	1,662,505	5.0	1,522,128	4.9
Native	796,055	3.1	738,217	2.9
Native parentage	715,926	3.8	662,958	3.7
Foreign or mixed parentage	80,129	1.2	75,259	1.1
Foreign born	866,450	11.8	783,911	13.3
Negro	1,096,000	30.1	1,131,731	30.7
Indian	40,104	41.5	45,341	49.2
Chinese	9,849	15.0	1,042	30.2
Japanese	5,247	8.6	966	14.1
All other	1,245	40.5	5	....
United States	2,814,950	7.6	2,701,213	7.8

URBAN AND RURAL ILLITERACY (PER CENT).

Class.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
White	5.0	4.2	5.8
Native	3.0	0.8	4.8
Native parentage	3.7	0.9	5.4
For. or mixed parentage	1.1	0.7	1.9
Foreign born	12.7	12.6	13.2
Negro	30.4	17.6	36.1
All other	31.6	11.0	40.1

PERCENTAGE ILLITERATES BY SECTIONS.

Section.	1910.	1900.
New England	5.3	6.0
Middle Atlantic	5.7	5.8
East North Central	3.4	4.3
West North Central	2.9	4.1
South Atlantic	16.0	23.9
East South Central	17.4	24.9
West South Central	13.2	20.5
Mountain	6.9	9.6
Pacific	3.0	4.2
Northern states	4.3	5.0
Southern states	15.6	23.3
Western states	4.4	6.3
United States	7.7	10.7

ILLITERATES BY STATES.

State.	1910. Number.	1910. Pct.	1900. Number.	1900. Pct.
Alabama	352,710	22.9	443,590	34.0
Arizona	32,953	20.9	27,304	29.0
Arkansas	142,954	12.6	190,655	20.4
California	74,902	3.7	58,959	4.8
Colorado	23,780	3.7	17,779	4.2
Connecticut	53,665	6.0	42,973	5.9
Delaware	13,240	8.1	17,531	12.0
District of Columbia	13,812	4.9	20,028	8.6
Florida	77,816	13.8	84,285	21.9
Georgia	389,775	20.7	480,420	30.5
Idaho	5,453	2.2	5,505	4.6
Illinois	168,294	3.7	157,958	4.2
Indiana	66,213	3.1	90,539	4.6
Iowa	29,889	1.7	40,172	2.3
Kansas	28,968	2.2	32,513	2.9
Kentucky	208,084	12.1	262,954	16.5
Louisiana	352,179	29.0	381,145	38.5
Maine	24,554	4.1	29,060	5.1
Maryland	73,397	7.2	101,947	11.1
Massachusetts	141,541	5.2	134,043	5.9
Michigan	74,800	3.3	80,482	4.2
Minnesota	49,336	3.0	52,946	4.1
Mississippi	290,235	22.4	351,461	32.6
Missouri	111,116	4.3	152,844	6.4
Montana	14,457	4.8	11,675	6.1
Nebraska	18,009	1.9	17,997	2.3
Nevada	4,702	6.7	4,645	13.3
New Hampshire	16,386	4.6	21,075	6.2
New Jersey	113,502	5.6	85,658	5.9
New Mexico	48,697	20.2	46,971	33.2
New York	406,020	5.5	318,100	5.5
North Carolina	291,497	18.5	386,251	28.7
North Dakota	13,070	3.1	12,719	5.6
Ohio	124,774	3.2	131,541	4.0
Oklahoma	67,567	5.6	67,326	12.1
Oregon	10,504	1.9	10,686	3.3
Pennsylvania	354,290	5.9	299,376	6.1
Rhode Island	33,854	7.7	29,004	8.4
South Carolina	276 980	25.7	338,659	35.9
South Dakota	12,750	2.9	14,832	5.0
Tennessee	221,071	13.6	306,930	20.7
Texas	282,904	9.9	314,018	14.5
Utah	6,821	2.5	6,141	3.1
Vermont	10,806	3.7	16,247	5.8
Virginia	232,911	15.2	312,120	22.9
Washington	18,416	2.0	12,740	3.1
West Virginia	74,866	8.3	80,105	11.4
Wisconsin	57,769	3.2	73,779	4.7
Wyoming	3,874	3.3	2,878	4.0
United States	5,516,163	7.7	6,180,069	10.7

ILLITERATES BY CITIES.

Cities of 100,000 or more population in 1910.

City.	1910. Number.	1910. Pct.	1900. Number.	1900. Pct.
Albany, N. Y.	2,762	3.2	2,181	2.8
Atlanta, Ga.	10,813	8.6	11,406	15.8
Baltimore, Md.	20,325	4.4	29.148	7.2
Birmingham, Ala.	11,026	10.4	5,986	19.1
Boston, Mass.	24,463	4.4	23,320	5.1
Bridgeport, Conn.	4,440	5.4	2,999	5.3
Buffalo, N. Y.	12,745	3.7	13,152	4.8
Cambridge, Mass.	2.540	3.0	3,388	4.6
Chicago, Ill.	79.911	4.5	51,142	3.9
Cincinnati, O.	9,576	3.1	8,848	3.4
Cleveland, O.	20,676	4.6	14,091	4.7
Columbus, O.	4,442	2.9	3.290	3.2
Dayton, O.	2,224	2.8	1,797	2.6
Denver, Col.	3,841	2.1	1,979	1.8
Detroit, Mich.	18,731	5.0	9,062	4.1
Fall River, Mass.	12,276	13.2	12,110	14.9
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2,271	2.5	2,136	3.1
Indianapolis, Ind.	5,874	3.0	6,004	4.3
Jersey City, N. J.	11,797	5.6	7,171	4.5
Kansas City, Mo.	4,937	2.3	5,258	3.9
Los Angeles, Cal.	5,258	1.9	1,956	2.3
Louisville, Ky.	9,866	5.3	14,567	8.9
Lowell, Mass.	5,172	6.0	6,843	8.8
Memphis, Tenn.	8,855	8.0	14,989	18.3
Milwaukee, Wis.	10,765	3.6	8,243	3.6
Minneapolis, Minn.	6,139	2.4	2.977	1.8
Nashville, Tenn.	7,947	8.3	9,460	14.4
New Haven, Conn.	7,502	7.0	4,875	5.6
New Orleans, La.	18,987	6.9	30,320	13.6
New York, N. Y.	254,208	6.7	181,835	6.8
Newark, N. J.	16.553	6.0	11,715	6.1
Oakland, Cal.	3,863	3.0	1.614	2.9
Omaha, Neb.	2,798	2.7	1.862	2.0
Paterson, N. J.	6,927	6.9	5,191	6.3
Philadelphia, Pa.	57,700	4.6	45,546	4.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.	26,627	6.2	20,402	5.8
Portland, Ore.	2,145	1.2	3,925	5.1
Providence, R. I.	14,236	7.7	10,029	7.0
Richmond, Va.	8,641	8.2	9,501	13.7

City.	1910. Number.	Pct.	1900. Number.	Pct.
Rochester, N. Y.	6,916	3.8	3,499	2.7
St. Louis, Mo.	21,123	3.7	20,359	4.4
St. Paul, Minn.	3,751	2.1	3,956	3.1
San Francisco, Cal.	7,697	2.1	8,960	3.1
Scranton, Pa.	8,933	8.9	6,814	8.8
Seattle, Wash.	2,217	1.1	901	1.3
Spokane, Wash.	1,123	1.3	554	1.8
Syracuse, N. Y.	5,629	4.9	2,800	3.2
Toledo, O.	3,809	2.8	3,865	3.7
Washington, D. C.	13,812	4.9	20,028	8.6
Worcester, Mass.	5,977	5.0	4,580	4.9

ILLITERATES OF VOTING AGE.

Males 21 years of age and over.

BY STATES.

State.	1910. Number.	Pct.	1900. Number.	Pct.
Alabama	124,494	24.3	139,649	33.7
Arizona	14,463	19.5	11,215	25.4
Arkansas	53,440	13.5	62,615	20.0
California	42,727	4.6	33,485	6.2
Colorado	11,343	4.2	7,689	4.1
Connecticut	23,562	6.8	18,984	6.8
Delaware	6,272	10.1	7,538	14.0
District of Columbia	5,082	4.9	7,052	8.4
Florida	29,886	14.0	30,849	22.1
Georgia	141,541	22.8	158,247	31.6
Idaho	3,416	3.1	2,936	5.4
Illinois	79,433	4.6	67,481	4.8
Indiana	33,583	4.1	40,016	5.6
Iowa	14,204	2.1	17,061	2.7
Kansas	14,716	2.9	14,216	3.4
Kentucky	87,516	14.5	102,528	18.8
Louisiana	118,716	28.6	122,638	37.6
Maine	13,070	5.5	13,952	6.4
Maryland	31,238	8.5	40,352	12.5
Massachusetts	61,909	6.1	53,694	6.4
Michigan	38,703	4.4	39,230	5.5
Minnesota	23,603	3.7	20,856	4.1
Mississippi	107,843	25.3	118,057	33.8
Missouri	51,284	5.3	60,327	7.0
Montana	8,812	5.7	6,209	6.1
Nebraska	8,545	2.4	7,388	2.5
Nevada	2,399	6.0	2,271	12.8
New Hampshire	8,413	6.2	10,295	7.9
New Jersey	51,086	6.6	38,305	6.9
New Mexico	16,634	17.6	15,585	28.3
New York	170,030	6.0	130,004	5.9
North Carolina	107,563	21.3	122,658	29.4
North Dakota	5,464	3.1	5,187	5.4
Ohio	62,998	4.2	58,698	4.8
Oklahoma	28,707	6.4	21,950	10.6
Oregon	6,460	2.5	6,978	4.8
Pennsylvania	179,982	7.8	139,982	7.7
Rhode Island	14,456	8.8	11,675	9.2
South Carolina	90,707	27.1	99,516	35.1
South Dakota	5,550	3.1	5,628	5.0
Tennessee	86,677	15.7	105,851	21.7
Texas	109,328	10.9	113,783	15.4

State.	1910. Number.	Pct.	1900. Number.	Pct.
Utah	3,477	3.3	2,470	3.7
Vermont	6,039	5.3	8,544	7.3
Virginia	92,917	17.7	113,353	25.3
Washington	10,580	2.4	6,635	3.4
West Virginia	35,040	10.4	32,066	12.9
Wisconsin	27,038	4.0	31,136	5.5
Wyoming	2,594	4.1	1,636	4.3
United States	2,273,603	8.4	2,288,470	10.8
BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.				
Albany, N. Y.	1,219	3.8	762	2.7
Atlanta, Ga.	3,606	8.1	3,396	14.6
Baltimore, Md.	7,701	4.7	10,152	7.2
Birmingham, Ala.	4,348	10.7	2,051	16.7
Boston, Mass.	9,335	4.5	8,111	4.6
Bridgeport, Conn.	1,815	5.5	1,203	5.5
Buffalo, N. Y.	5,664	4.4	5,168	5.3
Cambridge, Mass.	978	3.2	1,097	4.1
Chicago, Ill.	35,636	5.1	20,572	4.0
Cincinnati, O.	3,962	3.5	3,114	3.4
Cleveland, O.	9,418	5.3	5,786	5.2
Columbus, O.	2,063	3.4	1,406	3.5
Dayton, O.	1,069	2.3	679	2.6
Denver, Col.	1,580	2.2	716	1.7
Detroit, Mich.	9,709	6.5	3,587	4.5
Fall River, Mass.	4,942	15.6	4,158	15.5
Grand Rapids, Mich.	933	2.7	823	3.3
Indianapolis, Ind.	2,712	3.5	2,526	4.8
Jersey City, N. J.	5,519	6.8	3,094	5.1
Kansas City, Mo.	2,034	2.3	2,096	3.9
Los Angeles, Cal.	2,270	2.0	886	2.7
Louisville, Ky.	4,024	5.9	5,836	9.8
Lowell, Mass.	2,266	7.2	2,592	9.6
Memphis, Tenn.	3,163	7.1	5,745	18.3
Milwaukee, Wis.	5,147	4.6	3,059	4.1
Minneapolis, Minn.	2,770	2.6	1,205	1.9
Nashville, Tenn.	2,901	9.4	3,169	14.3
New Haven, Conn.	3,037	7.5	1,866	5.7
New Orleans, La.	6,301	6.5	10,078	13.4
New York, N. Y.	91,815	6.4	65,556	6.5
Newark, N. J.	6,227	6.0	4,598	6.5
Oakland, Cal.	1,877	3.5	741	3.6
Omaha, Neb.	1,429	3.3	612	1.8
Paterson, N. J.	2,584	7.0	1,876	6.3
Philadelphia, Pa.	22,222	4.7	17,588	4.5
Pittsburgh, Pa.	14,165	8.5	10,588	7.8
Portland, Ore.	1,187	1.3	3,251	8.5
Providence, R. I.	5,738	8.3	3,830	7.2
Richmond, Va.	3,187	8.6	3,369	14.4
Rochester, N. Y.	3,158	4.5	1,327	2.9
St. Louis, Mo.	9,106	4.1	7,026	4.1
St. Paul, Minn.	1,576	2.2	1,351	2.6
San Francisco, Cal.	3,521	2.0	3,596	2.8
Scranton, Pa.	4,515	12.2	2,985	10.6
Seattle, Wash.	1,373	1.4	598	1.5
Spokane, Wash.	709	1.8	304	2.0
Syracuse, N. Y.	2,821	6.3	1,071	3.3
Toledo, O.	1,802	3.4	1,592	4.2
Washington, D. C.	5,082	4.9	7,052	8.4
Worcester, Mass.	2,732	6.0	1,788	5.0

NATIONAL HYMNS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Following is a list of songs used as national hymns or anthems in various countries of the world:

United States—"The Star Spangled Banner."* "America" and "Hail, Columbia" are also used as national songs.

Great Britain—"God Save the King."

Germany—"Die Wacht am Rhein" (The Watch on the Rhine).

France—"La Marseillaise."

Austria—"Gott Erhalte Unsern Kaiser" (God Preserve Our Emperor).

Hungary—"Isten Ald Meg a Magyart" (Lord, Bless the Hungarian).

Belgium—"La Brabanconne" (Song of the Brabantines).

Denmark—"Kong Kristian Stod Ved Holen Mast" (King Kristian Stood Beside the Lofty Mast).

Norway—"Ja, Vi Elsker Dette Landet" (Yes, We Love This Land).

Sweden—"Fosterjorden" (Land of My Birth).

Finland—"Vaart Land" (Our Land).

Russia—"God Preserve the Czar."

Italy—"Marcia Reale Italiana" (Royal Italian March).

Mexico—"Mexicanos, al Grito de Guerra" (Mexicans, at the Cry of War).

Wales—"Land of My Fathers."

*Official in navy.

RAVAGES OF BOLL WEEVIL.

According to statistics compiled by Director W. J. Harris of the United States census bureau the boll weevil has caused a loss in the production of cotton since 1904 of more than 10,000,000 bales. This at a value of only $50 a bale represents a loss of $500,000,000. The states suffering most heavily were Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas.

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From census report for 1910.]

Occupation.	Total.	Men.	Women.
Actors	38,297	16,305	11,992
Agents, general	50,785	48,495	2,290
Agents, insurance	88,463	85,926	2,537
Agents, railway station	24,138	22,930	1,208
Agents, real estate	125,862	122,935	2,927
Architects	16,613	16,311	302
Artists	34,104	18,675	15,429
Authors	4,368	2,310	2,058
Baggagemen	12,273	12,273	.....
Bakers	89,531	84,752	4,779
Bankers	56,059	54,387	1,672
Barbers, hairdressers	195,275	172,977	22,298
Bartenders	101,234	100,984	250
Blacksmiths	240,519	240,488	31
Boarding house keepers	165,452	23,052	142,400
Boilermakers	44,761	44,761	.....
Bookkeepers	486,700	299,545	187,155
Brakemen	92,572	92,572	.....
Brokers, commercial	24,009	23,690	319
Brokers, stock	13,729	13,522	207
Builders	174,422	173,573	845
Butchers	124,048	122,757	1,291
Cabinetmakers	41,892	41,884	8
Candymakers	30,943	13,608	17,335
Canvassers	18,595	13,980	4,615
Carpenters	817,120	817,082	38
Carriage drivers	35,375	35,339	37
Chambermaids	39,789	187	39,602
Chauffeurs	45,785	45,752	33
Chemists	16,273	15,694	579
Cigarmakers	151,519	79,947	71,572
Clay, stone, workers	88,628	79,167	9,461
Clergymen	118,018	117,333	685
Clerks, store	387,183	275,589	111,594
Other	720,498	597,833	122,665
Collectors	35,747	33,850	1,897
Cooks	450,440	117,004	333,436
Commercial travelers	163,620	161,027	2,593
Compositors	127,589	113,538	14,051
Conductors, steam rys.	65,604	65,604	.....
Conductors, street rys.	56,932	56,932	.....
Coopers	25,299	22,292	7
Dairy farmers	61,816	59,240	2,576
Deliverymen	229,619	229,469	150
Dentists	39,997	38,743	1,254
Designers	11,788	9,211	2,577
Detectives, m'rsh'ls, etc.	23,599	23,219	380
Domestics, general	1,038,000	102,151	935,849
Draftsmen	33,314	32,923	391
Dressmakers	449,342	1,582	447,760
Druggists	67,575	65,414	2,161
Dyers	14,050	13,396	654
Electricians	135,519	135,427	92
Electrotprs., stereotprs.	4,368	4,268	100
Elevator tenders	25,035	25,010	25
Engineers, civil	52,033	52,028	5
Locomotive	96,229	96,229	.....
Mining	6,930	6,930	.....
Stationary	231,041	231,031	10
Engravers	13,967	13,429	538
Express messengers	6,781	6,778	3
Farmers	5,865,003	5,607,297	257,706
Filers, grinders	49,525	46,679	2,846
Firemen, fire dept.	35,606	35,606	.....
Locomotive	76,381	76,381	.....
Stationary	111,248	111,248	.....
Fishermen	68,275	67,799	476
Foremen, mfg.	175,098	155,358	19,740
Foresters	4,332	4,332	.....
Furnacemen	36,251	36,226	25
Gardeners, florists	139,255	131,421	7,834
Glassblowers	15,564	15,474	90
Hatmakers (felt)	26,575	22,377	4,198
Hostlers	63,388	63,382	6
Hotelkeepers	64,504	50,269	14,235
Housekeepers, stewards	189,273	15,940	173,333
Janitors	113,081	91,629	21,452
Jewelers	32,574	30,037	2,537
Laborers, domestic	53,480	13,693	520,004
Farm	5,975,057	4,460,634	1,514,423
Garden	133,927	126,453	7,474
General	934,909	919,031	15,878
Public service	67,234	66,505	729
Railroad	570,975	567,522	3,453
Store	102,333	98,169	4,164
Launderers (not in laundry)	583,697	13,693	520,004
Laundry operatives	111,879	35,899	73,980
Lawyers, judges	114,704	114,146	558
Lithographers	8,138	7,661	477
Longshoremen	62,857	62,813	44
Lumbermen	161,268	161,191	77
Machinists	488,049	487,955	93
Mail carriers	80,678	79,667	1,011
Mail clerks, railway	15,240	15,240	.....
Managers, mfg.	104,210	102,748	1,462
Manufacturers	255,591	251,892	4,609
Masons, brick, stone	169,402	169,387	15
Merchants, retail	1,195,029	1,127,926	67,103
Wholesale	51,048	50,123	925
Millers, grain, etc	23,152	23,093	59
Milliners	127,906	5,459	122,447
Miners	964,824	963,730	1,094
Molders, founders	120,900	120,783	117
Motormen	59,005	59,005	.....
Musicians	139,310	54,882	84,478
Nurses, not trained	125,838	15,926	110,912
Trained	82,327	5,819	76,508
Office boys and girls	97,169	92,474	4,695
Officials, city	52,254	49,668	2,586
State and U. S.	52,926	43,389	9,537
Painters, glaziers	337,355	334,814	2,541
Paper hangers	25,577	24,780	797
Patternmakers	23,559	23,006	553
Photographers	31,775	26,811	4,964
Physicians, surgeons	151,132	142,117	9,015
Plasterers	47,682	47,676	6
Plumbers	148,304	148,304	.....
Policemen	61,980	61,980	.....
Porters (not store)	84,128	84,055	73
Pressmen, printing	20,084	19,892	102
Professors, college	15,668	12,710	2,958
Reporters, editors	34,382	30,201	4,181
Restaurant keepers	60,382	50,316	10,516
Roofers	14,078	14,078	.....
Sailors	46,510	46,498	12
Sales men and women	921,130	663,410	257,720
Saloonkeepers	68,215	66,724	1,491
Sawyers	43,276	43,257	19
Sewers, factory	291,209	60,003	231,206
Shoemakers (not factory)	69,570	68,788	782
Showmen	20,096	18,988	1,108
Soldiers, sailors	77,153	77,153	.....
Stenographers	316,693	53,378	263,315
Stock herders	62,975	62,090	885
Stonecutters	35,731	35,726	5
Surgeons, veterinary	11,652	11,652	.....
Switchmen, yardmen	85,147	85,095	52
Tailors	204,608	163,795	40,813
Teachers	599,237	121,210	478,027
Teamsters	408,469	408,396	73
Telegraph operators	69,953	61,734	8,219
Telephone operators	97,893	9,631	88,262
Tinsmiths	59,833	59,809	24
Undertakers	20,734	19,921	813
Upholsterers	20,221	18,928	1,293
Waiters	188,293	102,495	85,798

BY GRAND DIVISIONS.

In 1910 there were 38,167,336 persons 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations in continental United States. Of these 30,091,564 were men and 8,075,772 women. The occupations by grand divisions were as follows:

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry—Total, 12,659,203; men, 10,851,702; women, 1,807,501.

Extraction of minerals—Total, 964,824; men, 963,730; women, 1,094.

Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Total, 10,658,881; men, 8,837,901; women, 1,820,980.

Transportation—Total, 2,637,671; men, 2,531,075; women, 106,596.

Trade—Total, 3,614,670; men, 3,146,582; women, 468,088.

Public service—Total, 459,291; men, 445,733; women, 13,558.

Professional service—Total, 1,663,569; men, 929,684; women, 733,885.

Domestic and personal service—Total, 3,772,174; men, 1,241,328; women, 2,530,846.

GAINFUL WORKERS BY AGE AND SEX (1910).

Age.	Male.	Per cent.	Female.	Pct.
10 to 13 years	609,030	16.6	286,946	8.0
14 to 15 years	744,109	41.4	350,140	19.8
16 to 20 years	3,615,623	72.2	1,847,600	39.9
21 to 44 years	17,262,269	96.7	4,302,969	26.3
45 and over	7,860,593	86.9	1,288,117	15.7

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS BY LEADING INDUSTRIES (1909).

Industry.	Total.	Owners.*	Clerks.	Wage earners.
Agricultural implements	60,229	2,489	7,189	50,551
Automobiles	85,359	2,564	7,074	75,721
Boots and shoes	215,923	5,752	11,874	198,297
Brass and bronze products	45,441	2,160	2,663	40,618
Bread, bakery products	144,322	29,136	14,970	100,216
Butter, cheese, condensed milk	31,506	10,480	2,595	18,431
Canning and preserving	71,972	6,920	5,084	59,968
Carriages and wagons	82,944	8,844	4,172	69,928
Cars, shop construction, etc	301,273	6,974	12,125	282,174
Cars, steam railroad	47,094	1,041	2,967	43,086
Chemicals	27,791	1,086	2,991	23,714
Clothing, men's	271,437	12,041	19,700	239,696
Clothing, women's	179,021	9,281	15,997	153,743
Confectionery	54,854	3,362	6,854	44,638
Copper, tin, sheet iron	86,934	7,269	6,050	73,615
Cotton goods	387,771	4,461	4,430	378,880
Electrical machinery	105,600	4,121	14,223	87,256
Flour and grist mill products	66,054	18,763	7,838	39,453
Foundry, machine shop products	615,485	31,605	52,869	531,011
Furniture, refrigerators	144,140	7,281	8,407	128,452
Gas, illuminating, heating	51,007	2,986	10,806	37,215
Hosiery, knit goods	136,130	3,308	3,547	129,275
Iron and steel, blast furnaces	43,061	1,119	3,513	38,429
Steel works and rolling mills	260,762	4,286	16,400	240,076
Leather goods	43,525	4,209	4,409	34,907
Leather, tanned, curried, etc	67,100	2,331	2,567	62,202
Liquors, distilled	8,328	1,111	787	6,430
Liquors, malt	66,725	4,362	7,784	54,579
Lumber, timber	784,989	68,165	21,805	695,019
Marble and stone	77,275	8,453	3,219	65,603
Oil, cotton seed, cake	21,273	2,167	2,035	17,071
Paint and varnish	21,896	2,016	5,640	14,240
Paper and wood pulp	81,473	2,298	3,197	75,978
Patent medicines, etc	41,101	5,647	12,559	22,895
Petroleum, refining	16,640	671	2,040	13,929
Printing, publishing	388,466	49,332	80,700	258,434
Silk and silk goods	105,238	2,236	3,965	99,037
Slaughtering, packing	108,716	3,514	15,474	89,728
Smelting, refining, copper	16,832	275	929	15,628
Smelting, refining, lead	8,059	132	503	7,424
Sugar, molasses	15,658	789	1,343	13,526
Tobacco manufactures	197,637	21,012	9,815	166,810
Woolen, worsted, felt goods	175,176	3,192	3,262	168,722
All other industries	1,916,361	117,932	149,988	1,648,441
Total	7,678,578	487,173	576,359	6,615,046

*Includes salaried officers of corporations, superintendents and managers.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING (1909).

Summary prepared by census bureau, 1912, showing distribution by class, sex and age.

Class.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Proprietors and firm members	273,265	263,265	9,592
Salaried officers of corporations	80,735	78,937	1,798
Superintendents and managers	133,173	130,304	2,869
Total proprietors and officials	487,173	472,914	14,259
Clerks	576,359	437,056	139,303
Wage earners (average number)	6,615,046	5,252,293	1,362,753
Total all classes	7,678,578	6,162,263	1,516,315
Sixteen years of age and over	6,452,800	5,162,547	1,290,253
Under 16 years of age	162,246	89,746	72,500

DECISION AGAINST INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY.

In a decision made by the United States District court at St. Paul, Minn., and announced Aug. 12, 1914, the International Harvester company was declared to be a monopoly in restraint of interstate and foreign trade and was ordered dissolved. The company was given ninety days in which to dissolve into at least three independent concerns, in default of which the court would entertain an application for a receivership. The decision of the court was given by Judge Walter I. Smith of Iowa, Judge William C. Hook of Kansas City agreeing and Judge Walter A. Sanborn of Minnesota dissenting.

The majority opinion held that the International Harvester company was from its organization in 1902 in violation of the Sherman law. The original corporation, formed of five concerns, violated the first section of the Sherman act by restraining competition among themselves. The combined organization also tended to monopolize trade in contravention of the second section of this law. It was further held that the company's treatment of the smaller competitors in general had been fair and just and that the case involved no question of overcapitalization.

Judge Sanborn in his dissenting opinion held that proceedings to punish the company for combinations in restraint of interstate or foreign trade made in 1902, 1903 or 1904 were barred by the provision of the law forbidding prosecution under these acts three years after they are committed. He said it had not been shown that the defendant concern was violating the Sherman law in April, 1912, when the suit was begun nor before that time.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From report of federal census bureau.]

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE STATISTICS BY STATES.

State or Territory.	Marriages.					Divorces.				
	Number. 1887-1906.	Annual average 1898 to 1902.		Annual average 1888 to 1892.		Number 1887 to 1906.	Annual average† per 100,000 population.			
		Number	Per 10,000 Pop.	Number	Per 10,000 Pop.		1900.	1890	1880.	1870
Alabama	372,525	20,227	111	15,727	104	22 807	69	54	27	10
Arkansas	310,767	16 902	129	13,217	117	29,541	136	90	53	24
California	189,539	9,561	64	7,167	59	25,170	108	84	84	52
Colorado	98,877	5,457	101	4,261	103	15,844	158	197	138	60
Connecticut	136,984	7,034	77	6,216	83	9,224	50	66	61	84
Delaware	25,374	1,322	72	983	58	887	16	18	10	7
District of Columbia	50,244	3,114	112	1,512	66	2,325	58	34	31	30
Florida	114,486	6,176	117	4,314	110	7,586	79	57	53	23
Georgia	401,266	21,640	98	16,541	90	10,401	26	24	14	10
Idaho	23,330	1,359	84	705	80	3,205	120	93	58	67
Illinois	861,717	44,858	93	38,421	100	82,209	100	75	68	51
Indiana	498,890	26,451	105	22,453	102	60,721	142	104	70	69
Indian Territory	67,412	4,847	124	736	41	6,751	113	33	.....	.....
Iowa	366,350	19,298	86	16,474	86	34,874	93	67	60	49
Kansas	275,062	14,112	96	12,795	90	28,904	109	84	44	51
Kentucky	359,783	19,526	91	15,399	83	30,641	84	58	35	28
Louisiana	243,881	13,421	97	10,150	91	9,785	41	29	10	5
Maine	86,592	5,519	79	5,726	87	14,194	117	88	78	61
Maryland	195,875	10,740	90	7,916	76	7,920	40	24	12	12
Massachusetts	468,267	24,117	86	21,031	94	22,940	47	32	30	25
Michigan	424,096	23,008	95	18,726	89	42,371	104	72	72	47
Minnesota	242,147	13,118	75	10,275	78	15,646	55	41	27	21
Mississippi	313,500	17,574	113	11,778	91	19,993	74	48	30	12
Missouri	579,807	30,340	96	25,700	96	54,766	103	71	40	29
Montana	36,302	2,188	90	1,294	91	6,454	167	139	125	73
Nebraska	170,820	8,825	83	8,337	78	16,711	82	71	43	29
Nevada	7,073	527	124	293	50	1,045	111	97	106	90
New Hampshire	77,764	3,916	95	3,720	99	8,617	112	100	85	53
New Jersey	335,806	15,042	80	15,740	109	7,441	23	18	13	9
New Mexico	25,625	1,307	67	1,018	64	2,437	73	46	12	1
New York	1,205,685	63,082	87	49,584	83	29,125	23	17	16	16
North Carolina	313,725	17,142	91	13,071	81	7,047	24	12	6	3
North Dakota	44,022	2,454	77	1,339	70	4,317	88	47	46	.....
Ohio	727,408	37,979	91	32,984	90	63,982	91	64	48	37
Oklahoma	45,415	3,326	83	347	44	7,669	129	46	.....	.....
Oregon	67,475	3,499	85	2,801	88	10,145	134	108	92	80
Pennsylvania	896,533	48,088	76	39,059	74	39,686	33	21	13	8
Rhode Island	72,836	3,726	87	3,214	93	6,953	47	32	30	25
South Carolina*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
South Dakota	54,782	3,094	77	2,128	61	7,108	95	65	48	25
Tennessee	396,990	20,975	104	17,432	99	30,447	89	62	38	24
Texas	620,445	34,965	115	23,834	107	62,655	131	82	49	21
Utah	51,259	2,789	101	2,127	101	4,670	92	74	114	62
Vermont	58,472	2,977	87	2,807	84	4,740	75	49	47	50
Virginia	295,377	16,386	88	12,818	77	12,129	38	22	11	6
Washington	87,182	7,747	92	2,975	83	16,219	184	109	75	88
West Virginia	170,810	9,532	99	6,692	88	10,308	64	41	25	18
Wisconsin	337,583	16,802	81	16,009	95	22,867	65	51	41	38
Wyoming	13,509	839	91	426	68	1,772	118	86	111	99
Total	12,832,044	.....	.....	.....	.....	945,625	.....	.....	.....	.....

*No record kept. †For the five years of which the year stated is the median year.

MARRIAGE LAWS.

Marriage may be contracted without the consent of parents by males who are 21 years of age or more. This is the rule in about all the states having laws on the subject. In Arizona the age is 18. For females the age is 21 in Connecticut, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Virginia, West Virginia and Wyoming; 16 is the age in Arizona, Maryland and Nebraska and 18 in the other states. Marriages contracted before the age of consent are illegal in nearly all the states.

Marriage licenses are required in practically all the states.

Marriages between whites and negroes are prohibited by law in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia and West Virginia. Michigan specifically declares such marriages valid.

Marriages between first cousins are prohibited in Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming. Step-relatives are not permitted to intermarry except in Florida, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, New York, Tennessee and Wisconsin.

MARRIAGE RATES.

For the year 1900 the marriage rate based on the total population of continental United States and including the total number of marriages reported was 90 per 10,000 population. In 1890 the rate was 87 per 10,000 population. The rate in 1900 per 10,000 unmarried population 15 years of age and over was 312; in 1890 it was 304. (See also Population by Marital Condition.)

DIVORCE RATES.

The percentage of increase of divorces as compared with the percentage of increase in population is shown by the following figures:

Year.	Divorces.	Increase.	Population.	Increase.
1900	55,751	66.6	75,994,575	20.7
1890	33,461	70.2	62,947,714	25.5
1880	19,663	79.4	50,155,783	30.1

CAUSES FOR DIVORCE.

Summary of the laws in effect in various states and territories.

State or Territory.	Residence required.	Consanguinity.	Cruelty.	Desertion.	Drunkenness.	Fraud or force.	Imprisonment.	Incapacity.	Insanity.	Neglect.	Want of Age.
Alabama	1 to 3 y.	.....	Yes..	2 yrs.	Hab'l..	.....	2 yrs....	Yes....	.....	.....	.....
Alaska	3 yrs,.	.....	Yes..	2 yrs.	Hab'l..	.....	Felony..	Yes....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	1 yr..	Hab'l..	.....	Felony..	Yes....	.....	1 yr..	.....
Arkansas	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	.....	Felony..	Yes....	.....	.....	.....
California	1 yr....	...	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	.....	Felony..	.....	.....	1 yr..	.....
Colorado	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	1 yr ..	1 yr....	.....	Felony..	Yes....	.....	1 yr..	.....
Connecticut	3 yrs...	.....	Yes..	3 yrs.	Hab'l..	.....	Life.....	.....	.....	Yes..	.....
Delaware	2 yrs...	.....	Yes..	2 yrs.	2 yrs...	Yes....	2 yrs....	.....	.....	3 yrs.	Yes.
District of Columbia	2 yrs...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes....	.....	Yes....	Yes..	.....	Yes.
Florida	2 yrs...	Yes..	Yes..	1 yr..	Hab'l..	.....	.....	Yes....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	1 yr...	Yes..	Yes..	3 yrs.	.....	Yes..	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	.....	.....
Idaho	6 mos..	.....	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	.....	Felony..	.....	Yes..	1 yr..	.....
Illinois	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	2 yrs.	2 yrs...	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	2 yrs...	.....	Yes..	2 yrs.	Hab'l..	.....	Felony..	Yes....	.....	2 yrs.	.....
Iowa	1 yr....	Yes..	Yes..	2 yrs.	Hab'l..	.....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	.....	.....
Kansas	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	1 yr..	Hab'l..	Yes....	Felony ..	Yes....	.....	Yes..	.....
Kentucky	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	.....	.....	Yes..	Yes..	Hab'l..	.....	Felony..	.....	.....	Yes..	.....
Maine	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	3 yrs.	Yes....	.....	.....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	.....
Maryland	2 yrs...	.....	.....	3 yrs.	.....	.....	.....	Yes....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	3 to 5 y.	.....	Yes..	3 yrs.	Yes..	.....	Felony..	Yes....	.....	Yes..	.....
Michigan	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	2 yrs.	Hab'l.	.....	Felony..	Yes....	.....	Yes..	.....
Minnesota	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	.....	Felony..	Yes....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	1 yr....	Yes..	Yes..	2 yrs.	Hab'l..	.....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	.....	.....
Missouri	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	.....	Felony..	Yes....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	Yes..	1 yr....	.....	Felony..	.....	.....	1 yr..	.....
Nebraska	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	2 yrs.	Hab'l..	.....	Felony..	Yes....	.....	2 yrs.	.....
Nevada	1 yr....	.....	Yes .	1 yr..	Hab'l..	.....	Felony..	Yes....	.....	1 yr..	.....
New Hampshire	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	3 yrs.	Hab'l..	.....	Felony..	Yes....	.....	3 yrs.	.....
New Jersey	2 yrs...	Yes..	Yes..	2 yrs.	.....	.....	.....	Yes....	Yes..	.....	Yes.
New Mexico	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	Yes..	Hab'l..	.....	.....	Yes....	.....	Yes..	.....
New York*	Actual	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	2 yrs...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes....	.....	Yes..	.....
North Dakota	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	1 yr..	Hab'l..	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	1 yr..	Yes.
Ohio	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	3 yrs.	Hab'l..	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	.....	Yes..	.....
Oklahoma	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	1 yr..	Hab'l..	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	.....	Yes..	.....
Oregon	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	.....	Felony..	Yes....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	1 yr....	Yes..	Yes..	2 yrs.	.....	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	.....	.....
Rhode Island	2 yrs...	.....	Yes..	5 yrs.	Hab'l..	.....	Felony..	Yes....	.....	1 yr..	.....
South Carolina†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	1 yr..	Yes.
Tennessee	2 yrs...	.....	Yes..	2 yrs.	Hab'l..	.....	Felony..	Yes....	.....	Yes..	.....
Texas	6 mos..	.....	Yes..	3 yrs.	.....	.....	Felony..	Yes....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	1 yr..	Hab'l..	.....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	.....	.....
Vermont	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	3 yrs.	.....	.....	3 yrs....	.....	.....	Yes..	.....
Virginia	1 yr....	.....	.....	3 yrs.	.....	.....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	.....	.....
Washington	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	1 yr..	Hab'l..	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	Yes..	.....
West Virginia	1 yr....	Yes..	.....	3 yrs.	.....	.....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	.....	Yes.
Wisconsin	1 yr....	Yes..	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	Yes....	3 yrs....	Yes....	.....	Yes..	Yes.
Wyoming	1 yr....	Yes..	Yes..	1 yr..	Hab'l..	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	1 yr..	Yes.

*The only cause for divorce is infidelity to marriage vow, but marriages may be annulled for causes making them void from the beginning.

†South Carolina has no divorce law, but marriages may be annulled.

NOTE—It is to be understood that the causes included in the above table are only the principal ones for which divorce is granted. Bigamy and unchastity or infidelity to marriage vows are causes for divorce in practically all the states and hence are omitted from the table.

HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF ADULTS.

Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.
5 ft. 1 in.	128 pounds	5 ft. 4 in.	149 pounds	5 ft. 7 in.	158 pounds	5 ft. 10 in.	181 pounds
5 ft. 2 in.	135 pounds	5 ft. 5 in.	152 pounds	5 ft. 8 in.	166 pounds	5 ft. 11 in.	186 pounds
5 ft. 3 in.	142 pounds	5 ft. 6 in.	155 pounds	5 ft. 9 in.	173 pounds	6 ft. 0 in.	190 pounds

HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF CHILDREN.

Height.	Weight, lbs.	Height.	Weight, lbs.	Height.	Weight, lbs.	Height.	Weight. lbs.
At birth	1 ft. 8 in. 8	2 years	3 ft. 0 in. 32	6 years	3 ft. 10 in. 49	10 years	4 ft. 6 in. 68
6 months	2 ft. 0½ in. 16	3 years	3 ft. 4 in. 36½	7 years	4 ft. 0 in. 52½	11 years	4 ft. 8 in. 74
1 year	2 ft. 5 in. 24	4 years	3 ft. 6 in. 41	8 years	4 ft. 2 in. 56½	12 years	4 ft. 10 in. 80
1½ years	2 ft. 8½ in. 28	5 years	3 ft. 8 in. 45	9 years	4 ft. 4 in. 62		

PULSE AT DIFFERENT AGES.

Newborn infants, per minute	130 to 140	Seventh to fourteenth year, per minute	80 to 90
First year, per minute	115 to 130	In adult age, per minute	70 to 75
Second year, per minute	95 to 110	In old age, per minute	60 to 75
Third year, per minute	85 to 95		

ROMAN AND ARABIC NUMERALS.

I	1	V	5	IX	9	D	500
II	2	VI	6	X	10	M	1000
III	3	VII	7	L	50	MCMX	1910
IV	4	VIII	8	C	100	MCMXV	1915

UNITED STATES PENSION STATISTICS.

PENSIONERS ON THE ROLL JUNE 30, 1914, AND JUNE 30, 1913.

Reg. establishment:	1914.	1913.	Gain.	Loss.
Invalids	14,919	14,561	358	.....
Widows	2,892	2,904	.....	12
Minor Children	190	175	15	.....
Mothers	1,159	1,145	14	.....
Fathers	168	164	4	.....
Brothers, sisters, sons, daughters	5	2	3	.....
Helpless children	8	7	1	.....
Civil war:				
Act May 11, 1912—Survivors	369,624	379,064	.....	9,440
Act Feb. 6, 1907—Survivors	7,158	16,241	.....	9,083
General law—				
Invalids	50,347	61,800	.....	11,453
Nurses	292	325	.....	33
Widows	56,819	60,265	.....	3,446
Minor children	184	195	.....	11
Mothers	825	1,053	.....	228
Fathers	98	137	.....	39
Brothers, sisters, sons, daughters	353	475	.....	122
Helpless children	589	466	123	.....
Act June 27, 1890—				
Invalids	2,225	5,274	.....	3,049
Minor children	3,633	3,839	.....	206
Helpless children	458	441	17	.....
Act April 19, 1908—Widows without children	232,084	228,571	3,513	.....
Widows with children	3,440	4,293	.....	853
War with Spain:				
Invalids	24,250	24,160	90	.....
Widows	1,241	1,238	3	.....
Minor children	221	274	.....	53
Mothers	2,763	2,860	.....	97
Fathers	428	473	.....	45
Brothers, sisters, sons, daughters	3	6	.....	3
Helpless children	4	4	.....	.....
War of 1812:				
Widows	170	199	.....	29
War with Mexico:				
Survivors	893	1,142	.....	249
Widows	4,699	5,123	.....	424
Indian wars:				
Survivors	915	1,066	.....	151
Widows	2,182	2,330	.....	148
Total	785,239	820,272	4,141	39,174

LOSSES TO PENSION ROLL, 1909 TO 1914.

Year.	On roll.	Loss by death.	Pct. of loss.
1909	620,985	32,831	5.2
1910	593,961	35,312	5.9
1911	562,615	35,243	6.2
1912	529,884	33,981	6.3
1913	497,263	36,064	7.2
1914	462,379	33,639	7.3

PENSIONERS BY CLASSES AND VALUE OF PENSIONS, JUNE 30, 1914.

Classes.	General laws. Number.	General laws. Annual value.	Special acts. Number.	Special acts. Annual value.
Invalids, regular establishment	14,712	$2,580,910.98	207	$52,560.00
Widows, etc., regular establishment	4,026	705,516	396	151,024.00
Survivors, act May 11, 1912	369,624	94,872,297.48	.....	.....
Survivors, act Feb. 6, 1907	7,158	1,250,934.00	.....	.....
Invalids, general law	36,656	12,394,701.00	13,691	4,638,942.00
Nurses	225	32,400.00	67	11,172.00
Widows, etc., general law	54,682	8,282,136.00	4,186	859,864.00
Invalids, act June 27, 1890	2,225	295,809.00	.....	.....
Minors, etc., act June 27, 1890	4,091	736,440.00	.....	.....
Widows, act April 19, 1908	235,524	34,026,768.00	.....	.....
Invalids, war with Spain	23,747	3,166,804.80	503	103,842.00
Widows, etc., war with Spain	4,431	683,628.00	229	56,376.00
Widows, war of 1812	163	23,472.00	7	1,776.00
Survivors, war with Mexico	869	307,752.00	24	7,344.00
Widows, war with Mexico	4,511	649,584.00	188	30,528.00
Survivors, Indian wars	791	189,840.00	124	22,272.00
Widows, Indian wars	2,124	395,856.00	53	8,784.00
Total	765,559	160,504,849.26	19,680	5,944,484.00

Total number of pensioners 785,239

Total annual value $166,449,333.26

Average annual value of each pension—

All classes	$211.97
Regular establishment	180.45
Act May 11, 1912	$256.67
Act Feb. 6, 1907	174.76
General law, civil war	239.43
Act June 27, 1890	163.43
Act April 19, 1908	144.47
War with Spain	138.73
Survivors, civil war	264.24

PENSIONERS BY STATE OR COUNTRY IN 1914.

State or ter.	No.	Amount.
Alabama	3,094	$679,689.92
Alaska	77	16,915.36
Arizona	857	188,265.76
Arkansas	8,436	1,853,220.48
California	27,742	6,094,362.56
Colorado	7,709	1,693,513.12
Connecticut	9,581	2,104,754.08
Delaware	2,491	547,222.88
Dist. Columbia	8,607	1,890,785.76
Florida	4,870	1,069,841.60
Georgia	2,869	630,261.92
Idaho	2,150	472,312.00
Illinois	54,078	11,880,748.64
Indiana	47,858	10,514,339.04
Iowa	26,647	5,853,812.96
Kansas	31,017	6,814,409.76
Kentucky	20,449	4,492,236.32
Louisiana	5,146	1,130,473.28
Maine	13,659	3,000,609.12
Maryland	11,914	2,617,267.52
Massachusetts	32,675	7,178,401.08
Michigan	32,842	7,215,087.65
Minnesota	12,167	$2,672,846.56
Mississippi	3,840	843,571.20
Missouri	37,804	8,305,676.32
Montana	2,264	497,355.52
Nebraska	13,758	3,022,357.44
Nevada	382	83,917.76
N. Hampshire	6,283	1,380,249.44
New Jersey	19,739	4,336,858.72
New Mexico	1,816	398,938.88
New York	65,369	14,361,155.52
N. Carolina	3,478	764,047.04
North Dakota	2,807	616,641.76
Ohio	74,250	16,312,133.60
Oklahoma	10,916	2,398,026.88
Oregon	7,469	1,640,789.92
Pennsylvania	72,407	15,907,263.36
Rhode Island	4,293	943,086.24
S. Carolina	1,623	356,540.64
South Dakota	5,164	1,134,427.52
Tennessee	16,239	3,567,383.52
Texas	8,047	1,767,764.96
Utah	983	215,945.44
Vermont	6,264	$1,376,075.52
Virginia	8,341	1,832,350.88
Washington	9,523	2,091,792.96
West Virginia	10,170	2,234,145.60
Wisconsin	18,941	4,160,958.88
Wyoming	804	176,622.72
Total	779,908	171,337,455.61
Canal Zone	1	240.00
INSULAR POSSESSIONS.		
Guam	2	$504.00
Hawaii	72	15,816.96
Philippines	58	12,741.44
Porto Rico	35	7,688.40
Total	167	$36,750.80
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.		
Country.	No.	Amount.
Algeria	1	$144.00
Argentina	12	2,598.00
Australia	98	20,802.00
Aus.-Hungary	35	6,156.00

Country.	No.	Amount.
Azores	5	$1,104.00
Bahamas	3	720.00
Barbados	2	288.00
Belgium	21	5,104.32
Bermuda	7	1,008.00
Bolivia	1	180.00
Brazil	6	1,404.00
Brit. W. Indies	8	1,998.00
Bulgaria	2	360.00
Canada	2,692	529,620.00
Cape de Verde Islands	1	96.00
Chile	11	3,030.00
China	18	4,067.16
Colombia	1	144.00
Comoro Isl'ds	1	120.00
Costa Rica	3	702.00
Cuba	42	9,054.00
Dan. W. Indies	1	144.00
Denmark	48	9,510.00
Dominican Rep.	1	144.00
Dut. W. Indies	4	744.00
England	464	97,998.00
Egypt	1	144.00
Finland	7	$1,500.00
France	88	20,918.00
Germany	504	96,204.00
Greece	9	1,320.00
Guatemala	4	732.00
Honduras	6	1,512.00
Hongkong	4	797.88
India	12	1,926.00
Ireland	415	85,814.10
Isle of Man	1	240.00
Isle of Pines	8	1,764.00
Italy	69	15,967.44
Japan	34	6,732.00
Liberia	7	1,380.00
Luxemburg	3	432.00
Malta	2	288.00
Mexico	75	13,662.00
Morocco	1	144.00
Netherlands	14	2,784.00
Newfoundl'nd	5	858.00
New Zealand	20	4,086.00
Nicaragua	2	324.00
Norway	69	12,659.94
Panama	3	444.00
Peru	10	$1,800.00
Portugal	5	1,296.00
Russia	10	2,040.00
Samoa	1	96.00
San Salvador	1	216.00
Scotland	75	14,750.16
Seychelles Isl.	1	144.00
Siam	1	180.00
Society Isl'ds	1	288.00
South Africa	12	2,832.00
Spain	6	1,128.00
St. Helena	1	144.00
Sweden	75	14,618.88
Switzerland	69	14,202.00
Tasmania	1	276.00
Tonga Islands	1	216.00
Trinidad	2	372.00
Turkey in Asia	15	2,886.00
Turkey in Eu.	2	330.00
Uruguay	3	648.00
Venezuela	1	144.00
Wales	29	5,592.00
Total	5,163	1,034,071.88

SUMMARY.

	Pensioners.	Payments.
Pensioners residing in states and territories and payments to them	779,908	$171,337,455.61
Pensioners residing in insular possessions and Canal Zone and payments to them.	168	36,990.80
Pensioners residing in foreign countries and payments to them	5,163	1,034,071.88
Total	785,239	172,408,518.29
Payments by treasury department (treasury settlements)	.....	9,027.97
Total payments on account of army and navy pensions, 1914	.....	172,417,546.26

CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS (1914).

Regular establishm't—Army—Invalids	$1,907,361.17	Navy—Invalids	$29,437.30
Widows, etc	564,120.56	Minors, etc	27,962.16
Navy—Invalids	673,829.34	Act April 19, 1908—Army—Widows	33,018,807.98
Widows, etc	329,836.62	Navy—Widows	1,322,189.87
Civil War—Act May 11, 1912—Army	94,460,600.73	War with Spain—Army—Invalids	3,019,167.05
Navy	3,045,949.00	Widows, etc	726,829.98
Act Feb. 6, 1907—Army	1,915,438.50	Navy—Invalids	113,205.48
Navy	84,764.73	Widows, etc	48,307.02
General law—Army—Invalids	18,491,451.02	War of 1812—Widows	27,532.40
Nurses	45,588.40	War with Mexico—Survivors	354,799.79
Widows, etc	9,269,420.51	Widows	705,729.95
Navy—Invalids	223,504.80	Indian War—Survivors	225,664.88
Widows, etc	148,508.66	Widows	334,582.52
Act June 27, 1890—Army—Invalids	483,464.17		
Minors, etc	810,463.70	Total	172,408,518.29

Amount disbursed on account of regular establishment	$3,475,147.69
Amount disbursed on account of civil war	163,377,551.53
Amount disbursed on account of war with Spain	3,907,509.53
Amount disbursed on account of war of 1812	27,532.40
Amount disbursed on account of war with Mexico	1,060,529.74
Amount disbursed on account of Indian wars	560,247.40
Amount disbursed by treasury settlements	9,027.97

PENSIONS AND PENSIONERS BY YEARS SINCE 1866.

	Paid as pensions.	Expenses.	Total.	No. of pensioners.
1866	$15,450,549.88	$407,165.00	$15,857,714.88	126,722
1867	20,784,789.69	490,977.35	21,275,767.04	155,474
1868	23,101,509.36	553,020.34	23,654,529.70	169,643
1869	28,513,247.27	564,526.81	29,077,774.08	187,963
1870	29,351,488.78	600,997.86	29,952,486.64	198,686
1871	28,518,792.62	863,079.00	29,381,871.62	207,495
1872	29,752,746.81	951,253.00	30,703,999.81	232,229
1873	26,982,063.89	1,003,200.64	27,985,264.53	238,411
1874	30,206,778.99	966,794.13	31,173,573.12	236,241
1875	29,270,404.76	982,696.35	30,253,100.11	234,821
1876	27,936,209.53	1,015,078.81	28,951,288.34	232,187
1877	28,182,821.72	1,034,459.33	29,217,281.05	232,104
1878	26,786,009.44	1,032,500.09	27,818,509.53	223,998
1879	32,664,428.92	837,734.14	34,502,163.06	242,755
1880	56,689,229.08	985,027.28	57,624,256.36	250,802
1881	50,583,405.35	1,072,059.64	51,655,464.99	268,830
1882	54,313,172.05	1,466,236.01	55,779,408.06	285,697
1883	60,427,573.81	2,591,648.29	63,019,222.10	303,658
1884	57,912,387.47	2,835,181.00	60,747,568.47	322,756
1885	65,171,937.12	3,392,576.34	68,564,513.46	345,126
1886	64,091,142.90	3,245,016.61	67,336,159.51	365,783
1887	73,752,997.08	3,753,400.91	77,506,397.99	406,007
1888	78,950,501.67	3,515,057.27	82,465,558.94	452,557
1889	88,842,720.58	3,466,968.40	92,309,688.98	489,725
1890	106,093,850.39	3,526,382.13	109,620,232.52	537,944
1891	117,312,690.50	4,700,636.44	122,013,326.94	676,160
1892	139,394,147.11	4,898,665.80	144,292,812.91	876,068
1893	156,906,637.94	4,867,734.42	161,774,372.36	966,012
1894	139,986,726.17	3,963,976.31	143,950,702.48	969,544
1895	139,812,294.30	4,338,020.21	144,150,314.51	970,524
1896	138,220,704.46	3,991,375.61	142,212,080.07	970,678
1897	139,949,717.35	3,987,783.07	143,937,500.42	976,014
1898	144,651,879.80	4,114,091.46	148,765,971.26	993,714
1899	138,355,052.95	4,147,517.73	142,502,570.68	991,519
1900	138,462,130.65	3,841,706.74	142,303,837.39	993,529
1901	138,531,483.84	3,868,795.44	142,400,279.28	997,735
1902	137,504,267.99	3,831,378.96	141,335,646.95	999,446
1903	137,759,653.71	3,993,216.79	141,752,870.50	996,545
1904	141,093,571.49	3,849,366.25	144,942,937.74	994,762
1905	141,142,861.33	3,721,832.82	144,864,694.15	998,441
1906	139,000,283.25	3,523,269.51	142,523,557.76	985,971
1907	138,155,412.46	3,309,110.44	141,464,522.90	967,371
1908	153,093,086.27	2,800,963.36	155,894,049.63	951,687
1909	161,973,703.77	2,852,583.73	164,826,287.50	946,194
1910	159,974,056.08	2,657,673.86	162,631,729.94	921,083
1911	157,325,160.35	2,517,127.06	159,842,287.41	892,098
1912	152,986,433.72	2,448,857.31	155,435,291.03	860,294
1913	174,171,660.80	2,543,246.59	176,714,907.39	820,200
1914	172,417,546.26	2,066,507.15	174,484,063.41	785,239

SUMMARY.

Total paid as pensions	$4,633,511,926.71
Total expenses	127,938,472.79
Grand total	4,761,450,399.50

PENSIONS OF THE SEVERAL WARS AND OF THE PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

The amounts that have been paid for pensions to soldiers, sailors and marines, their widows, minor children and dependent relatives, on account of military and naval service since the foundation of the government to June 30, 1914, are as follows:

War of the revolution (estimate)....	$70,000,000.00
War of 1812 (service pension).....	45,950,546.86
Indian wars (service pension).....	12,801,521.01
War with Mexico (service pension).	48,693,102.08
Civil war.....	4,457,974,496.00
War with Spain and insurrection in Philippine islands.....	46,092,740.37
Regular establishment.....	31,936,517.17
Unclassified	16,508,447.41
Total disbursements for pensions..	4,729,957,370.90

SERVICE PENSIONS.

The act of May 11, 1912, grants pensions according to the length of service to persons who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the civil war and were honorably discharged, who have reached certain ages, at rates as indicated in the following table:

Age.	90 days.	6 mos.	1 yr.	1½ yrs.	2 yrs.	2½ yrs.	3 yrs.
62..	$12.00	$13.50	$14.00	$14.50	$15.00	$15.50	$16.00
66..	15.00	15.50	16.00	16.50	17.00	18.00	19.00
70..	18.00	19.00	20.00	21.50	23.00	24.00	25.00
75..	21.00	22.50	24.00	27.00	30.00	30.00	30.00

It also grants pensions at the maximum rate, $30 per month, without regard to age or length of service, to persons who served in the military or naval service during the civil war and received honorable discharges, who were wounded in battle or in line of duty and are now unfit for manual labor by reason thereof or who from disease or other causes incurred in line of duty resulting in their disabilities are now unable to perform manual labor.

It also provides a rate of $30 a month for surviving soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war who served sixty days or more and were honorably discharged.

PENSIONS GRANTED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF CONGRESS SINCE MARCH 4, 1861.

Congress.	Number.	Congress.	Number.
37th (1861-1863).....	12	52d (1891-1893).....	217
38th (1863-1865).....	27	53d (1893-1895).....	119
39th (1865-1867).....	138	54th (1895-1897).....	378
40th (1867-1869).....	275	55th (1897-1899).....	694
41st (1869-1871).....	85	56th (1899-1901).....	1,391
42d (1871-1873).....	167	57th (1901-1903).....	2,171
43d (1873-1875).....	182	58th (1903-1905).....	3,355
44th (1875-1877).....	98	59th (1905-1907).....	6,030
45th (1877-1879).....	230	60th (1907-1909).....	6,600
46th (1879-1881).....	96	61st (1909-1911).....	9,649
47th (1881-1883).....	216	62d (1911-1913).....	6,350
48th (1883-1885).....	598	63d (1913-1914).....	894
49th (1885-1887).....	856		
50th (1887-1889).....	1,015	Total	43,231
51st (1889-1891).....	1,388		

HISTORICAL.

There are now no pensioners on account of the revolutionary war on the roll. Mrs. Phoebe M. Palmeter, who was pensioned by a special act of congress as the daughter of Jonathan Wooley, who served in a New Hampshire company, died at Brookfield, N. Y., April 25, 1911, aged 90 years. The last widow pensioner of that war was Esther S. Damon of Plymouth Union, Vt., who died Nov. 11, 1906, aged 92 years. The last survivor of the revolution was Daniel F. Bakeman, who died at Freedom, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., April 5, 1869, aged 109 years 6 months and 8 days.

The last surviving pensioned soldier of the war of 1812 was Hiram Cronk of Ava, N. Y., who died May 13, 1905, aged 105 years and 16 days. The names of 199 widows of the war of 1812 remained on the pension roll June 30, 1913.

CHRONOLOGY OF RECENT WARS.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, 1898.

Maine blown up	Feb. 15
Diplomatic relations broken	April 21
Cuban blockade declared	April 22
War declared by Spain	April 24
War declared by United States	April 25
Dewey's victory at Manila	May 1
Hobson's Merrimac exploit	June 3
U. S. army corps lands in Cuba	June 21
Battle at El Caney and San Juan	July 1
Cervera's fleet destroyed	July 3
Santiago de Cuba surrenders	July 17
Peace protocol signed	Aug. 12
Surrender of Manila	Aug. 13
Peace treaty signed in Paris	Dec. 12

PHILLIPPINE WAR, 1899-1902.

Hostilities begun	Feb. 4, 1899
Battles around Manila	Feb. 4-7, 1899
Battle at Pasig	March 13, 1899
Santa Cruz captured	April 25, 1899
San Fernando captured	May 5, 1899
Battle of Bacoor	June 13, 1899
Battle of Imus	June 16, 1899
Battle of Colamba	July 26, 1899
Battle of Calulut	Aug. 9, 1899
Battle at Angeles	Aug. 16, 1899
Maj. John A. Logan killed	Nov. 11, 1899
Gen. Gregorio del Pilar killed	Dec. 10, 1899
Gen. Lawton killed	Dec. 19, 1899
Taft commission appointed	Feb. 25, 1900
Aguinaldo captured	March 23, 1901
End of war	April 30, 1902
Military governorship ended	July 4, 1902

ANGLO-BOER WAR, 1899-1902.

Boers declare war	Oct. 10, 1899
Boers invade Natal	Oct. 12, 1899
Battle of Glencoe	Oct. 20, 1899
Battle of Magersfontein	Dec. 10, 1899
Battle of Colesburg	Dec. 31, 1899
Spion Kop battles	Jan. 23-25, 1900
Kimberley relieved	Feb. 15, 1900
Gen. Cronje surrenders	Feb. 27, 1900
Ladysmith relieved	March 1, 1900
Mafeking relieved	May 17, 1900
Johannesburg captured	May 30, 1900
Orange Free State annexed	May 30, 1900
Pretoria captured	June 4, 1900
South African Republic annexed	Sept. 1, 1900
Gen. Methuen captured	March 7, 1902
Treaty of peace signed	May 31, 1902

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR, 1904-1905.

Hostilities begun by Japan	Feb. 8, 1904
War declared	Feb. 10, 1904
Petropavlovsk sunk	April 13, 1904
Battle of the Yalu	May 1, 1904
Battle ship Hatsuse sunk	May 15, 1904
Cruiser Yoshino sunk	May 15, 1904
Nanshan hill battles	May 21-27, 1904
Dalny captured	May 30, 1904
Vafangow battle	June 14, 1904
Kaiping captured	July 8, 1904
Port Arthur invested	July 20-31, 1904
Newchwang evacuated	July 25, 1904
Haicheng evacuated	Aug. 3, 1904
Port Arthur naval battle	Aug. 10, 1904
Battle of Liaoyang	Aug. 26-Sept. 4, 1904
Battle of Sha river	Oct. 12-19, 1904
Dogger bank affair	Oct. 22, 1904
203-Meter hill captured	Nov. 30, 1904
North Keekwan captured	Dec. 18, 1904
Ehrlungshan captured	Dec. 25, 1904
Sungshushan captured	Dec. 31, 1904
Port Arthur surrendered	Jan. 1-2, 1905
Battle of Heikoutai	Jan. 27-Feb. 4, 1905
Battle of Mukden	Feb. 24-March 12, 1905
Battle of Sea of Japan	May 27-28, 1905
Roosevelt peace proposal	June 7, 1905
Sakhalin captured	July 31, 1905
Portsmouth peace conference	Aug. 9-29, 1905
Peace treaty signed	Sept. 5, 1905

ITALIAN-TURKISH WAR, 1911-1912.

War declared by Italy	Sept. 29, 1911
Tripoli bombarded	Oct. 3, 1911
Tripoli captured	Oct. 5, 1911

Turks repulsed by Italians	Oct. 30, 1911
Seven Turkish gunboats sunk	Jan. 7, 1912
Beirut bombarded	Feb. 24, 1912
Tripoli annexed	Feb. 25, 1912
Island of Rhodes seized	May. 4, 1912
Battle at Zanzur oasis	June 9, 1912
Town of Sidi Ali captured	July 14, 1912
Peace treaty signed	Oct. 18, 1912

BALKAN-TURKISH WAR, 1912-1913.

Balkan-Turkish war begun	Oct. 9, 1912
War formally declared	Oct. 18, 1912
Battle of Kirk Kilesseh	Oct. 24, 1912
Battle of Lule Burgas	Oct. 29-31, 1912
Saloniki captured	Nov. 8, 1912
Monastir captured	Nov. 18, 1912
London peace conference	Dec. 16, 1912
Peace conference ended	Jan. 29, 1913
War resumed	Feb. 3, 1913
Janina captured	March 6, 1913
Adrianople captured	March 27, 1913
Scutari captured	April 23, 1913
Powers occupy Scutari	May 14, 1913
Peace treaty signed	May 30, 1913

BALKAN-BULGARIAN WAR, 1913.

Fighting is begun	May 23, 1913
Battle of Makres	June 10, 1913
Kilkish is captured	July 4, 1913
Seres and Kavala are captured	July 9, 1913
Roumania wars on Bulgaria	July 12, 1913
Turks attack Bulgaria	July 12, 1913
Turks reoccupy Adrianople	July 21, 1913
Peace treaty signed	Aug. 10, 1913

NOTE—For chronology of war in Europe and civil war in Mexico see special articles on those subjects in this volume.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Established by act of Congress March 21, 1866.

Names and Location of Branches—Central, Dayton, O.; Northwestern, Milwaukee, Wis.; Southern, Hampton, Va.; Eastern, Togus, Me.; Western, Leavenworth, Kas.; Marion, Marion, Ind.; Pacific, Santa Monica, Cal.; Danville, Danville, Ill.; Mountain, Johnson City, Tenn.; Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Hot Springs, S. D.

Board of Managers—The president of the United States, the chief justice of the Supreme court, the secretary of war ex officiis, Washington, D. C.; president, Maj. James W. Wadsworth, 346 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Col. Henry H. Markham, California; Col. Edwin P. Hammond, Indiana; Gen. Joseph S. Smith, Maine; Z. D. Massey, Tennessee; Capt. Lucien S. Lambert, Illinois; James Steele Catherwood, Illinois; George H. Wood, Ohio; John C. Nelson, Indiana; Frederick J. Close, Kansas; Thomas S. Bridgman, Maine.

General treasurer—Maj. Moses Harris.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

1. Honorable discharge from the United States service.

2. Disability which prevents the applicant from earning a living by labor.

3. Applicants for admission will be required to abide by all the rules and regulations made by the board of managers, perform all the duties required of them and obey all the lawful orders of the officers of the home.

4. A soldier or sailor to be admitted must forward with his application his discharge paper, his pension certificate if he is a pensioner, and his discharge from a state home if he has been an inmate of such home. These papers are retained at the branch to which he is admitted to prevent their loss or fraud, but are returned to him when he is discharged. Soldiers or sailors whose pensions exceed $16 a month are not admitted to the home except for special reasons.

The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers is supported by the United States government. The annual appropriation for that purpose is about $4,000,000.

STATE SOLDIERS' HOMES.

There are a number of state homes for disabled volunteer soldiers, who, for various reasons, are unable to obtain admission to the national homes. The federal government contributes toward the support of the state homes the sum of $100 for each soldier, based upon the average attendance for the year; the remainder of the expenses is paid by the states themselves. Some of these homes are on the cottage plan. Following is a list of the state homes:

California—Yountville.
Colorado—Monte Vista.
Connecticut — Noroton Heights.
Idaho—Boise.
Illinois—Quincy.
Indiana—Lafayette.
Iowa—Marshalltown.
Kansas—Fort Dodge.
Massachusetts—Chelsea.
Michigan—Grand Rapids.
Minnesota—Minnehaha.
Missouri—St. James.
Montana — Columbus Falls.
Nebraska—Grand Island and Milford.
New Hampshire—Tilton.
New Jersey—Kearny and Vineland.
New York—Bath and Oxford.
North Dakota—Lisbon.
Ohio—Sandusky.
Oregon—Roseburg.
Pennsylvania—Erie.
Rhode Island—Bristol.
S. Dakota—Hot Springs.
Vermont—Bennington.
Washington—Orting and Port Orchard.
Wisconsin—Waupaca.
Wyoming—Cheyenne.

HOME FOR REGULAR ARMY SOLDIERS.

The United States maintains a home for disabled and discharged soldiers of the regular army at Washington, D. C. All soldiers who have served twenty years in the army and all soldiers who have incurred such disability, by wounds, disease or injuries in the line of duty while in the regular army as unfits them for further service are entitled to admission to the home. The home is in charge of a board of commissioners, consisting of the governor of the home, the adjutant-general of the army, the judge-advocate, the commissary-general, the quartermaster-general, the chief of engineers and the surgeon-general. The present governor is Lieut.-Gen. S. B. M. Young (retired).

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' HOMES.

Confederate veterans of the civil war have a home at Beauvoir, near Biloxi, Miss. The residence there of Jefferson Davis in his last years was secured in 1902 as a refuge for helpless old southern soldiers by the United Sons of Confederate Veterans. It is supported by that society and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Another home for confederate veterans was opened in Washington, D. C., May 24, 1913, by the women of the Southern Relief association.

FLOWER AND GEM SYMBOLS OF MONTHS.

Month.	Flower.	Gem.
January	Snowdrop	Garnet.
February	Primrose	Amethyst.
March	Violet	Bloodstone.
April	Daisy	Diamond.
May	Hawthorn	Emerald.
June	Honeysuckle	Chalcedony.
July	Water lily	Ruby.
August	Poppy	Sardonyx.
September	Morning glory	Sardonyx.
October	Hops	Aquamarine.
November	Chrysanthemum	Topaz.
December	Holly	Turquoise.

The above gem symbols are those of Polish tradition. The Jewish gem symbols of the months are: January, garnet; February, amethyst; March, jasper; April, sapphire; May, chalcedony, carnelian or agate; June, emerald; July, onyx; August, carnelian; September, chrysolite; October, aquamarine or beryl; November, topaz; December, ruby.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS.

Organized, 1898; incorporated by act of congress.

President—Brander Matthews, New York, N. Y.
Secretary—Henry D. Sedgwick, New York, N. Y.
Treasurer—Arnold W. Brunner, New York, N. Y.

DEPT. OF LITERATURE.

Adams, Brooks.
Adams, Charles Francis.
Adams, Henry.
Ade, George.
Alden, Henry M.
Aldrich, Richard.
Allen, James Lane.
Baldwin, Simeon E.
Bates, Arlo.
Bridges, Robert.
Brownell, W. C.
Burroughs, John.
Burton, Richard.
Butler, Nicholas M.
Cable, George W.
Carman, Bliss.
Cawein, Madison J.
Channing, Edward.
Cheney, John Vance.
Churchill, Winston.
Connolly, James B.
Cortissoz, Royal.
Cross, Wilbur L.
Crothers, Samuel McChord.
DeKay, Charles.
Dunne, Finley Peter.
Egan, Maurice Francis.
Fernald, Chester B.
Finck, Henry T.
Finley, John Houston.
Ford, Worthington C.
Fox, John, Jr.
Furness, Horace H.
Garland, Hamlin.
Gildersleeve, Basil L.
Gillette, William.
Gilman, Lawrence.
Gordon, George A.
Grant, Robert.
Greenslet, Ferris.
Griffis, William E.
Gummere, Francis B.
Hadley, A. T.
Hardy, Arthur S.
Harper, George McLean.
Herford, Oliver.
Herrick, Robert.
Hitchcock, Ripley.
Howe, M. A. De Wolfe.
Howells, W. D.
Huntington, Archer M.
James, Henry.
Johnson, Owen.
Johnson, Robert U.
Kennan, George.
Lloyd, Nelson.
Lodge, Henry Cabot.
Long, John Luther.
Lounsbury, T. R.
Lovett, Robert M.
Lowell, Abbott L.
Lummis, Charles F.
Mabie, H. W.
Mackaye, Percy.
Mahan, A. T.
Markham, Edwin.
Martin, Edward S.
Mather, Frank J.
Matthews, Brander.
McKelway, Saint Clair.
McMaster, John Bach.
Miller, Joaquin.*
Mitchell, John A.
Mitchell, Langdon E.
More, Paul Elmore.
Morris, Harrison S.
Morse, John T., Jr.
Muir, John.
Nicholson, Meredith.
Page, Thomas Nelson.
Payne, Will.
Payne, William Morton.
Peck, Harry Thurston.*
Perry, Bliss.
Perry, Thomas S.
Phelps, William L.
Pier, A. S.
Rhodes, James F.
Riley, James Whitcomb
Roberts, Charles G. D.
Robinson, Edward A.
Roosevelt, Theodore.
Royce, Josiah.
Schelling, Felix E.
Schuyler, Montgomery.*
Scollard, Clinton.
Sedgwick, Henry D.
Seton, Ernest Thompson.
Sherman, Frank Dempster.
Shorey, Paul.
Sloane, William M.
Smith, F. Hopkinson.
Sullivan, Thomas R.
Tarkington, Booth.
Thayer, Abbott H.
Thayer, William R.
Thomas, Augustus.
Thorndike, Ashley H.
Tooker, Frank L.
Torrence, Ridgely.
Trent, William P.
van Dyke, Henry.
van Dyke, John C.
Wendell, Barrett.
West, Andrew F.
White, Andrew Dickson.
White, William Allen.
Whiting, Charles G.
Whitlock, Brand.
Williams, Francis H.
Williams, Jesse Lynch.
Wilson, Harry Leon.
Wilson, Woodrow.
Wister, Owen.
Woodberry, George E.

DEPT. OF ART.

Adams, Herbert.
Alexander, John W.
Babb, George F.
Bacon, Henry.
Ballin, Hugo.
Barnard, George Gray.
Bartlett, Paul W.
Beckwith, J. Carroll.
Benson, Frank W.
Bitter, Karl.
Blashfield, Edwin H.
Brooks, Richard E.
Brown, Glenn.
Brunner, Arnold W.
Brush, George de Forest.
Bunce, William G.
Burnham, Daniel H.*
Carlsen, Emil.
Chase, William M.
Cole, Timothy.
Cook, Walter.
Cox, Kenyon.
Dannat, William T.
Day, Frank M.
De Camp, Joseph.
Dewey, Charles M.
Dewing, Thomas W.
Dielman, Frederick W.
Donaldson, John M.
Dougherty, Paul.
Duveneck, Frank.
Foster, Ben.
French, Daniel C.
Gay, Walter.
Gibson, Charles Dana.
Gilbert, Cass.
Grafly, Charles.
Guerin, Jules.
Hardenbergh, H. J.
Harrison, Alexander.
Harrison, Birge.
Hassam, Childe.
Hastings, Thomas.
Henri, Robert.
Howard, John Galen.
Howe, William Henry.
Isham, Samuel.*
Jaegers, Albert.
Jones, Francis C.
Jones, H. Bolton.
Kendall, W. Sergeant.
La Farge, Bancel.
Low, Will H.
Macmonnies, Frederick.
MacNeil, H. A.
Marr, Carl.
McEwen, Walter.
Mead, William R.
Meichers, Gari.
Metcalf, Willard L.
Mowbray, H. Siddons.
Ochtman, Leonard.
Parrish, Maxfield.
Peabody, Robert S.
Pearce, Charles S.
Pennell, Joseph.
Platt, Charles A.
Post, George B.
Potter, Edward Clark.
Pratt, Bela L.
Proctor, A. Phimister.
Redfield, Edward W.
Reid, Robert.
Roth, F. G. R.
Ruckstuhl, F. W.
Ryder, Albert P.
Sargent, John S.
Schofield, W. E.
Shrady, H. M.
Simmons, Edward.
Smedley, William T.
Taft, Lorado.
Tarbell, Edmund C.
Thayer, Abbott H.
Tryon, D. W.
Vedder, Elihu.
Walden, Lionel.
Walker, Henry O.
Walker, Horatio.
Warren, Whitney.
Weinman, Adolph A.
Weir, J. Alden.
Wiles, Irving R.

DEPT. OF MUSIC.

Bird, Arthur.
Brockway, Howard.
Chadwick, G. W.
Converse, F. S.
Damrosch, Walter.
De Koven, Reginald.
Foote, Arthur.
Gilchrist, W. W.
Hadley, H. K.
Herbert, Victor.
Kelley, Edgar S.
Loeffler, Charles M.
Parker, Horatio W.
Schelling, Ernest.
Shelley, Harry Rowe.
Smith, David S.
Van der Stucken, F.
Whiting, Arthur.

*Deceased.

The purposes of the corporation are the furtherance of the interests of literature and the fine arts. The organization is limited to 250 regular members. It is authorized to receive bequests and donations and to hold the same in trust for the furtherance of the interests of literature and the fine arts.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS.

Founded in 1904.

President—William Dean Howells.
Chancellor—William Milligan Sloane.
Permanent Secretary—Robert Underwood Johnson, 225 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.

GROUP 1.

William Dean Howells.
Augustus Saint-Gaudens.*
Edmund Clarence Stedman.*
John La Farge.*
Samuel Langhorne Clemens.*
John Hay.*
Edward McDowell.*

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Charles Follen McKim.*
Henry Adams.
Charles Eliot Norton.*
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John Bigelow.*
Winslow Homer.*

GROUP 4.

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Edward Everett Hale.*
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George Washington Cable.
Daniel Coit Gilman.*
Thomas Wentworth Higginson.*
Donald Grant Mitchell.*
Andrew Dickson White.
Henry van Dyke.
William Crary Brownell.
Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve.
Julia Ward Howe.*
Woodrow Wilson.
Arthur Twining Hadley.

Henry Cabot Lodge.
Francis Hopkinson Smith.
Francis Marion Crawford.*
Henry Charles Lea.*
Edwin Howland Blashfield.
William Merritt Chase.
Thomas Hastings.
Hamilton Wright Mabie.
Bronson Howard.*
Brander Matthews.
Thomas Nelson Page.
Elihu Vedder.
George Edward Woodberry.
William Vaughn Moody.*
Kenyon Cox.
George Whitefield Chadwick.
Abbott Handerson Thayer.
John Muir.
Charles Francis Adams.
Henry Mills Alden.
George deForest Brush.
Wm. Rutherford Mead.
John White Alexander.
Bliss Perry.
Francis Davis Millet.*
Abbott Lawrence Lowell.
James Whitcomb Riley.
Nicholas Murray Butler.
Paul Wayland Bartlett.
George Browne Post.*
Owen Wister.
Herbert Adams.
Augustus Thomas.
Timothy Cole.
*Deceased.

The names of members are given in the order of election. Group 1 was chosen by ballot of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. Thereafter each group was chosen by the preceding members. After group 4 the selections were by the full academy of thirty, then increased to fifty, since which time the elections are individually made as vacancies occur. Membership in the academy is limited to fifty and is recruited from the National Institute of Arts and Letters. There were two vacancies when the above list was revised, Oct. 15, 1914.

LEADING ART GALLERIES OF THE WORLD.

The following list includes only the principal collections of paintings and sculptures readily accessible to the public in Europe and America.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.
Academy of Art, Vienna.
Albertina, Vienna.
Imperial art gallery, Vienna.
Liechtenstein gallery, Vienna.
National gallery, Budapest.

BELGIUM.
Museum, Antwerp.
Palace of Fine Arts, Brussels.
Musee Wiertz, Brussels.

DENMARK.
Thorvaldsen museum, Copenhagen.
Ny-Carlsberg Glyptothek, Copenhagen.
National art gallery, Copenhagen.

FRANCE.
Louvre,* Paris.
Luxembourg, Paris.
Museum, Versailles.

GERMANY.
National gallery, Berlin.
Old and New museums, Berlin.
Pergamon museum, Berlin.
Emperor Frederick museum, Berlin.
Dresden gallery,* Dresden.
Old and New Pinakothek,* Munich.
Glyptothek, Munich.

HOLLAND.
Ryk's museum, Amsterdam.
Fodor museum, Amsterdam.
Six Collection, Amsterdam.
Townhall, Haarlem.
Lakenhal, Leyden.
Boymans museum, Rotterdam.
Mauritshuis, The Hague.

ITALY.
Vatican,* Rome.
Uffizi gallery,* Florence.
Pitti gallery,* Florence.
Brera gallery, Milan.
Poldi museum, Milan.
National museum, Naples.
Academy of Fine Arts, Venice.

NORWAY.
National gallery, Christiania.

RUSSIA.
Hermitage, St. Petersburg.

SPAIN.
Museo del Prado,* Madrid.
Museo Provincial, Seville.

SWEDEN.
National gallery, Stockholm.

UNITED KINGDOM.
British museum, London.
National gallery,* London.
Dore gallery, London.
Walker art gallery, Liverpool.
Art galleries, Glasgow.

AMERICA.

CANADA.
Fraser institute, Montreal.
The Basilica, Quebec.

MEXICO.
National museum, City of Mexico.

UNITED STATES.
Art institute, Chicago, Ill.
Art museum, Cincinnati, O.
Art museum, Worcester, Mass.
Carnegie institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Corcoran art gallery, Washington, D. C.
Layton art gallery, Milwaukee, Wis.
Lenox collection, public library, New York, N. Y.
Metropolitan Museum of Art,* New York, N. Y.
Museum of Art, Toledo, O.
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass.
Museum of Fine Arts, St. Louis, Mo.
New York Historical society, New York, N. Y.
Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, Pa.
*Of first rank.

MISSOURI ATHLETIC CLUBHOUSE FIRE.

Thirty lives were lost in the burning of the building occupied by the Missouri Athletic club and the Boatmen's bank at 4th and Washington avenues, St. Louis, Mo., early on the morning of March 9, 1914. It was a seven-story structure, the bank occupying the first and second floors and the club the remainder. On the fifth and sixth floors were apartments used as sleeping quarters for members and guests of the organization. On the night of the fire most of the rooms were occupied, many of them by men from other cities. The blaze started at 1:50 a. m., and the flames swept so rapidly through the building that the exits were cut off. Some of the sleeping men, who were awakened in time, escaped by means of a rope of bedsheets knotted together, which enabled them to reach the roof of an adjoining building; others managed to make their way down a fire escape before the fire made it useless. Thirty men, trapped in their rooms, perished. It was nearly a week before all the bodies were recovered from the ruins and several of them could not be identified. The property loss caused by the fire, the origin of which was not definitely ascertained, was estimated at $466,000.

March 17 a thirty mile wind blew down the west wall of the ruined clubhouse. The debris crushed into the rear half of the adjoining four-story building of the St. Louis Seed company, killing eight persons and injuring a dozen more.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL COMMISSION.

Chairman—William Howard Taft, New Haven, Conn.
Joseph G. Cannon, Danville, Ill.
George P. Wetmore, Newport, R. I.
Samuel W. McCall, Winchester, Mass.
Speaker Champ Clark, Washington, D. C.
Senator Thomas S. Martin, Washington, D. C.
Joseph C. S. Blackburn, Versailles, Ky.
Special Resident Commissioner—Joseph C. S. Blackburn, senate office building, Washington, D. C.
Secretary—Henry A. Vale, 2415 20th street, Washington, D. C.
Executive and Disbursing Officer—Col. William W. Harts, U. S. A.

The Lincoln memorial commission was created by an act of congress approved Feb. 9, 1911, to devise and construct a memorial of Abraham Lincoln in the city of Washington, D. C. A design submitted by Henry Bacon, a New York architect, was formally accepted by congress Feb. 9, 1913. The memorial, which will stand in Potomac park, is to be a colonnaded edifice containing a statue of Abraham Lincoln, a memorial of the Gettysburg speech, a memorial of the second inaugural address and a symbol of the union of the states. Its cost is limited to $2,000,000. Ground was broken Feb. 12, 1914. The salary of the special resident commissioner is $5,000 a year.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

WHEAT CROP OF COUNTRIES NAMED (1907-1913).

COUNTRY.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
United States	634,087,000	664,602,000	683,350,000	635,121,000	621,338,000	730,267,000	763,380,000
Canada:							
New Brunswick	411,000	349,000	395,000	371,000	283,000	236,000	269,000
Ontario	18,019,000	18,057,000	16,262,000	17,805,000	19,787,000	17,421,000	19,851,000
Manitoba	39,688,000	50,269,000	52,706,000	41,159,000	62,689,000	63,017,000	53,331,000
Saskatchewan	27,692,000	34,742,000	85,197,000	81,139,000	109,075,000	106,960,000	121,559,000
Alberta	4,194,000	6,842,000	9,579,000	6,593,000	36,602,000	34,303,000	34,372,000
Other	2,687,000	2,175,000	2,605,000	2,923,000	2,488,000	2,222,000	2,335,000
Total Canada	92,691,000	112,434,000	166,744,000	149,990,000	230,924,000	224,159,000	231,717,000
Mexico	9,000,000	8,000,000	10,000,000	11,976,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	10,000,000
Total North America	735,778,000	785,836,000	860,094,000	797,087,000	864,262,000	966,426,000	1,005,097,000
Argentina	155,993,000	192,489,000	156,162,000	131,010,000	145,981,000	166,190,000	198,414,000
Chile	15,776,000	18,915,000	17,743,000	19,743,000	18,184,000	22,468,000	21,000,000
Uruguay	6,867,000	7,430,000	8,595,000	7,750,000	6,009,000	8,757,000	5,461,000
Total South America	178,636,000	218,834,000	182,500,000	158,503,000	170,174,000	197,415,000	224,875,000
Austria-Hungary:							
Austria	52,369,000	62,129,000	58,468,000	57,589,000	58,865,000	69,712,000	60,123,000
Hungary proper	120,509,000	152,205,000	113,352,000	169,700,000	174,889,000	173,328,000	151,348,000
Croatia-Slavonia	10,170,000	13,220,000	11,612,000	11,434,000	15,188,000	11,314,000	16,899,000
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2,169,000	3,023,000	2,594,000	2,671,000	2,941,000	2,993,000	3,837,000
Total Austria-Hungary	185,217,000	230,577,000	186,076,000	241,394,000	251,883,000	257,347,000	232,207,000
Belgium	15,835,000	13,963,000	14,603,000	12,449,000	15,745,000	15,348,000	15,042,000
Bulgaria	23,545,000	36,496,000	32,071,000	42,247,000	48,295,000	45,000,000	45,000,000
Denmark	4,343,000	4,318,000	3,829,000	4,547,000	4,466,000	3,604,000	4,463,000
Finland	135,000	135,000	134,000	125,000	125,000	130,000	130,000
France	376,999,000	317,765,000	356,193,000	257,667,000	315,126,000	336,284,000	321,571,000
Germany	127,843,000	138,442,000	138,000,000	141,884,000	149,411,000	160,224,000	171,075,000
Greece	8,000,000	8,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	8,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
Italy	177,543,000	152,236,000	189,959,000	153,738,000	192,395,000	165,720,000	214,405,000
Montenegro	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Netherlands	5,325,000	5,121,000	4,158,000	4,371,000	5,511,000	5,604,000	4,773,000
Norway	290,000	333,000	313,000	294,000	271,000	332,000	325,000
Portugal	6,000,000	5,000,000	8,000,000	9,000,000	11,350,000	7,500,000	5,500,000
Roumania	42,257,000	54,813,000	56,751,000	110,761,000	93,724,000	88,924,000	83,236,000
Russia:							
Russia proper	340,416,000	383,016,000	586,819,000	552,067,000	346,372,000	472,390,000	.....
Poland	18,173,000	21,182,000	21,194,000	22,757,000	24,129,000	24,626,000	....
Northern Caucasia	79,184,000	84,964,000	103,465,000	124,589,000	76,537,000	126,746,000	.....
Total Russia (European)	437,773,000	489,162,000	711,478,000	699,413,000	447,038,000	623,762,000	*962,587,000
Servia	8,375,000	11,495,000	13,392,000	12,000,000	15,312,000	16,351,000	8,524,000
Spain	100,331,000	119,970,000	144,105,000	137,448,000	148,495,000	109,783,000	112,401,000
Sweden	5,953,000	6,756,000	6,978,000	7,450,000	7,945,000	7,832,000	7,800,000
Switzerland	4,000,000	3,527,000	3,568,000	2,756,000	3,524,000	3,178,000	3,500,000
Turkey (European)	18,000,000	25,000,000	20,000,000	19,462,000	20,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000
United kingd'm: Great Britain							
England	53,855,000	51,371,000	60,121,000	53,464,000	60,729,000	54,004,000	53,731,000
Scotland	1,953,000	1,854,000	2,111,000	2,020,000	1,118,000	1,123,000	1,075,000
Wales	1,138,000	966,000	1,147,000	1,122,000	2,786,000	2,471,000	2,335,000
Ireland	1,367,000	1,428,000	1,809,000	1,716,000	1,655,000	1,564,000	1,295,000
Total united kingdom	58,313,000	55,629,000	65,188,000	58,322,000	66,289,000	59,162,000	58,436,000
Total Europe	1,606,603,000	1,678,988,000	1,962,566,000	1,927,106,000	1,805,605,000	1,931,285,000	2,276,175,000
British India	317,023,000	227,983,000	284,361,000	358,049,000	375,629,000	370,515,000	358,388,000
Cyprus	2,636,000	2,601,000	1,912,000	2,238,000	2,394,000	2,071,000	2,100,000
Japanese empire:							
Japan	22,795,000	22,587,000	22,966,000	24,487,000	25,645,000	26,514,000	27,000,000
Formosa	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	138,000	140,000	140,000
Total Japanese empire	22,995,000	22,787,000	23,166,000	24,687,000	25,783,000	26,654,000	27,140,000
Persia	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000
Russia:							
Central Asia	27,085,000	21,416,000	26,429,000	24,009,000	19,830,000	36,977,000	.....
Siberia	45,771,000	55,755,000	45,269,000	52,140,000	41,783,000	59,198,000	.....
Transcaucasia	63,000	66,000	94,000	133,000	102,000	105,000	.....
Total Russia (Asiatic)	72,919,000	77,237,000	71,792,000	76,282,000	61,715,000	96,280,000	.....
Turkey (Asiatic)	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000
Total Asia	466,573,000	381,608,000	432,231,000	513,792,000	516,521,000	546,521,000	438,628,000
Algeria	31,261,000	30,000,000	34,769,000	35,722,000	35,874,000	27,172,000	36,848,000
Cape of Good Hope	2,000,000	1,916,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	25,000,000	25,000,000	30,000,000	32,623,000	38,046,000	30,903,000	30,906,000
Natal	3,000	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	500,000	500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tunis	6,314,000	2,838,000	6,430,000	5,512,000	8,635,000	4,225,000	5,589,000
Union of South Africa	.....	.....	2,500,000	2,500,000	6,034,000	†6,034,000	†6,034,000
Total Africa	65,078,000	60,257,000	73,699,000	76,357,000	88,589,000	68,334,000	79,377,000

WHEAT CROP OF COUNTRIES NAMED (1907-1913)—CONTINUED.

COUNTRY.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Australia:							
Queensland	1,144,000	715,000	1,241,000	1,621,000	1,055,000	294,000	2,038,000
New South Wales	22,506,000	9,444,000	15,971,000	29,431,000	28,793,000	25,879,000	53,499,000
Victoria	23,331,000	12,482,000	24,081,000	29,687,000	35,910,000	21,550,000	27,050,000
South Australia	18,017,000	19,739,000	20,009,000	25,926,000	25,112,000	20,994,000	22,174,000
Western Australia	2,845,000	3,018,000	2,538,000	5,779,000	6,083,000	4,496,000	9,457,000
Tasmania	672,000	695,000	723,000	819,000	1,156,000	681,000	650,000
Total commonwealth	68,515,000	46,093,000	64,563,000	93,263,000	98,109,000	73,894,000	94,868,000
New Zealand	5,782,000	5,743,000	9,019,000	9,008,000	8,335,000	8,000,000	5,886,000
Total Australasia	74,297,000	51,806,000	73,612,000	102,271,000	106,644,000	81,894,000	100,754,000
Grand total	3,126,965,000	3,176,479,000	3,581,519,000	3,575,055,000	3,551,795,000	3,791,875,000	4,124,900,000

*Includes 10 governments of Asiatic Russia. †Included under total Russia (European). ‡Census figures of 1911 repeated.

CORN CROP OF COUNTRIES NAMED (1907-1913).

COUNTRY.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
United States	2,592,320,000	2,668,651,000	2,552,190,000	2,886,260,000	2,531,488,000	3,124,746,000	2,446,998,000
Canada	23,276,000	22,868,000	19,258,000	18,913,000	19,185,000	16,950,000	16,773,000
Mexico	70,000,000	150,000,000	170,000,000	190,766,000	190,000,000	190,000,000	190,000,000
Total North America	2,685,596,000	2,841,519,000	2,741,448,000	3,095,739,000	2,740 673,000	3,331,696,000	2,653,761,000
Argentina	71,768,000	186,055,000	177,155,000	175,187,000	27,675,000	295,849,000	196,642,000
Chile	1,500,000	1,211,000	1,178,000	1,878,000	1,221,000	1,527,000	1,200,000
Uruguay	5,359,000	6,000,000	6,671,000	6,509,000	3,643,000	8,000,000	4,000,000
Total South America	78,627,000	143,273,000	185,004,000	183,565,000	32,539,000	305,376,000	201,842,000
Austria-Hungary:							
Austria	16,599,000	15,170,000	16,102,000	17,388,000	11,856,000	15,053,000	13,280,000
Hungary proper	155,619,000	146,124,000	161,858,000	187,733,000	137,423,000	176,694,000	182,069,000
Croatia-Slavonia	17,934,000	20,536,000	21,752,000	25,589,000	24,006,000	24,166,000	24,000,000
Bosnia-Herzegovina	6,468,000	8,821,000	10,972,000	10,051,000	8,416,000	8,555,000	7,559,000
Total Austria-Hungary	196,620,000	190,651,000	210,684,000	240,761,000	181,701,000	224,468,000	226,908,000
Bulgaria	14,080,000	20,717,000	20,472,000	28,360,000	30,589,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
France	24,027,000	26,247,000	26,075,000	23,399,000	16,860,000	23,733,000	22,000,000
Italy	88,513,000	95,953,000	99,289,000	101,722,000	93,680,000	98,668,000	106,388,000
Portugal	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Roumania	57,576,000	78,892,000	70,138,000	103,665,000	110,712,000	105,921,000	118,104,000
Russia—Russia proper	41,903,000	49,663,000	29,223,000	63,089,000	67,842,000	62,904,000	....
Poland	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern Caucasia	8,860,000	11,449,000	10,375,000	14,093,000	14,087,000	16,704,000	....
Total Russia (European)	50,764,000	61,112,000	39,598,000	77,182,000	81,929,000	79,608,000	*72,870,000
Servia	17,691,000	21,010,000	34,453,000	33,204,000	26,531,000	22,833,000	23,621,000
Spain	25,372,000	20,115,000	26,433,000	27,366,000	28,730,000	25,069,000	25,140,000
Total Europe	489,643,000	529,697,000	541,699,000	650,094,000	585,732,000	623,300,000	642,031,000
Philippine islands	....	....	....	....	5,293,000	7,810,000	10,224,000
Algeria	402,000	426,000	807,000	555,000	554,000	374,000	534,000
Cape of Good Hope	3,550,000	....	....	....	....	....	....
Egypt	35,000,000	65,000,000	65,000,000	70,294,000	67,903,000	60,857,000	57,500,000
Natal	2,984,000	....	....	....	....	....	....
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	300,000	....	....	....	....	....	....
Union of South Africa	....	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	30,830,000	†30,830,000	†30,830,000
Total Africa	42,236,000	85,426,000	85,807,000	90,850,000	99,287,000	92,061,000	88,724,000
Australian commonwealth	10,493,000	8,388,000	8,908,000	11,113,000	13,455,000	9,221,000	8,620,000
New Zealand	419,000	519,000	736,000	750,000	478,000	278,000	220,000
Total Australasia	10,912,000	8,907,000	9,644,000	11,863,000	13,933,000	9,499,000	8,840,000
Grand total	3,307,014,000	3,608,822,000	3,557,150,000	4,026,967,000	3,481,700,000	4,369,742,000	3,605,442,000

*Includes ten governments of Asiatic Russia. †Census figures of 1911 repeated.

PRINCIPAL FARM CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES BY YEARS.

[From tables prepared by the department of agriculture.]

YEAR.	CORN.			WHEAT.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
1903	88,091,993	2,244,176,925	$952,868,801	49,454,967	637,821,835	$443,024,826
1904	92,231,581	2,467,490,934	1,087,461,440	44,074,875	552,399,517	510,489,874
1905	94,011,369	2,707,993,540	1,116,696,738	47,854,079	692,979,489	518,372,727
1906	96,737,581	2,927,416,091	1,166,626,479	47,305,829	735,260,970	490,332,760
1907	99,931,000	2,592,320,000	1,336,901,000	45,211,000	634,087,000	554,437,000
1908	101,788,000	2,668,651,000	1,616,145,000	47,557,000	664,602,000	616,826,000
1909	98,383,000	2,552,190,000	....	44,261,000	683,350,000	....
1910	104,035,000	2,886,260,000	1,384,817,000	45,681,000	635,121,000	561,051,000
1911	105,825,000	2,531,488,000	1,565,258,000	49,543,000	621,338,000	545,063,000
1912	107,083,000	3,124,746,000	1,520,454,000	45,814,000	730,267,000	555,280,000
1913	105,820,000	2,446,968,000	1,692,092,000	50,184,000	763,380,000	610,122,000

PRINCIPAL FARM CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES—CONTINUED.

YEAR.	OATS.			RYE.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
1903	27,638,126	784,094,199	$267,651,665	1,906,894	29,363,416	$15,993,871
1904	27,842,669	894,595,552	279,900,013	1,792,673	27,234,565	18,745,543
1905	28,046,746	953,216,197	277,047,537	1,652,508	27,616,045	16,754,657
1906	30,958,768	964,904,522	306,292,978	2,001,904	33,374,833	19,671,243
1907	31,837,000	754,443,000	334,568,000	1,926,000	31,566,000	23,068,000
1908	32,344,000	807,156,000	381,171,000	1,948,000	31,851,000	23,485,000
1909	35,157,000	1,007,129,000	.....	2,196,000	29,520,000	.....
1910	37,548,000	1,186,341,000	408,388,000	2,185,000	34,897,000	24,953,000
1911	37,763,000	922,298,000	414,663,000	2,127,000	33,119,000	27,557,000
1912	37,917,000	1,418,337,000	452,469,000	2,117,000	35,664,000	23,636,000
1913	38,399,000	1,121,768,000	439,596,000	2,557,000	41,381,000	22,220,000

	BARLEY.			BUCKWHEAT.		
1903	4,993,137	131,861,391	$60,166,318	804,393	14,243,644	$8,650,733
1904	5,145,878	139,748,958	58,651,807	793,625	15,008,336	9,390,768
1905	5,095,528	136,651,020	55,047,166	760,118	14,585,082	8,565,499
1906	6,323,757	178,916,484	74,235,997	789,208	14,641,937	8,727,443
1907	6,448,000	153,597,000	102,290,000	800,000	14,200,000	9,975,000
1908	6,646,000	166,756,000	92,442,000	803,000	15,874,000	12,004,000
1909	7,698,000	175,321,000	.....	878,000	14,849,000	.....
1910	7,743,000	173,832,000	100,426,000	860,000	17,598,000	11,636,000
1911	7,627,000	190,240,000	139,182,000	833,000	17,549,000	12,735,000
1912	7,580,000	223,824,000	112,957,000	841,000	19,249,000	12,720,000
1913	7,499,000	178,189,000	95,731,000	805,000	13,833,000	10,445,00

	POTATOES.			HAY.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.	Acres.	Tons.	Value.
1903	2,916,855	247,127,880	$151,638,094	39,933,759	61,305,940	$556,376,880
1904	3,015,675	332,830,300	150,673,392	39,998,602	60,696,028	529,107,625
1905	2,996,757	260,741,294	160,821,080	39,361,960	60,531,611	519,959,784
1906	3,013,150	308,038,382	157,547,392	42,476,224	57,145,959	592,539,671
1907	3,124,000	297,942,000	183,880,000	44,028,000	63,677,000	743,507,000
1908	3,257,000	278,985,000	197,039,000	46,486,000	70,798,000	635,423,000
1909	3,669,000	389,195,000	.....	45,744,000	64,938,000	689,345,000
1910	3,720,000	349,032,000	194,566,000	45,691,000	60,978,000	747,769,000
1911	3,619,000	292,737,000	233,778,000	43,017,000	47,444,000	694,570,000
1912	3,711,000	420,647,000	212,550,000	49,530,000	72,891,000	856,695,000
1913	3,668,000	331,525,000	227,903,000	48,954,000	64,116,000	797,077,000

	TOBACCO.			COTTON.		
	Acres.	Pounds.	Value.	Acres.	Bales.	Value.
1903	1,037,735	815,972,425	$55,514,627	27,114,108	10,050,953	$599,694,724
1904	806,409	660,460,739	53,382,959	28,016,893	9,851,129	576,499,824
1905	776,112	633,033,719	48,674,118	30,053,739	13,438,012	561,100,386
1906	795,029	682,428,530	68,232,647	32,049,000	13,273,809	640,311,538
1907	820,800	698,126,000	71,411,000	31,311,000	11,107,179	613,630,436
1908	875,425	718,061,380	74,130,185	32,444,000	13,241,799	588,814,828
1909	1,285,000	1,055,765,000	.....	30,938,000	10,004,949	688,350,000
1910	1,366,000	1,103,415,000	102,142,000	32,403,000	11,608,616	820,320,000
1911	1,013,000	905,109,000	85,210,000	36,045,000	16,250,276	859,840,000
1912	1,226,000	962,855,000	104,063,000	34,283,000	13,703,000	792,240,000
1913	1,216,000	953,734,000	122,481,000	37,089,000	14,116,000	....

AVERAGE FARM VALUE OF CROPS.

DEC. 1.	Wheat.	Oats.	Corn.	Rye.	Barley	Buck-wheat.	Pota-toes.	Hay, per ton
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Doll'rs
1903	69.5	34.1	42.5	54.5	45.6	60.7	61.4	9.06
1904	92.4	31.3	44.1	68.8	42.0	62.2	45.3	8.72
1905	74.8	29.1	41.2	61.1	40.3	58.7	61.7	8.52
1906	66.7	31.7	39.9	58.9	41.5	59.6	51.1	10.37
1907	87.4	44.3	51.6	73.1	66.6	69.8	61.7	11.06
1908	92.4	47.2	60.6	73.6	55.4	75.6	70.6	8.98
1909	99.0	40.5	59.6	73.9	55.2	69.9	54.9	10.62
1910	88.3	34.1	48.0	72.2	57.8	65.7	55.7	12.26
1911	87.4	45.0	61.8	83.2	86.9	72.6	79.9	14.64
1912	76.0	31.9	48.7	66.3	50.4	66.1	50.5	11.79
1913	79.9	39.2	69.1	63.4	53.7	75.5	68.7	12.43

GRAIN CROPS OF THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

Bushels produced in 1912 and 1913.

PROVINCE.	WHEAT.		OATS.		BARLEY.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Manitoba	63,017,000	53,331,000	57,154,000	56,759,000	15,826,000	14,305,000
Saskatchewan	106,960,000	121,559,000	117,537,000	114,112,000	9,575,000	10,421,000
Alberta	34,303,000	34,372,000	67,630,000	71,542,000	6,179,000	6,334,000
Total	204,280,000	209,262,000	242,321,000	242,413,000	31,580,000	31,060,000

BEET AND CANE SUGAR AND MOLASSES

PERIOD.	CANE SUGAR. Louisiana	CANE SUGAR. Other southern states.	CANE SUGAR. Total.	Beet sugar.	*MOLASSES. Louisiana	*MOLASSES. Other southern states.	*MOLASSES. Total.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1901-2	720,554,948	8,095,500	728,650,448	369,211,733	23,727,735	7,680,127	31,407,862
1902-3	737,467,510	8,338,365	745,805,875	436,811,685	28,069,571	9,216,152	37,285,723
1903-4	481,600,000	44,352,000	525,952,000	481,209,087	18,247,068	6,912,114	25,159,152
1904-5	750,400,000	33,600,000	784,000,000	484,226,430	33,302,854	8,640,142	41,942,996
1905-6	739,200,000	26,880,000	766,080,000	625,841,228	21,604,869	6,048,100	27,652,969
1906-7	515,200,000	29,120,000	544,320,000	967,224,000	17,579,377	3,628,860	21,208,737
1907-8	761,600,000	26,880,000	788,480,000	927,256,430	22,532,774	4,717,518	27,250,292
1908-9	795,200,000	33,600,000	828,800,000	851,768,000	31,111,650	7,360,000	38,471,650
1909-10	728,000,000	22,400,000	750,400,000	1,024,938,000	32,082,050	9,568,000	41,650,050
1910-11	685,440,000	24,640,000	710,080,000	1,020,344,000	33,842,600	10,716,160	44,558,600
1911-12	707,840,000	16,000,000	723,840,000	1,199,000,000	26,120,100	8,000,000	34,120,100
1912-13	324,800,000	18,001,000	342,801,000	1,385,112,000	20,297,500	9,200,000	29,497,500

*Includes sirup.

BEET SUGAR IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From reports to U. S. department of agriculture.]

YEAR OF BEET CROP, AND STATE.	Factories.	Sugar made—Tons.*	SUGAR BEETS USED. Acres harvested.	Average yield per acre—Tons.*	Quantity worked—Tons.*	Average price per ton.	ANALYSIS OF BEETS. Percentage sucrose	Purity coefficient.	RECOVERY OF SUCROSE. Percentage of weight of beets.	Percentage of total sucrose in beets.
	No.									
1901	36	184,606	175,083	9.63	1,685,689	$4.50	14.80	82.20	10.95	73.99
1902	41	218,406	216,400	8.76	1,895,812	5.03	14.60	83.30	11.52	78.90
1903	49	240,604	242,576	8.56	2,076,494	4.97	15.10	.....	11.59	76.75
1904	48	242,113	197,784	10.47	2,071,539	4.95	15.30	83.10	11.69	76.41
1905	52	312,921	307,364	8.67	2,665,913	5.00	15.30	83.00	11.74	76.73
1906	63	483,612	376,074	11.26	4,236,112	5.10	14.90	82.20	11.42	76.64
1907	63	463,628	370,984	10.16	3,767,871	5.20	15.80	83.60	12.30	77.85
1908	62	425,884	364,913	9.36	3,414,891	5.35	15.74	83.50	12.47	79.22
1909	65	512,469	420,262	9.71	4,081,382	.....	16.10	84.10	12.56	78.01
1910	61	510,172	398,029	10.17	4,047,292	.....	16.35	84.35	12.61	77.13
1911	66	599,500	473,877	10.03	5,062,333	5.50	15.89	.....	11.84	74.51
1912	73	692,556	555,300	9.41	5,224,377	5.82	16.31	84.49	13.26	81.12
1913	71	733,401	580,006	9.76	5,659,462	5.34	15.78	83.22	12.96	82.13
1913										
California	12	171,208	127,610	8.92	1,138,003	6.10	18.04	86.26	15.05	83.42
Colorado	14	229,274	168,410	10.93	1,840,653	5.67	14.92	84.01	12.46	83.51
Idaho	4	29,620	22,497	9.90	222,612	4.99	16.24	86.35	13.31	81.96
Michigan	15	122,424	107,965	8.85	955,242	5.93	15.82	82.61	12.82	81.04
Ohio	5	28,687	30,661	7.84	240,435	5.34	14.46	82.95	11.93	82.50
Utah	7	57,251	39,472	12.21	481,863	4.81	15.07	83 86	12.08	80.16
Other states	14	94,957	83,391	9.36	780,654	5.69	15.00	82.00	12.17	81.13
United States	71	733,401	580,006	9.76	5,659,462	5.34	15.78	83.22	12.96	82.13

*Short tons—2,000 pounds.

OTHER CROPS BY COUNTRIES.

OATS (1913).

Country.	Bushels.
U't'd States	1,121,768,000
Canada	404,669,000
Mexico	17,000
Argentina	115,879,000
Chile	4,000,000
Uruguay	872,000
Aus.-Hung.	272,042,000
Belgium	41,000,000
Bulgaria	12,000,000
Denmark	43,300,000
Finland	27,219,000
France	322,131,000
Germany	669,231,000
Italy	43,469,000
Netherlands	20,000,000
Norway	11,734,000
Roumania	35,138,000
Russia	1,135,748,000
Servia	5,512,000
Spain	25,333,000
Sweden	76,000,000
Utd. kingdom	181,126,000
Cyprus	500,000
Africa	31,840,000
Australasia	30,638,000
Total	4,631,166,000

BARLEY (1913).

Country.	Bushels.
U't'd States	178,189,000
Canada	48,319,000
Mexico	7,000,000
Aus.-Hung.	162,609,000
Belgium	4,142,000
Bulgaria	10,000,000
Denmark	23,000,000
Finland	6,368,000
France	48,370,000
Germany	188,709,000
Italy	10,803,600
Netherlands	3,296,000
Norway	3,202,000
Roumania	27,339,000
Russia	574,118,000
Servia	2,286,000
Spain	68,772,000
Sweden	14,000,000
Utd. kingdom	67,727,000
Cyprus	2,100,000
Japan	101,119,000
Africa	58,656,000
Australasia	5,450,000
Total	1,616,154,000

RYE (1913).

Country.	Bushels.
U't'd States	41,381,000
Canada	2,300,000
Mexico	70,000
Aus.-Hung.	164,535,000
Belgium	21,385,000
Bulgaria	9,000,000
Denmark	18,736,000
Finland	12,104,000
France	52,677,000
Germany	481,169,000
Italy	5,589,000
Netherlands	15,265,000
Norway	973,000
Roumania	3,711,000
Russia	1,002,468,000
Servia	937,000
Spain	27,916,000
Sweden	23,000,000
Utd. kingdom	1,750,000
Australasia	181,000
Total	1,885,147,000

POTATOES (1912).

Country.	Bushels.
U't'd States	490,647,000
Canada	84,885,000
Mexico	924,000
Newfoundl'd.	1,524,000
Argentina	38,029,000
Chile	9,656,000
Aus.-Hung.	683,779,000
Belgium	121,481,000
Bulgaria	511,000
Denmark	28,889,000
Finland	23,488,000
France	552,074,000
Germany	1,884,863,000
Greece	551,000
Italy	56,313,000
Luxemburg	8,683,000
Malta	334,000
Netherlands	121,878,000
Norway	29,825,000
Roumania	4,832,000
Russia	1,356,824,000
Servia	2,154,000
Spain	93,089,000
Sweden	65,765,000
Switzerland	46,712,000
Utd. kingdom	213,783,000
Japan	25,669,000
Russia (Asia)	38,796,000
Africa	3,800,000
Australasia	16,666,000
Total	5,898,581,000

TOBACCO (1912).

Country.	Pounds.
U't'd States	962,855,000
Porto Rico...	16,500,000
Canada	13,019,000
Cuba	42,030,000
Guatemala...	1,300,000
Jamaica	442,000
Mexico	34,711,000
Santo Dom'go	18,000,000
Argentina ..	17,990,000
Bolivia	3,000,000
Brazil	54,468,000
Chile	5,077,000
Ecuador	27,000
Paraguay ...	15,000,000
Peru	1,500,000
Aus.-Hung...	188,189,000
Belgium	22,109,000
Bulgaria	23,473,000
Denmark	258,000
France	40,884,000
Germany	85,741,000
Greece	23,987,000
Italy	39,683,000
Netherlands.	1,858,000
Roumania ..	13,146,000
Russia (Eu.)	237,406,000
Servia	3,698,000
Sweden	1,557,000
Switzerland..	1,213,000
Turkey (Eu.)	68,894,000
British India	450,000,000
Br. N.Borneo	2,650,000
China	18,016,000
Java	134,143,000
Sumatra	48,284,000
Formosa	1,726,000
Japan	93,696,000
Philippines..	65,219,000
Russia (Asia)	28,791,000
Africa	43,717,000
Oceania	2,483,000
Total 2,835,740,000	

FLAXSEED (1912).

	Bushels.
United States.	28,073,000
Canada	26,130,000
Mexico	150,000
Argentina	22,518,000
Uruguay	1,057,000
Austria-Hung.	843,000
Belgium	514,000
Bulgaria	10,000
France	576,000
Italy	343,000
Netherlands...	428,000
Roumania	772,000
Russia (Eu.)..	22,177,000
Sweden	17,000
British India..	25,680,000
Russia (Asia).	1,137,000
Algeria	13,000
Total 130,438,000	

RICE (1912).

	Pounds.
Utd. States	695,944,000
Hawaii ...	25,820,000
Guatemala.	3,968,000
Honduras..	8,100,000
Mexico ...	202,326,000
Argentina..	34,171,000
Brazil	82,135,000
Br. Guiana	62,864,000
Dut. Guiana	5,863,000
Peru	114,313,000
Bulgaria...	6,666,000
France	4,526,000
Greece	2,646,000
Italy	598,100,000
Spain	332,365,000
Turkey (E.)	1,387,000
Brit. India	70,545,514,000
Ceylon	322,549,000
China	47,204,000,000
Chos'n(Kor.)	3,192,879,000
Formosa...	1,034,434,000
F.In.China	5,000,000,000
Japan	15,777,680,000
Java-Mad'a	7,616,958,000
Philippines	717,441,000
Russia (A.)	278,472,000
Siam	6,824,000,000
StraitsSet's	119,119,000
Turkey (A.)	137,230,000
Fiji	7,922,000
Africa	1,478,906,000
Total ...162,433,298,000	

HOPS (1913).

United States.	56,425,000
Canada	1,208,000
Austria-Hung.	24,020,000
Belgium	6,524,000
France	7,867,000
Germany	23,408,000
Netherlands...	158,000
Russia	16,973,000
England	28,632,000
Australasia....	1,855,000
Total 210,158,000	

BEANS (1912).*

	Bushels.
U. States (1910).	11,145,000
Canada	921,000
Chile	1,669,000
Austria	9,205,000
Belgium	513,000
Denmark	434,000
France	9,739,000
Italy	14,778,000
Luxemburg	52,000
Netherlands ..	1,939,000
Roumania	4,637,000
Russia (Eu.)..	2,765,000
Servia	2,000,000
Spain	10,534,000
Sweden	173,000
Utd. kingdom..	8,030,000
Russia (Asia)..	375,000
Algeria (1911)..	1,132,000
Australasia ...	836,000

PEAS (1911).*

U. States (1909).	7,110,000
Canada	3,913,000
Chile	738,000
Belgium	409,000
France	1,277,000
Luxemburg	24,000
Netherlands....	1,868,000
Roumania	678,000
Russia (Eu.)...	41,916,000
Servia	70,000
Spain	9,885,000
Sweden	1,050,000
Utd. kingdom..	4,048,000
Russia (Asia)..	1,045,000
Algeria	313,000
New Zealand...	666,000

*Incomplete returns.

SUGAR (1912-13).

	Cane. *Tons.
United States..	145,000
Hawaii	488,000
Porto Rico.....	380,000
Mexico	153,000
Cent. America.	28,000
Brit. W. Indies	125,000
Cuba	2,429,000
Dan. W. Indies	6,000
Fr. W. Indies.	159,000
South America.	636,000
Spain	16,000
British India..	2,552,000
Malay states...	12,000
Formosa	72,000
Japan	68,000
Java	1,458,000
Philippines	209,000
Africa	430,000
Oceania	199,000
Total cane...	9,545,000

Beet.

Country.	Tons.
United States.	618,000
Canada	12,000
Austria-Hung..	1,389,000
Belgium	276,000
Bulgaria	7,000
Denmark	133,000
France	851,000
Germany	2,658,000
Greece	1,000
Italy	210,000
Netherlands....	311,000
Roumania	34,000
Russia	1,200,000
Servia	12,000
Spain	112,000
Sweden	130,000
Switzerland ...	4,000
Total beet....	8,438,000
Total sugar..	17,983,000

*Long tons.

COTTON (1912).

	*Bales.
United States.	13,703,421
Porto Rico.....	447
Mexico	200,455
West Indies....	14,730
Argentina	18,449
Brazil	270,000
Chile	905
Colombia-Venezuela	5,000
Ecuador	184
Paraguay	200
Peru	88,694
Greece	23,615
British India...	3,677,824
China	4,000,000
Persia	128,709
Russia (Asia)..	666,578
Turkey (Asia).	131,000
British Africa..	38,927
Egypt	1,554,100
Sudan	12,128
Total .....†24,696,690	

*Bales of 500 pounds gross or 478 pounds net. †Includes crops of countries not specified in table.

COFFEE (1911).

Country.	Pounds.
Porto Rico..	40,146,000
Hawaii	2,632,000
Guatemala...	90,000,000
Costa Rica..	27,869,000
Nicaragua....	26,943,000
Salvador	62,764,000
Honduras ...	5,000,000
Mexico	70,000,000
Haiti	53,100,000
Santo Dom'go	4,550,000
Trinidad	2,000
Jamaica	6,726,000
Guadeloupe..	2,115,000
Leeward isls.	9,000
Brazil 1,489,137,000	
Venezuela ..	97,659,000
Colombia ...	85,000,000
Bolivia	1,500,000
Ecuador	8,000,000
Peru	978,000
Dutch Guiana	357,000
Brit. Guiana	136,000
Dut. E. Indies	48,190,000
Malay states	1,443,000
Brit. India..	27,002,000
Ceylon	38,000
North Borneo	1,000
Sarawak	14,000
Arabia	15,374,000
Africa	21,893,000
N. Caledonia	1,431,000
Queensland..	81,000
Total 2,189,944,000	

RAW SILK (1912).

Italy	9,050,000
France	1,113,000
Spain	172,000
Austria-Hung..	666,000
Anatolia	937,000
Syria-Cyprus...	882,000
Turkey (other).	265,000
Saloniki	573,000
Balkan states..	320,000
Greece	110,000
Caucasus	871,000
Persia	1,113,000
China 19,780,000	
Japan 23,413,000	
British India...	353,000
Indo-China	33,000
Total 58,951,000	

CROPS OF 1914.

[Estimated by the department of agriculture Oct. 7.]

Crop.	Bushels.	Yield per acre. 1914.	1913.
Winter wheat.....	675,000,000	19.1	15.6
Spring wheat.....	217,000,000	12.1	13.3
All wheat.....	892,000,000	16.7	14.7
Corn	2,676,000,000	25.5	25.9
Oats	1,137,000,000	29.6	30.6
Barley	197,000,000	26.1	24.3
Rye	43,000,000	16.8	16.1
Buckwheat	17,000,000	21.3	20.5
Potatoes, white.....	382,000,000	103.3	97.1
Potatoes, sweet.....	55,000,000	94.0	92.7
Tobacco, lbs.....	954,000,000	821.3	815.1
Flax	17,000,000	8.7	7.8
Rice	24,000,000	34.5	33.3
Hay (tame), tons.....	69,000,000	1.42	1.3

ESTIMATES BY STATES.

State.	Corn, bushels.	*Wheat, bushels.	Oats, bushels.
Alabama	52,100,000	.....	.....
Arkansas	42,200,000	.....	.....
California	.....	7,486,000	.....
Idaho	.....	9,322,000	.....
Illinois	305,000,000	48,429,000	125,589,000
Indiana	164,800,000	43,239,000	45,696,000
Iowa	278,800,000	10,346,000	162,657,000
Kansas	107,200,000	162,975,000	59,235,000
Kentucky	96,100,000	12,292,000	.....

State.	Corn, bushels.	*Wheat, bushels.	Oats, bushels.
Louisiana	38,500,000	.....	.....
Maryland	.....	13,158,000	.....
Michigan	60,400,000	17,580,000	49,995,000
Minnesota	91,600,000	†42,273,000	85,120,000
Mississippi	55,200,000	.....	.....
Missouri	159,300,000	43,333,000	25,275,000
Montana	.....	11,063,000	.....
Nebraska	177,400,000	60,274,000	71,296,000
New York	.....	8,100,000	37,737,000
North Carolina	54,600,000	7,026,000	.....
North Dakota	.....	†83,049,000	64,904,000
Ohio	149,400,000	38,665,000	51,606,000
Oklahoma	56,600,000	46,835,000	.....
Oregon	.....	13,684,000	.....
Pennsylvania	65,809,000	23,878,000	31,654,000
South Dakota	44,165,000	†32,466,000	44,165,000
Tennessee	81,000,000	10,635,000	.....
Texas	125,400,000	14,066,000	.....
Virginia	43,500,000	10,906,000	.....
Washington	.....	32,667,000	.....
Wisconsin	65,000,000	.....	66,120,000

*Winter wheat. †Spring wheat.

CROPS OF 1913 BY STATES.

State.	Acres.	Yield, bu.	Bushels.	Value.
CORN.				
Alabama	3,200,000	17.3	55,360,000	$49,270,000
Arizona	17,000	28.0	476,000	524,000
Arkansas	2,475,000	19.0	47,025,000	36,680,000
California	55,000	33.0	1,815,000	1,597,000
Colorado	420,000	15.0	6,300,000	4,599,000
Connecticut	61,000	38.5	2,348,000	1,966,000
Delaware	197,000	31.5	6,206,000	3,662,000
Florida	675,000	15.0	10,125,000	8,302,000
Georgia	4,066,000	15.5	63,023,000	57,351,000
Idaho	14,000	32.0	448,000	305,000
Illinois	10,450,000	27.0	282,150,000	177,754,000
Indiana	4,900,000	36.0	176,400,000	105,840,000
Iowa	9,950,000	34.0	338,300,000	202,980,000
Kansas	7,320,000	3.2	23,424,000	18,271,000
Kentucky	3,650,000	20.5	74,825,000	56,867,000
Louisiana	1,900,000	22.0	41,800,000	32,186,000
Maine	16,000	38.0	608,000	529,000
Maryland	670,000	33.0	22,110,000	14,372,000
Massachu'ts	48,000	40.5	1,944,000	1,652,000
Michigan	1,675,000	33.5	56,250,000	37,595,000
Minnesota	2,400,000	40.0	96,000,000	50,880,000
Mississippi	3,150,000	20.0	63,000,000	48,510,000
Missouri	7,375,000	17.5	129,062,000	95,506,000
Montana	28,000	31.5	882,000	679,000
Nebraska	7,610,000	15.0	114,150,000	74,198,000
Nevada	1,000	34.0	34,000	40,000
N.H'pshire	22,000	37.0	814,000	659,000
New Jersey	275,000	39.5	10,862,000	8,146,000
New Mexico	85,000	18.5	1,572,000	1,179,000
New York	527,000	28.5	15,020,000	12,166,000
N. Carolina	2,835,000	19.5	55,282,000	48,648,000
N. Dakota	375,000	28.8	10,800,000	8,758,000
Ohio	3,900,000	37.5	146,250,000	92,138,000
Oklahoma	4,750,000	11.0	52,250,000	37,620,000
Oregon	21,000	28.5	598,000	419,000
Penns'vania	1,463,000	39.0	57,057,000	41,081,000
R. Island	11,000	36.5	402,000	398,000
S. Carolina	1,975,000	19.5	38,512,000	37,357,000
S. Dakota	2,640,000	25.5	67,320,000	37,699,000
Tennessee	3,350,000	20.5	68,675,000	52,880,000
Texas	6,800,000	24.0	163,200,000	133,824,000
Utah	10,000	34.0	34,000	40,000
Vermont	45,000	37.0	1,665,000	1,349,000
Virginia	1,980,000	26.0	51,480,000	39,185,000
Washington	34,000	28.0	952,000	762,000
W. Virginia	732,000	31.0	22,692,000	18,154,000
Wisconsin	1,650,000	40.5	66,825,000	40,095,000
Wyoming	17,000	29.0	493,000	394,000
U. States.	105,820,000	23.1	2,446,988,000	1,692,092,000
WINTER WHEAT.				
Alabama	32,000	11.7	374,000	$430,000
Arizona	29,000	32.0	928,000	1,020,000
Arkansas	101,000	13.0	1,313,000	1,182,000
California	300,000	14.0	4,200,000	3,990,000
Colorado	200,000	21.0	4,220,000	3,292,000
Delaware	113,000	14.5	1,638,000	1,441,000
Georgia	140,000	12.2	1,708,000	2,050,000
Idaho	310,000	27.4	8,494,000	5,351,000
Illinois	2,240,000	18.7	41,888,000	36,024,000
Indiana	2,150,000	18.5	39,775,000	35,002,000
Iowa	450,000	23.4	10,530,000	8,003,000
Kansas	6,655,000	13.0	86,515,000	$68,347,000
Kentucky	725,000	13.6	9,860,000	9,466,000
Maryland	610,000	13.3	8,113,000	7,221,000
Michigan	835,000	15.3	12,776,000	11,371,000
Minnesota	50,000	16.2	810,000	616,000
Mississippi	1,000	14.0	14,000	13,000
Missouri	2,315,000	17.1	39,586,000	33,252,000
Montana	480,000	25.6	12,288,000	8,110,000
Nebraska	3,125,000	18.6	58,125,000	41,269,000
Nevada	16,000	23.0	368,000	302,000
New Jersey	80,000	17.6	1,408,000	1,352,000
New Mexico	35,000	18.6	651,000	631,000
New York	340,000	20.0	6,800,000	6,324,000
N. Carolina	605,000	11.7	7,078,000	7,503,000
Ohio	1,950,000	18.0	35,100,000	31,590,000
Oklahoma	1,750,000	10.0	17,500,000	14,350,000
Oregon	575,000	21.4	12,305,000	9,229,000
Penns'vania	1,286,000	17.0	21,862,000	19,894,000
S. Carolina	79,000	12.3	972,000	1,264,000
S. Dakota	100,000	9.0	900,000	639,000
Tennessee	700,000	12.0	8,400,000	8,232,000
Texas	780,000	17.5	13,650,000	12,831,000
Utah	200,000	23.0	4,600,000	3,358,000
Virginia	780,000	13.6	10,608,000	10,184,000
Washington	1,200,000	27.0	32,400,000	23,652,000
W. Virginia	235,000	13.0	3,055,000	3,055,000
Wisconsin	87,000	20.1	1,749,000	1,434,000
Wyoming	40,000	25.0	1,000,000	720,000
U. States.	31,699,000	16.5	523,561,000	433,995,000
SPRING WHEAT.				
Colorado	260,000	21.0	4,220,000	$3,292,000
Idaho	200,000	28.0	8,494,000	5,351,000
Iowa	345,000	17.0	5,865,000	4,447,000
Kansas	55,000	8.5	468,000	370,000
Maine	3,000	25.5	76,000	77,000
Minnesota	4,150,000	16.2	67,230,000	51,095,000
Montana	390,000	21.5	8,385,000	5,534,000
Nebraska	350,000	12.0	4,200,000	2,982,000
Nevada	23,000	31.0	713,000	585,000
New Mexico	30,000	19.0	570,000	553,000
N. Dakota	7,510,000	10.5	78,855,000	57,564,000
Oregon	175,000	19.5	3,412,000	2,559,000
S. Dakota	3,675,000	9.0	33,075,000	23,483,000
Utah	65,000	28.0	1,820,000	1,329,000
Vermont	1,000	24.5	24,000	24,000
Washington	1,200,000	19.0	20,900,000	15,257,000
Wisconsin	103,000	18.6	1,916,000	1,571,000
Wyoming	50,000	25.0	1,250,000	900,000
U. States.	18,485,000	13.0	239,819,000	176,127,000
OATS.				
Alabama	325,000	20.5	6,662,000	$4,597,000
Arizona	7,000	43.0	301,000	150,000
Arkansas	240,000	26.5	6,360,000	3,371,000
California	210,000	31.6	6,636,000	3,982,000
Colorado	305,000	35.0	10,675,000	4,697,000
Connecticut	11,000	28.0	308,000	169,000
Delaware	4,000	30.5	122,000	62,000
Florida	50,000	18.0	900,000	630,000
Georgia	420,000	22.0	9,240,000	6,283,000
Idaho	325,000	46.5	15,112,000	4,836,000
Illinois	4,375,000	23.8	104,125,000	39,568,000
Indiana	1,700,000	21.4	36,380,000	13,824,000
Iowa	4,880,000	34.5	168,360,000	57,242,000
Kansas	1,760,000	19.5	34,320,000	15,444,000
Kentucky	160,000	19.8	3,168,000	1,647,000
Louisiana	45,000	22.0	990,000	564,000
Maine	140,000	40.0	5,600,000	3,080,000
Maryland	45,000	28.0	1,260,000	605,000
Massachu'ts	9,000	35.0	315,000	26,000
Michigan	1,500,000	30.0	45,000,000	17,550,000
Minnesota	2,980,000	37.8	112,644,000	36,046,000
Mississippi	140,000	20.0	2,800,000	564,000
Missouri	1,250,000	21.2	26,500,000	11,925,000
Montana	500,000	43.5	21,750,000	6,960,000
Nebraska	2,250,000	26.5	59,625,000	22,658,000
Nevada	11,000	43.0	473,000	307,000
N.H'pshire	12,000	35.0	420,000	235,000
New Jersey	70,000	29.0	2,030,000	954,000
New Mexico	50,000	30.0	1,500,000	900,000
New York	1,275,000	33.5	42,712,000	20,075,000
N. Carolina	230,000	19.5	4,485,000	2,736,000
N. Dakota	2,250,000	25.7	57,825,000	17,348,000
Ohio	1,800,000	30.2	54,360,000	13,824,000
Oklahoma	1,030,000	18.0	18,540,000	8,343,000
Oregon	360,000	42.3	15,228,000	5,787,000
Penns'vania	1,154,000	31.0	35,774,000	16,456,000

State.	Acres.	Yield, bu.	Bushels.	Value.
R. Island..	2,000	26.0	52,000	$26,000
S. Carolina	360,000	23.5	8,460,000	6,007,000
S. Dakota..	1,590,000	26.5	42,135,000	14,326,000
Tennessee..	300,000	21.0	6,300,000	3,339,000
Texas	1,000,000	32.5	32,500,000	16,575,000
Utah	90,000	46.0	4,140,000	1,565,000
Vermont ..	79,000	39.0	3,081,000	1,602,000
Virginia....	195,000	21.5	4,192,000	2,180,000
Washington	300,000	47.5	14,250,000	5,700,000
W. Virginia	115,000	24.0	2,760,000	1,408,000
Wisconsin..	2,275,000	36.5	83,038,000	30,724,000
Wyoming...	220,000	38.0	8,360,000	3,344,000
U. States.	38,399,000	29.2	1,121,768,000	439,596,000
RYE.				
Alabama ..	1,000	11.0	11,000	$15,000
Arkansas...	1,000	12.0	12,000	11,000
California..	8,000	15.0	120,000	90,000
Colorado ..	20,000	17.0	340,000	204,000
Connecticut	7,000	19.3	135,000	124,000
Delaware...	1,000	14.0	14,000	11,000
Georgia ...	13,000	9.5	124,000	167,000
Idaho	3,000	22.0	66,000	38,000
Illinois ...	49,000	16.5	808,000	525,000
Indiana ...	103,000	15.2	1,566,000	971,000
Iowa	60,000	18.2	1,092,000	655,000
Kansas.....	45,000	14.0	630,000	472,000
Kentucky...	22,000	12.4	273,000	238,000
Maryland...	27,000	14.4	389,000	296,000
Massachu'ts	3,000	18.5	56,000	55,000
Michigan....	375,000	14.3	5,362,000	3,324,000
Minnesota..	300,000	19.0	5,700,000	2,736,000
Missouri ...	16,000	15.0	240,000	180,000
Montana....	10,000	21.0	210,000	116,000
Nebraska...	120,000	14.5	1,740,000	1,044,000
New Jersey	70,000	18.0	1,260,000	1,008,000
New York.	133,000	17.2	2,288,000	1,716,000
N. Carolina	46,000	10.3	474,000	465,000
Ohio	97,000	16.5	1,600,000	1,104,000
Oklahoma..	5,000	9.5	48,000	41,000
Oregon	20,000	17.5	350,000	262,000
Penns'vania	280,000	17.5	4,900,000	3,626,000
S. Carolina	3,000	10.5	32,000	48,000
S. Dakota..	50,000	13.2	660,000	330,000
Tennessee..	17,000	12.0	204,000	202,000
Texas	2,000	15.0	30,000	30,000
Utah	12,000	17.0	204,000	122,000
Vermont ..	1,000	18.0	18,000	16,000
Virginia....	58,000	12.3	713,000	578,000
Washington	8,000	21.0	168,000	101,000
W. Virginia	17,000	13.5	230,000	200,000
Wisconsin..	425,000	17.5	7,438,000	4,240,000
Wyoming...	4,000	19.0	76,000	49,000
U. States.	2,557,000	16.2	41,381,000	26,220,000
BARLEY.				
Arizona ...	38,000	39.0	1,482,000	$1,082,000
California..	1,275,000	26.0	33,150,000	22,542,000
Colorado ..	100,000	32.5	3,250,000	1,820,000
Idaho	180,000	42.0	7,560,000	3,629,000
Illinois ...	54,000	26.0	1,404,000	800,000
Indiana ...	8,000	25.0	200,000	100,000
Iowa	400,000	25.0	10,000,000	5,500,000
Kansas.....	240,000	8.1	1,944,000	1,069,000
Kentucky...	3,000	26.6	80,000	62,000
Maine	5,000	28.0	140,000	112,000
Maryland...	5,000	29.0	145,000	93,000
Michigan....	85,000	24.8	2,108,000	1,265,000
Minnesota..	1,450,000	24.0	34,800,000	16,704,000
Missouri ..	5,000	22.0	110,000	66,000
Montana....	60,000	31.0	1,860,000	893,000
Nebraska...	110,000	16.0	1,760,000	862,000
Nevada	12,000	41.0	492,000	443,000
N.H'pshire.	1,000	28.0	28,000	22,000
New Mexico	4,000	24.0	96,000	69,000
New York.	77,000	26.7	2,056,000	1,419,000
N. Dakota.	1,275,000	20.0	25,500,000	10,200,000
Ohio	40,000	24.0	960,000	557,000
Oklahoma..	7,000	9.0	63,000	50,000
Oregon	120,000	35.0	4,200,000	2,300,000
Penns'vania	7,000	26.0	182,000	129,000
S. Dakota..	958,000	17.5	16,765,000	7,712,000
Tennessee..	2,000	25.0	50,000	35,000
Texas	7,000	24.0	168,000	136,000
Utah	30,000	38.5	1,155,000	635,000
Vermont ..	12,000	32.0	384,000	307,000
Virginia....	11,000	26.0	286,000	200,000
Washington	180,000	40.5	7,290,000	3,791,000
Wisconsin..	725,000	25.0	18,125,000	10,875,000

State.	Acres.	Yield, bu.	Bushels.	Value.
Wyoming...	13,000	30.5	396,000	$242,000
U. States.	7,499,000	23.8	178,189,000	95,731,000
BUCKWHEAT.				
Connecticut	3,000	17.0	51,000	$48,000
Delaware...	3,000	17.0	51,000	48,000
Illinois ...	4,000	17.0	68,000	54,000
Indiana ...	5,000	18.5	92,000	69,000
Iowa	6,000	14.0	84,000	68,000
Kansas.....	1,000	10.0	10,000	8,000
Maine	13,000	32.0	324,000	246,000
Maryland...	11,000	16.5	182,000	136,000
Massachu'ts	2,000	17.0	34,000	27,000
Michigan....	60,000	15.0	900,000	630,000
Minnesota..	6,000	16.5	99,000	63,000
Missouri ..	2,000	11.0	22,000	19,000
Nebraska...	1,000	20.0	20,000	16,000
N.H'pshire.	1,000	31.0	31,000	20,000
New Jersey	10,000	22.0	220,000	167,000
New York.	280,000	14.3	4,004,000	3,243,000
N. Carolina	9,000	19.3	174,000	136,000
Ohio	18,000	18.0	324,000	246,000
Penns'vania	280,000	18.5	5,180,000	3,781,000
Tennessee..	3,000	15.0	45,000	34,000
Vermont ..	8,000	25.0	200,000	160,000
Virginia....	23,000	23.1	531,000	425,000
W. Virginia	38,000	21.0	798,000	622,000
Wisconsin..	18,000	16.5	297,000	205,000
U. States.	805,000	17.2	13,833,000	10,445,000
FLAXSEED.				
Colorado ..	10,000	5.0	50,000	$58,000
Iowa	28,000	9.4	263,000	323,000
Kansas.....	50,000	6.0	300,000	348,000
Minnesota..	350,000	9.0	3,150,000	3,874,000
Missouri ..	10,000	5.0	50,000	58,000
Montana....	400,000	9.0	3,600,000	4,140,000
Nebraska...	9,000	6.0	54,000	59,000
N. Dakota.	1,000,000	7.2	7,200,000	8,712,000
S. Dakota..	425,000	7.2	3,060,000	3,672,000
Wisconsin..	9,000	14.0	126,000	155,000
U. States.	2,291,000	7.8	17,853,000	21,399,000
POTATOES.				
Alabama ..	18,000	84	1,152,000	$1,588,000
Arizona ...	1,000	75	75,000	101,000
Arkansas..,	25,000	72	1,800,000	1,800,000
California..	68,000	119	8,092,000	5,664,000
Colorado ..	80,000	115	9,200,000	5,980,000
Connecticut	24,000	92	2,208,000	1,921,000
Delaware...	11,000	87	957,000	718,000
Florida ...	12,000	76	912,000	1,067,000
Georgia ...	12,000	81	972,000	1,021,900
Idaho	34,000	170	5,780,000	2,890,000
Illinois ...	125,000	46	5,750,000	5,118,000
Indiana ...	75,000	53	3,975,000	3,339,000
Iowa	150,000	48	7,200,000	5,904,000
Kansas.....	73,000	40	2,920,000	2,657,000
Kentucky...	50,000	49	2,450,000	2,499,000
Louisiana...	25,000	70	1,750,000	1,680,300
Maine	128,000	220	28,160,000	14,925,000
Maryland...	43,000	87	3,741,000	2,506,000
Massachu'ts	27,000	105	2,835,000	2,410,000
Michigan....	350,000	96	33,600,000	17,808,000
Minnesota..	275,000	110	30,250,000	15,730,000
Mississippi.	12,000	80	960,000	960,000
Missouri ..	85,000	38	3,230,000	3,004,000
Montana....	36,000	140	5,040,000	3,377,000
Nebraska...	118,000	48	5,664,000	4,418,000
Nevada	11,000	160	1,760,000	1,197,000
N.H'pshire.	17,000	122	2,074,000	1,721,000
New Jersey	94,000	95	8,930,000	7,323,000
New Mexico	9,000	68	612,000	857,000
New York.	360,000	74	26,640,000	21,312,000
N. Carolina	30,000	80	2,400,000	1,968,000
N. Dakota.	60,000	85	5,100,000	2,856,000
Ohio	160,000	64	10,240,000	8,704,000
Oklahoma..	32,000	60	1,920,000	2,016,000
Oregon	50,000	135	6,750,000	3,915,000
Penns'vania	265,000	88	23,320,000	18,656,000
R. Island..	5,000	130	650,000	585,000
S. Carolina	10,000	80	800,000	1,040,000
S. Dakota..	60,000	78	4,680,000	2,948,000
Tennessee..	38,000	64	2,432,000	2,359,000
Texas	45,000	52	2,340,000	2,621,000
Utah	20,000	180	3,600,000	2,088,000
Vermont ..	25,000	127	3,175,000	2,286,000
Virginia....	105,000	94	9,870,000	7,896,000
Washington	60,000	123	7,380,000	4,428,000
W. Virginia	48,000	83	3,984,000	3,586,000

State.	Acres.	Yield, bu.	Bushels.	Value.
Wisconsin..	295,000	109	32,155,000	$17,364,000
Wyoming...	12,000	140	1,680,000	1,092,000
U. States.	3,668,000	90.4	331,525,000	227,903,000
SWEET POTATOES.				
Alabama ..	70,000	95	6,650,000	$4,456,000
Arkansas...	20,000	90	1,800,000	1,440,000
Florida ...	21,000	110	2,310,000	1,732,000
Georgia ...	83,000	87	7,221,000	4,910,000
Louisiana...	60,000	85	5,100,000	3,570,000
Mississippi.	55,000	98	5,390,000	3,342,000
New Jersey	23,000	138	3,174,000	2,476,000
N. Carolina	80,000	100	8,000,000	4,880,000
S. Carolina	50,000	92	4,600,000	3,450,000
Tennessee..	20,000	80	1,600,000	1,280,000
Texas	50,000	80	4,000,000	3,800,000
Virginia....	33,000	108	3,564,000	2,495,000
U. States*	625,000	94.5	59,057,000	42,884,000

*Totals include states not mentioned in table.

HAY.

State.	Acres.	Yield.	Tons.	Value.
Alabama ..	210,000	1.36	286,000	$4,061,000
Arizona ...	135,000	4.00	540,000	5,940,000
Arkansas...	320,000	1.20	384,000	5,184,000
California..	2,400,000	1.50	3,600,000	48,600,000
Colorado ..	890,000	2.05	1,824,000	18,240,000
Connecticut	379,000	1.14	432,000	8,683,000
Delaware...	72,000	1.30	94,000	1,476,000
Florida ...	47,000	1.35	63,000	1,147,000
Georgia ...	250,000	1.40	350,000	6,265,000
Idaho	705,000	2.90	2,044,000	14,717,000
Illinois	2,500,000	.98	2,450,000	34,545,000
Indiana ...	1,800,000	1.00	1,800,000	25,380,000
Iowa	3,000,000	1.48	4,440,000	42,624,000
Kansas.....	1,500,000	.90	1,350,000	16,875,000
Kentucky...	775,000	.87	674,000	11,121,000
Louisiana...	160,000	1.50	240,000	3,000,000
Maine	1,194,000	1.00	1,194,000	16,597,000
Maryland...	390,000	1.26	491,000	7,463,000
Massachu'ts	475,000	1.21	575,000	12,132,000
Michigan....	2,400,000	1.05	2,520,000	33,012,000
Minnesota..	1,660,000	1.50	2,490,000	16,434,000
Mississippi.	220,000	1.33	293,000	3,956,000
Missouri ..	3,000,000	.60	1,800,000	26,100,000
Montana....	660,000	1.80	1,188,000	11,405,000
Nebraska...	1,250,000	1.34	1,675,000	14,572,000
Nevada	235,000	2.75	646,000	7,106,000
N.H'pshire.	495,000	1.00	495,000	8,514,000
New Jersey	361,000	1.30	469,000	8,911,000
New Mexico	192,000	2.08	399,000	4,828,000
New York.	4,700,000	1.14	5,358,000	81,977,000
N. Carolina	320,000	1.30	419,000	6,914,000
N. Dakota.	340,000	1.14	388,000	2,250,000
Ohio	2,960,000	1.30	3,848,000	49,254,000
Oklahoma..	450,000	.85	382,000	3,973,000
Oregon	825,000	2.10	1,732,000	15,588,000
Penns'vania	3,141,000	1.32	4,146,000	61,775,000
R. Island..	58,000	1.17	68,000	1,442,000
S. Carolina	210,000	1.16	244,000	4,563,000
S. Dakota..	460,000	1.20	552,000	3,588,000
Tennessee..	900,000	1.21	1,089,000	17,642,000
Texas	400,000	1.16	464,000	5,475,000
Utah	390,000	2.33	909,000	8,272,000
Vermont ..	1,000,000	1.28	1,280,000	18,560,000
Virginia....	750,000	1.27	952,000	14,756,000
Washington	780,000	2.30	1,794,000	19,555,000
W. Virginia	740,000	1.25	925,000	13,782,000
Wisconsin..	2,375,000	1.62	3,848,000	42,713,000
Wyoming...	480,000	1.90	912,000	6,110,000
U. States.	48,954,000	1.31	64,116,000	797,077,000

TOBACCO.

State.	Acres.	Yield.	Pounds.	Value.
Alabama ..	300	700	210,000	$52,000
Arkansas...	800	650	520,000	85,000
Connecticut	18,400	1,550	28,520,000	5,989,000
Florida ...	4,000	1,000	4,000,000	1,240,000
Georgia ...	1,800	1,000	1,800,000	558,000
Illinois	800	700	560,000	64,000
Indiana ...	15,900	750	11,925,000	1,312,000
Kentucky...	370,000	760	281,200,000	28,120,000
Louisiana...	600	450	270,000	68,000
Maryland...	25,000	740	18,500,000	1,720,000
Massachu'ts	6,100	1,550	9,455,000	1,986,000
Missouri ..	5,100	650	3,315,000	421,000
N.Hpshire.	100	1,650	165,000	30,000
N. Carolina	250,000	670	167,500,000	30,988,000
Ohio	81,000	750	61,425,000	7,002,000
Penns'vania	38,000	1,200	46,680,000	3,501,000
S. Carolina	43,000	760	33,288,000	4,594,000
Tennessee..	90,000	720	64,800,000	5,443,000
Texas	200	600	120,000	26,000
Vermont ..	100	1,550	155,000	28,000
Virginia....	200,000	770	154,000,000	21,406,000
W. Virginia	15,000	680	10,200,000	1,224,000
Wisconsin...	43,000	1,180	50,740,000	6,089,000
U. States.	1,216,100	784.3	953,734,000	122,481,000

RICE.

Alabama ..	200	22	4,000	$2,000
Arkansas...	104,700	36	3,769,000	3,392,000
California..	6,100	48	293,000	293,000
Florida ...	400	25	10,000	6,000
Georgia ...	500	32	16,000	13,000
Louisiana...	405,500	29	11,760,000	9,878,000
Mississippi.	1,500	28	42,000	29,000
N. Carolina	300	24	7,000	6,000
S. Carolina	4,900	30	147,000	132,000
Texas	303,000	32	9,696,000	8,339,000
U. States.	827,100	31.1	25,744,000	22,090,000

COTTON.

State.	*Bales.	State.	*Bales.
Alabama	1,494,000	Oklahoma	830,000
Arkansas	1,071,000	S. Carolina.....	1,374,000
Florida	58,000	Tennessee	379,000
Georgia	2,313,000	Texas	3,943,000
Louisiana	442,000	Virginia	23,000
Mississippi	1,307,000	Other states...	23,000
Missouri	52,000		
N. Carolina....	790,000	Total	14,116,000

*Bales of 500 pounds gross weight.

SHEEP AND WOOL (1913).

State.	Sheep, April 1.	Wool, washed and unwashed, lbs.	Wool, scoured, lbs.
Alabama	115,000	373,750	231,725
Arizona	775,000	5,037,500	1,712,750
Arkansas	100,000	400,000	240,000
California	1,600,000	11,200,000	3,696,000
Colorado	1,075,000	7,256,250	2,394,463
Connecticut	15,000	85,500	49,590
Delaware	5,000	26,500	14,840
Florida	100,000	325,000	201,500
Georgia	175,000	612,500	355,250
Idaho	1,900,000	14,250,000	5,130,000
Illinois	650,000	4,225,000	2,239,250
Indiana	800,000	5,200,000	2,808,000
Iowa	820,000	5,535,000	2,878,200
Kansas	210,000	1,417,500	496,125
Kentucky	775,000	3,565,000	2,245,950
Louisiana	140,000	490,000	303,800
Maine	150,000	937,500	543,750
Maryland	128,000	704,000	394,240
Massachusetts	23,000	143,750	83,375
Michigan	1,200,000	8,400,000	4,284,000
Minnesota	449,000	2,970,000	1,544,400
Mississippi	150,000	562,500	343,125
Missouri	1,050,000	7,087,500	3,808,125
Montana	4,200,000	31,500,000	11,655,000
Nebraska	260,000	1,742,000	644,540
Nevada	800,000	6,000,000	1,860,000
New Hampshire.....	33,000	214,500	111,540
New Jersey.....	17,000	91,800	49,572
New Mexico.....	2,700,000	17,550,000	6,142,500
New York.....	550,000	3,575,000	1,894,750
North Carolina.....	150,000	502,500	326,250
North Dakota.....	240,000	1,680,000	638,400
Ohio	2,300,000	14,950,000	7,475,000
Oklahoma	55,000	357,500	117,975
Oregon	1,950,000	16,575,000	5,138,250
Pennsylvania.....	648,000	4,212,000	2,190,240
Rhode Island.....	5,000	30,000	17,400
South Carolina.....	30,000	108,000	62,640
South Dakota.....	450,000	3,150,000	1,197,000
Tennessee	465,000	1,953,000	1,132,740
Texas	1,350,000	8,775,000	2,983,500
Utah	1,900,000	13,775,000	4,683,500
Vermont	85,000	573,750	286,875
Virginia	445,000	2,002,500	1,281,600
Washington	375,000	3,412,500	1,023,750
West Virginia.....	575,000	3,162,500	1,644,500
Wisconsin	640,000	4,288,000	2,358,400
Wyoming	3,600,000	29,880,000	9,262,800
United States.....	36,319,000	296,175,300	132,022,080
In 1912.....	38,481,000	304,043,400	136,866,652

WORLD'S COTTON SPINDLES AND MILL CONSUMPTION OF RAW COTTON IN 1913.

[From report of United States census bureau.]

United States.	Spindles.*	Bales.†
Cotton growing states	12,227,000	2,960,000
Other states	19,293,000	2,826,000
Europe—		
United kingdom	55,653,000	4,440,000
Germany	11,186,000	1,800,000
Russia	9,213,000	1,700,000
France	7,400,000	1,025,000
Austria-Hungary	4,909,000	820,000
Italy	4,600,000	800,000
Spain	2,000,000	350,000
Belgium	1,492,000	240,000
Switzerland	1,398,000	110,000
Sweden	534,000	115,000
Portugal	480,000	75,000
Netherlands	479,000	83,000
Denmark	90,000	25,000
Norway	75,000	11,000
Other European countries	200,000	30,000
India	6,084,000	1,762,000
Japan	2,300,000	1,372,000
China	930,000	398,000
Brazil	1,200,000	285,000
Canada	855,000	125,000
Mexico	500,000	110,000
All other countries	300,000	80,000
Total in 1913	143,398,000	21,542,000
Total in 1912	140,996,000	20,587,000
Total in 1900	105,681,000	15,177,000

*Active. †Bales of 500 pounds each.

COTTON STATISTICS OF UNITED STATES.

Year.	Production. Bales.*	Consumption. Bales.*	Exports. Bales.*
1790	3,138	11,000	379
1800	73,222	18,829	41,822
1810	177,824	35,656	124,116
1820	334,728	100,000	249,787
1830	732,218	129,938	553,960
1840	1,347,640	245,045	1,060,408
1850	2,136,083	422,626	1,854,474
1860	3,841,416	841,975	615,032
1870	4,024,527	1,026,583	2,922,757
1880	6,356,998	1,865,922	4,453,495
1890	8,562,089	2,604,491	5,850,219
1900	10,266,527	3,603,516	6,806,572
1910	12,005,688	4,516,779	8,808,195
1911	16,250,276	5,181,826	10,681,332
1912	13,703,421	5,367,583	10,681,758
1913	14,156,486	5,786,330	8,800,966

*Equivalent 500 pound bales.

WHEAT HARVEST CALENDAR.

January—Australia, New Zealand, Chile, Argentine Republic.

February and March—Upper Egypt, India.

April—Lower Egypt, India, Syria, Cyprus, Persia, Asia Minor, Mexico, Cuba.

May—Texas, Algeria, Central Asia, China, Japan, Morocco.

June—California, Oregon, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, Arkansas, Utah, Colorado, Missouri, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, south of France.

July—New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, southern Minnesota, Nebraska, upper Canada, Roumania, Bulgaria, Austria, Hungary, south of Russia, Germany, Switzerland, south of England.

August—Central and northern Minnesota, Dakotas, Manitoba, lower Canada, British Columbia, Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, Denmark, Poland, central Russia.

September and October—Scotland, Sweden, Norway, north of Russia.

November—Peru, South Africa.

December—Burma, New South Wales.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Figures are chiefly for calendar year 1912.

WHEAT.

Exports—	Bushels.
Argentina	96,600,000
Australia	32,604,000
Austria-Hung.	56,000
Belgium	16,576,000
British India.	65,598,000
Bulgaria	11,122,000
Canada	84,958,000
Chile	2,411,000
Germany	11,853,000
Netherlands	51,444,000
Roumania	53,586,000
Russia	96,868,000
Servia	3,366,000
United States.	61,655,000
Oth'r countries	13,251,000
Total	601,948,000
Imports—	
Belgium	71,167,000
Brazil	14,010,000
Brit. S. Africa	1,886,000
Denmark	5,885,000
France	26,131,000
Germany	84,415,000
Greece	5,901,000
Italy	58,407,000
Japan	2,276,000
Netherlands	65,788,000
Portugal	2,382,000
Spain	1,543,000
Sweden	6,333,000
Switzerland	17,843,000
Untd. kingdom.	203,322,000
Oth'r countries	13,271,000
Total	580,560,000

WHEAT FLOUR.

Exports—	Barrels.
Argentina	1,480,000
Australia	1,739,000
Austria-Hung.	167,000
Belgium	732,000
British India.	714,000
Bulgaria	756,000
Canada	4,303,000
Chile	74,000
Germany	1,924,000
Netherlands	157,000
Roumania	730,000
Russia	807,000
Servia	80,000
United States.	10,622,000
Oth'r countries	3,199,000
Total	27,484,000
Imports—	
Belgium	21,000
Brazil	2,133,000
Brit. S. Africa	588,000
Denmark	580,000
France	126,000
Germany	179,000
Greece	16,000
Italy	34,000
Japan	191,000
Netherlands	2,051,000
Spain	1,000
Sweden	79,000
Switzerland	494,000
Untd. kingdom.	5,742,000
Other Countries	3,199,000
Total	24,534,000

CORN.

Exports—	Bushels.
Argentina	190,353,000
Austria-Hung.	38,000
Belgium	10,999,000
Brit. S. Africa	3,756,000
Bulgaria	13,980,000
Netherlands	13,557,000
Roumania	61,233,000
Russia	30,255,000
Servia	4,627,000
United States.	32,649,000
Uruguay	20,000
Oth'r countries	5,456,000
Total	366,923,000
Imports—	
Austria-Hung.	29,108,000
Belgium	32,021,000
Brit. S. Africa	114,000
Canada	9,331,000
Cuba	2,388,000
Denmark	13,809,000
Egypt	110,000
France	23,951,000
Germany	44,973,000
Italy	21,283,000
Mexico	1,548,000
Netherlands	38,262,000
Norway	1,471,000
Portugal	952,000
Russia	182,000
Spain	6,851,000
Sweden	460,000
Switzerland	4,342,000
Untd. kingdom.	88,166,000
Oth'r countries	5,895,000
Total	325,217,000

COTTON.

Exports—	Bales.
Belgium	242,000
Brazil	77,000
British India.	1,689,000
China	225,000
Egypt	172,000
France	325,000
Germany	247,000
Netherlands	163,000
Persia	129,000
Peru	89,000
United States.	11,150,000
Oth'r countries	170,000
Total	14,678,000
Imports—	
Austria-Hung.	1,021,000
Belgium	652,000
Canada	165,000
France	1,597,000
Germany	2,502,000
Italy	987,000
Japan	1,655,000
Mexico	18,000
Netherlands	324,000
Russia	679,000
Spain	428,000
Sweden	92,000
Switzerland	121,000
Untd. kingdom.	5,193,000
United States.	272,000
Oth'r countries	524,000
Total	16,230,000

COTTON SEED OIL.

Exports—	Gallons.
Belgium	1,341,000
Egypt	433,000
France	172,000
Netherlands	40,000
Untd. kingdom.	6,089,000
United States.	47,457,000
Oth'r countries	97,000
Total	55,624,000
Imports—	
Algeria	118,000
Australia	182,000
Austria-Hung.	17,000
Belgium	2,876,000
Brazil	670,000

	Gallons.
Canada	2,911,000
Egypt	186,000
France	3,697,000
Germany	7,900,000
Italy	5,388,000
Malta	261,000
Martinique	275,000
Mexico	4,310,000
Netherlands	7,048,000
Norway	1,554,000
Roumania	805,000
Senegal	464,000
Servia	396,000
Sweden	680,000
Untd.kingdom.	7,587,000
Uruguay	383,000
Oth'r countries	4,844,000
Total	52,552,000

OIL CAKE AND MEAL.

Exports—	Pounds.
Argentina	38,849,000
Aus.-Hung	127,661,000
Belgium	157,458,000
Brit. India	333,564,000
Canada	63,353,000
China	112,629,000
Denmark	21,742,000
Egypt	178,083,000
France	562,505,000
Germany	581,182,000
Italy	57,795,000
Mexico	40,138,000
Netherlands	253,003,000
Russia	1,540,933,000
Un. kingdom	69,512,000
Un. States	1,980,166,000
Other cont's	78,684,000
Total	6,203,197,000
Imports—	
Aus.-Hung	74,091,000
Belgium	534,293,000
Canada	10,594,000
Denmark	1,114,414,000
Dut.E.Indies	2,230,000
Finland	25,588,000
France	341,642,000
Germany	1,750,872,000
Italy	8,627,000
Japan	190,495,000
Netherlands	822,757,000
Norway	65,400,000
Sweden	357,198,000
Switzerland	75,158,000
Un. kingdom	863,621,000
Other cont's	25,231,000
Total	6,263,211,000

UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

Exports—	Pounds.
Aden	8,825,000
Algeria	14,445,000
Austria-Hung	26,281,000
Brazil	54,466,000
British India	32,256,000
Bulgaria	4,812,000
Ceylon	4,482,000
Cuba	25,945,000
Dut. E. Indies	170,226,000
Greece	24,238,000
Mexico	1,271,000
Netherlands	3,686,000
Paraguay	8,481,000
Persia	3,776,000
Philippines	30,945,000
Russia	23,546,000
Santo Domingo	12,687,000
Turkey	54,582,000
United States	410,852,000
Oth'r countries	63,811,000
Total	979,613,000
Imports—	
Aden	12,734,000
Argentina	18,787,000
Australia	15,036,000
Austria-Hung	49,183,000
Belgium	25,989,000
British India	6,346,000
Canada	20,355,000
China	19,057,000
Denmark	10,211,000
Egypt	19,549,000
Finland	9,377,000
France	70,869,000
Germany	178,443,000
Italy	47,917,000
Netherlands	55,523,000
Norway	4,355,000
Portugal	6,382,000
S. Nigeria	5,049,000
Spain	60,583,000
Sweden	10,054,000
Switzerland	19,429,000
Untd.kingdom.	91,566,000
United States.	57,473,000
Oth'r countries	61,590,000
Total	875,857,000

RICE.

Exports—	Pounds.
Belgium	105,884,000
Brit. India.	6,259,746,000
Du.E.Indies	133,179,000
France	55,866,000
Fr.Indo-Chi.	1,801,541,000
Germany	379,930,000
Netherlands	480,315,000
Penang	337,520,000
Siam	1,296,965,000
Singapore	722,123,000
Other coun's	852,747,000
Total	12,425,816,000
Imports—	
Aus.-Hung	154,100,000
Belgium	198,128,000
Brazil	22,545,000
Brit. India.	261,965,000
Ceylon	834,357,000
China	360,052,000
Cuba	260,487,900
Du.E.Indies	1,346,967,000
Egypt	75,711,000
France	390,904,000
Germany	924,496,000
Japan	744,812,000
Mauritius	111,147,000
Netherlands	735,323,000
Penang	478,535,000
Perak	174,243,000
Philippines.	663,711,000
Russia	286,663,000
Selangor	153,931,000
Singapore	936,504,000
Utd.kingdom	763,978,000
Utd. States.	182,874,000
Other coun's	1,366,170,000
Total	11,427,603,000

HOPS.

Exports—	Pounds.
Austria-Hung.	28,182,000
Belgium	3,969,000
France	590,000
Germany	18,254,000
Netherlands	535,000
New Zealand.	205,000
Russia	2,275,000
Un. kingdom.	1,318,000
United States.	15,572,000
Other countries	240,000
Total	71,140,000
Imports—	
Australia	1,129,000
Austria-Hung.	487,000
Belgium	6,562,000
British India.	247,000
Brit. S. Africa.	498,000
Canada	1,667,000
Denmark	1,235,000
France	4,229,000
Germany	11,790,000
Netherlands	2,090,000
Russia	1,589,000
Sweden	842,000
Switzerland	1,746,000
Un. kingdom.	26,356,000
United States.	5,663,000
Other countries	4,378,000
Total	70,508,000

SUGAR.

Exports—	Pounds.
Argentina	228,000
Aust.-Hung.	1,540,900,000
Barbados	58,008,000
Belgium	348,081,000
Brazil	10,520,000
Brit. Guiana	174,319,000
British India	80,454,000
China	43,154,000
Cuba	3,148,569,000
Du. E. Ind.	2,952,302,000
Egypt	20,769,000
Fiji islands.	163,146,000
France	373,858,000
Germany	953,743,000
Guadeloupe	85,791,000
Martinque	86,991,000
Mauritius	454,554,000
Netherlands.	474,368,000
Peru	270,848,000
Philippines	434,475,000
Reunion	58,812,000
Russia	830,089,000
S. Domingo	195,714,000
Trinidad	74,326,000
Un. kingdom	67,013,000
Other count's	705,263,000
Total	13,606,295,000
Imports—	
Argentina	66,658,000
Australia	220,597,000
Brit. India.	1,364,955,000
Brit.S.Africa	39,728,000
Canada	651,875,000
Chile	149,486,000
China	607,287,000
Denmark	31,144,000
Egypt	77,285,000
Finland	98,181,000
France	672,273,000
Italy	15,763,000
Japan	303,093,300
Netherlands.	178,137,000
New Zealand.	123,958,000
Norway	98,505,000
Persia	234,308,000
Portugal	78,867,000
Singapore	127,987,000
Switzerland	268,229,000
Turkey	445,111,000
Un. kingdom.	3,693,670,000
Un. States.	4,316,975,000
Uruguay	57,087,000
Other count's	733,637,000
Total	14,654,841,000

TEA.

Exports—	Pounds.
British India	279,230,000
Ceylon	192,020,000
China	196,488,000
Dut. E. Indies.	38,468,000
Formosa	23,668,000
Japan	35,116,000
Singapore	2,676,000
Other countries	6,591,000
Total	774,258,000
Imports—	
Argentina	4,082,000
Australia	36,756,000
Austria-Hung.	3,793,000
British India.	9,167,000
Brit. S. Africa.	6,115,000
Canada	42,658,000
Chile	3,812,600
China	18,445,000
Dut. E. Indies.	6,276,000
France	2,886,000
Fr. Indo-China	2,680,000
Germany	9,124,000
Netherlands	12,143,000
New Zealand.	8,071,000
Persia	11,120,000
Russia	59,153,000
Singapore	6,225,000
Un. kingdom.	295,409,000
United States.	98,706,000
Other countries	36,488,000
Total	673,109,000

COFFEE.

Exports—	Pounds.
Belgium	53,036,000
Brazil	1,597,950,000
Brit. India.	34,937,000
Colombia	123,442,000
Costa Rica.	26,980,000
Dut.E.Indies	52,517,000
Guatemala	82,855,000
Haiti	80,812,000
Jamaica	10,034,000
Mexico	53,759,000
Netherlands.	180,792,000
Nicaragua	26,371,000
Salvador	59,216,000
Singapore	4,365,000
U'ted States.	49,716,000
Venezuela	117,042,000
Other count's	64,883,000
Total	2,618,707,000
Imports—	
Argentina	31,063,000
Aust.-Hung.	124,537,000
Belgium	110,434,000
Brit. S.Africa	26,004,000
Cuba	24,779,000
Denmark	31,637,000
Egypt	15,774,000
Finland	28,255,000
France	245,243,000
Germany	376,869,000
Italy	60,921,000
Netherlands.	256,288,000
Norway	25,907,000
Russia	25,929,000
Singapore	5,573,000
Spain	29,500,000
Sweden	71,845,000
Switzerland.	23,942,000
Un. kingdom	27,987,000
Unit'd States	942,515,000
Other count's	104,916,000
Total	2,589,918,000

ROSIN.

Exports—	Pounds.
Austria-Hung.	2,388,000
Belgium	60,312,000
Germany	37,609,000
Greece	14,061,000
Netherlands	61,698,000
Russia	49,186,000
Spain	25,068,000
United States.	680,777,000
Other countries	2,198,000
Total	933,297,000
Imports—	
Argentina	32,005,000
Australia	13,067,000
Austria-Hung.	82,270,000
Belgium	73,957,000
Brazil	33,920,000
British India.	7,359,000
Canada	26,381,000
Chile	7,129,000
Cuba	3,554,000
Denmark	3,329,000
Dut. E. Indies.	8,728,000
Finland	7,795,000
Germany	250,181,000
Italy	37,569,000
Japan	11,591,000
Netherlands	83,794,000

	Pounds.
Norway	6,281,000
Roumania	6,556,000
Russia	66,805,000
Servia	586,000
Spain	739,000
Switzerland	5,383,000
Un. kingdom	176,344,000
Uruguay	5,837,000
Other countries	15,236,000
Total	966,396,000

TURPENTINE.

Exports—	Gallons.
Belgium	1,871,000
France	2,071,000
Germany	494,000
Netherlands	3,471,000
Russia	5,225,000
Spain	1,005,000
United States.	20,811,000
Other countries	788,000
Total	33,736,000
Imports—	
Argentina	607,000
Australia	681,000
Austria-Hung.	2,775,000
Belgium	3,954,000
Canada	1,315,000
Chile	226,000
Germany	9,325,000
Italy	993,300
Netherlands	4,970,000
New Zealand.	241,000
Russia	281,000
Sweden	131,000
Switzerland	466,000
Un. kingdom	9,837,000
Other countries	1,336,000
Total	36,238,000

RUBBER.

Exports—	Pounds.
Angola	5,595,000
Belgian Kongo	7,737,000
Belgium	24,608,000
Bolivia	8,037,000
Brazil	93,224,000
Dut. E. Indies	6,833,000
Ecuador	1,210,000
France	24,588,000
French Guinea	4,499,000
French Kongo.	3,115,000
Germany	10,898,000
Gold Coast	1,991,000
Ivory Coast	3,033,000
Kamerun	6,197,000
Mexico	12,197,000
Netherlands	8,686,000
Peru	5,842,000
Senegal	457,300
Singapore	2,973,000
South. Nigeria	1,579,000
Venezuela	990,000
Other countries	51,319,000
Total	285,608,000
Imports—	
Austria-Hung.	7,841,000
Belgium	30,138,000
Canada	5,498,000
France	37,080,000
Germany	45,385,000
Italy	7,704,000
Netherlands	11,856,000
Russia	20,620,000
Un. kingdom	41,942,000
United States.	117,972,000
Other countries	12,660,000
Total	338,696,000

WOOD PULP.

Exports—	Pounds.
Aust.-Hung.	214,074,000
Belgium	91,291,000
Canada	696,203,000
Finland	251,912,000
Germany	402,769,000
Norway	1,529,091,000
Russia	48,066,000
Sweden	1,868,461,000
Switzerland.	13,109,000
Un. States.	28,379,000
Other count's	108,332,000
Total	5,251,687,000
Imports—	
Argentina	43,970,000
Aust.-Hung.	17,665,000
Belgium	322,398,600
Denmark	118,266,000
France	927,456,000
Germany	125,633,000
Italy	204,554,000
Japan	101,730,000
Portugal	19,796,000
Russia	59,229,000
Spain	100,699,000
Sweden	11,568,000
Switzerland.	23,967,000
Un. kingdom.	2,031,266,000
Un. States.	1,080,298,000
Other count's	74,364,000
Total	5,262,909,000

BUTTER.

Exports—	Pounds.
Argentina	8,106,000
Australia	67,183,000
Austria-Hung.	3,853,000
Belgium	2,625,000
Canada	884,000
Denmark	187,755,000
Finland	27,230,000
France	37,572,000
Germany	482,000
Italy	8,843,000
Netherlands	86,307,000
New Zealand.	33,867,000
Norway	3,475,000
Russia	159,763,000
Sweden	48,889,000
United States.	5,105,000
Other countries	4,126,000
Total	686,065,000
Imports—	
Belgium	15,225,000
Brazil	4,208,000
Brit. S. Africa	4,946,000
Denmark	5,966,000
Dut. E. Indies.	4,279,000
Egypt	2,200,000
Finland	1,315,000
France	14,179,000
Germany	122,472,000
Netherlands	4,633,000
Russia	1,156,000
Sweden	843,000
Switzerland	11,939,000
Un. kingdom.	435,247,000
Other countries	100,858,000
Total	728,960,000

CHEESE.

Exports—	Pounds.
Bulgaria	7,549,000
Canada	154,345,000
France	27,690,000
Germany	1,812,000
Italy	67,505,000
Netherlands	131,197,000
New Zealand.	49,187,000
Russia	2,845,000
Switzerland	66,435,300
United States.	3,006,000
Other countries	12,845,000
Total	530,426,000
Imports—	
Algeria	6,747,000
Argentina	11,849,000
Australia	444,000
Austria-Hung.	12,797,000
Belgium	31,352,000
Brazil	6,280,000
Brit.S. Africa	5,242,000
Cuba	4,252,000
Denmark	1,295,000
Egypt	7,425,000
France	47,558,000
Germany	47,277,000
Italy	10,069,000
Russia	3,669,000
Spain	5,180,000
Switzerland	7,995,000
Un. kingdom.	250,823,000
United States.	48,929,600
Other countries	22,310,000
Total	531,493,000

WOOL.

Exports—	Pounds.
Algeria	11,635,000
Argentina	363,680,000
Australia	693,496,000
Belgium	246,687,000
Brit. India	53,686,000
Brit.S.Africa	185,471,000
Chile	27,366,000
China	41,670,000
France	88,990,000
Germany	51,054,000
Netherlands.	31,851,000
New Zealand	175,982,000
Persia	9,438,000
Peru	10,426,000
Russia	42,071,000
Spain	24,987,000
Turkey	24,084,000
Un. kingdom	48,554,000
Uruguay	134,263,000
Other count's	45,231,000
Total	2,310,622,000
Imports—	
Aust.-Hung.	67,425,000
Belgium	345,758,000
British India	26,066,000
Canada	8,836,000
France	579,624,000
Germany	523,655,000
Japan	13,451,000
Netherlands.	37,681,000
Russia	77,643,000
Sweden	5,791,000
Switzerland.	11,295,000
Un. kingdom	555,161,000
Un. States.	238,118,000
Other count's	64,328,000
Total	2,554,832,000

*AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS BY YEARS.

1901	$951,628,331
1902	857,113,533
1903	878,480,557
1904	859,160,264
1905	826,904,777
1906	976,047,104
1907	1,054,405,416
1908	1,017,396,404
1909	$903,238,122
1910	871,158,425
1911	1,030,794,402
1912	1,050,627,131
1913	1,123,021,469

*Domestic, from the United States.

BANNER AGRICULTURAL COUNTIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

[From government report for 1910.]

Counties.	Rank.	Value products.
Los Angeles Co., Cal.	1	$14,720,900
Lancaster Co., Pa.	2	13,069,600
McLean Co., Ill.	3	12,811,500
Whitman Co., Wash.	4	12,540,700
Livingston Co., Ill.	5	11,377,300
Iroquois Co., Ill.	6	10,607,800
LaSalle Co., Ill.	7	10,222,200
Aroostook Co., Me.	8	10,151,000

VALUE PER ACRE AND PER CAPITA.

Counties.	Per acre.	Per capita.
Los Angeles Co., Cal.	$35	*$29
Lancaster Co., Pa.	28	78
McLean Co., Ill.	18	188
Whitman Co., Wash.	14	377
Livingston Co., Ill.	18	188
Iroquois Co., Ill.	16	298
LaSalle Co., Ill.	17	113
Aroostook Co., Me.	23	136

*City of Los Angeles with population of 320,000 accounts for low per capita rate.

PRINCIPAL CROPS RAISED.

Los Angeles Co., Cal.—Fruits, hay, live stock, dairy products, vegetables.
Lancaster Co., Pa.—Corn, wheat, oats, live stock, dairy products.
McLean Co., Ill.—Corn, wheat, oats, cereals.
Whitman Co., Wash.—Corn, wheat, oats, cereals.
Livingston Co., Ill.—Corn, wheat, oats, cereals.
Iroquois Co., Ill.—Corn, wheat, oats, cereals.
LaSalle Co., Ill.—Corn, wheat, oats, cereals.
Aroostook Co., Me.—Potatoes and other vegetables.

CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1909.

[Officially reported by the bureau of the census.]

Later and detailed figures on the principal crops are given elsewhere in this volume.

Crop.	Production.	Value.
Cereals, bu.	4,512,564,465	$2,665,539,714
Corn, bu.	2,552,189,630	1,438,553,919
Oats, bu.	1,007,142,980	414,697,422
Wheat, bu.	683,379,259	657,656,801
Barley, bu.	173,344,212	92,458,571
Buckwheat, bu.	14,849,332	9,330,592
Rye, bu.	29,520,457	20,421,812
Kafir corn, bu.	17,597,305	10,816,940
Emmer, spelt, bu.	12,702,710	5,584,050
Rough rice, bu.	21,338,580	16,019,607
Other grains, seeds.	.....	97,536,085
Dry edible beans, bu.	11,251,160	21,771,482
Other beans, bu.	179,733	241,060
Dry peas, bu.	7,129,294	10,963,739
Peanuts, bu.	19,415,816	18,271,515
Flaxseed, bu.	19,512,765	28,970,554
Miscellaneous seeds.	.....	768,625
Grass seed, bu.	6,671,348	15,137,683
Flower, vegetable seeds	.....	1,411,013
Hay and forage, tons.	97,453,735	824,004,877
Tobacco, lbs.	1,055,764,806	104,302,856
Cotton, bales.	10,649,268	703,619,303
Cotton seed, tons.	5,324,634	121,076,984
Sugar crops.	.....	61,648,942
Sugar beets, tons.	3,392,857	19,880,724
Sorghum cane, tons.	1,647,262	10,174,457
Sugar cane, tons.	6,240,260	26,415,952
Maple sugar and sirup.	.....	5,177,809
Minor crops.	.....	18,068,658
Broom corn, lbs.	78,959,958	5,134,434
Hemp, lbs.	7,483,295	412,699
Hops, lbs.	40,718,748	7,844,745
All other.	.....	4,676,780
Vegetables	.....	418,110,154
Potatoes, bu.	389,194,965	166,423,910
Sweet potatoes, bu.	59,232,070	35,429,176
Other vegetables.	.....	216,257,068
Fruits and nuts.	.....	222,024,216
Small fruits, qts.	426,565,863	29,974,431
Strawberries, qts.	255,702,035	17,913,926
Blackberries, qts.	55,343,570	3,909,831
Raspberries, qts.	60,918,196	5,132,277
Cranberries, qts.	38,243,060	1,755,613
All other, qts.	16,359,002	1,262,834
Orchard fruits, bu.	216,083,695	140,867,347
Apples, bu.	147,522,318	83,231,492
Peaches, bu.	35,470,276	28,781,073
Pears, bu.	8,840,733	7,910,600
Plums, prunes, bu.	15,480,170	10,299,495
Cherries, bu.	4,126,099	7,231,160
Apricots, bu.	4,150,263	2,884,119
All other, bu.	493,336	529,403
Grapes, lbs.	2,571,065,205	22,027,961
Tropical fruits.	.....	24,706,753
Oranges, boxes.	19,487,481	17,566,464
Lemons, boxes.	2,770,313	2,993,738
Grapefruit, boxes.	1,189,250	2,060,610
Figs, lbs.	35,060,395	803,810
Pineapples, crates.	778,651	734,090
Olives, lbs.	16,405,493	$404,574
All other.	.....	143,467
Nuts, lbs.	62,328,010	4,447,674
Almonds, lbs.	6,673,539	711,970
Pecans, lbs.	9,890,769	971,596
Walnuts, lbs.	22,026,524	2,297,336
All other, lbs.	23,617,178	466,772
Flowers, plants.	.....	$34,872,329
Nursery products.	.....	21,050,822
Forest farm products.	.....	195,306,283
Total all crops.	.....	5,487,161,223
Total, 1899.	.....	2,998,704,412

KAFIR CORN AND MILO MAIZE.*

State.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Arkansas	1,294	15,284	$12,074
California	44,308	938,049	725,704
Colorado	11,971	139,234	94,486
Kansas	388,495	5,115,415	3,046,799
Missouri	15,543	228,386	152,246
Nebraska	2,016	20,212	15,712
New Mexico	63,570	543,350	392,393
Oklahoma	532,515	4,658,752	2,531,036
Texas	573,384	5,860,444	3,785,453
United States.	1,635,153	17,597,305	10,816,940
Total, 1899.	266,513	5,169,113	1,367,040

*Kafir corn and milo maize are cereals belonging to the millet family and used in this country mainly as feed for live stock. They are making headway as dry farming crops in sections of light rainfall.

VALUE OF ALL CROPS BY STATES.

[From report of the bureau of the census.]

Figures in parentheses show rank of each state in agriculture in 1909.

State.	Value of crops.	State.	Value of crops.
Illinois (1)	$372,270,470	Virginia (26)	$100,531,157
Iowa (2)	314,666,298	Wash'ton (27)	78,927,053
Texas (3)	298,133,466	Louisiana (28)	77,336,143
Ohio (4)	230,337,981	Colorado (29)	50,974,958
Georgia (5)	226,595,436	Oregon (30)	49,040,725
Missouri (6)	220,663,724	Maryland (31)	43,920,119
Kansas (7)	214,859,597	W. Virg'a (32)	40,374,776
New York (8)	209,168,235	N. Jersey (33)	40,340,491
Indiana (9)	204,209,812	Maine (34)	39,317,647
Nebraska (10)	196,125,632	Florida (35)	36,141,894
Minnesota (11)	193,451,474	Idaho (36)	34,357,851
N. Dakota (12)	180,635,520	Massa'ts (37)	31,948,095
Pennsylv. (13)	166,739,898	Montana (38)	29,714,563
Michigan (14)	162,004,681	Vermont (39)	27,446,836
California (15)	153,111,013	Connect't (40)	22,487,999
Wisconsin (16)	148,359,216	Utah (41)	18,484,615
Miss'sippi (17)	147,315,621	N. Hamp. (42)	15,976,175
Alabama (18)	144,287,347	Wyoming (43)	10,022,961
N. Carol'a (19)	142,890,192	Delaware (44)	9,121,809
S. Carol'a (20)	141,890,192	N. Mexico (45)	8,922,497
Kentucky (21)	138,973,107	Nevada (46)	5,923,536
Oklahoma (22)	133,454,405	Arizona (47)	5,496,872
S. Dakota (23)	125,507,249	Rhode Isl. (48)	3,937,077
Tennessee (24)	120,706,211	Dist. Col. (49)	546,479
Arkansas (25)	119,419,025		

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK (1914).

Farm animals.	Number.	Av. price.	Total value.
Horses	20,962,000	$109.32	$2,291,638,000
Mules	4,449,000	123.85	551,017,000
Milch cows	20,737,000	53.94	1,118,487,000
Other cattle	35,855,000	31.13	1,116,333,000
Sheep	49,719,000	4.04	200,803,000
Swine	58,933,000	10.40	612,951,000

The states having the largest number of farm animals of each of the above kinds Jan. 1, 1914, were:

Horses—Iowa, 1,584,000; Illinois, 1,497,000; Texas, 1,216,000; Kansas, 1,110,000; Missouri, 1,095,000; Nebraska, 1,048,000; Ohio, 901,000; Indiana, 854,000; Minnesota, 847,000; Oklahoma, 766,000; North Dakota, 748,000; South Dakota, 730,000; Wisconsin, 678,000; Michigan, 653,000; New York, 615,000; Pennsylvania, 584,000.

Mules—Texas, 753,000; Missouri, 326,000; Georgia, 319,000; Mississippi, 286,000; Alabama, 270,000; Oklahoma, 269,000; Arkansas, 235,000; Kentucky, 229,000; Kansas, 229,000; Illinois, 148,000.

Milch cows—Wisconsin, 1,549,000; New York, 1,465,000; Iowa, 1,350,000; Minnesota, 1,163,000; Texas, 1,065,000; Illinois, 1,017,000; Pennsylvania, 943,000; Ohio, 886,000; Michigan, 798,000; Missouri, 789,000; Kansas, 698,000; Indiana, 640,000; Nebraska, 613,000; California, 515,000.

Cattle (other than milch cows)—Texas, 5,173,000; Iowa, 2,555,000; Nebraska, 1,883,000; Kansas, 1,565,000; California, 1,410,000; Missouri, 1,386,000; Illinois, 1,216,000; Minnesota, 1,173,000; Wisconsin, 1,158,000; Oklahoma, 1,097,000; California, 949,000; New Mexico, 918,000; South Dakota, 912,000; New York, 876,000; Ohio, 838,000; Arizona, 739,000; Florida, 735,000; Indiana, 707,000; Michigan, 680,000; Georgia, 660,000; Pennsylvania, 632,000.

Sheep—Wyoming, 4,472,000; Montana, 4,293,000; Ohio, 3,263,000; New Mexico, 3,036,000; Idaho,

3,981,000; Oregon, 2,670,000; California, 2,551,000; Michigan, 2,118,000; Texas, 2,052,000; Utah, 1,970,000; Colorado, 1,668,000; Arizona, 1,601,000; Missouri, 1,568,000; Nevada, 1,517,000; Kentucky, 1,267,000; Iowa, 1,249,000; Indiana, 1,238,000; Illinois, 984,000; New York, 875,000; Pennsylvania, 839,000; Wisconsin, 789,000.

Swine—Iowa, 6,976,000; Illinois, 4,358,000; Missouri, 4,250,000; Indiana, 3,969,000; Ohio, 3,467,000; Nebraska, 3,228,000; Texas, 2,618,000; Kansas, 2,350,000; Wisconsin, 2,050,000; Georgia, 1,945,000; Kentucky, 1,507,000; Arkansas, 1,498,000; Alabama, 1,485,000; Mississippi, 1,467,000; Minnesota, 1,430,000; Louisiana, 1,398,000; Tennessee, 1,390,000; North Carolina, 1,362,000; Oklahoma, 1,352,000; Michigan, 1,313,000; Pennsylvania, 1,130,000; South Dakota 1,039,000.

SHORTAGE OF MEAT ANIMALS.

The bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture issued a report Feb. 7, 1914, calling attention among other things to the decrease in meat animals in the United States. "With regard to meat animals," says the report, "our estimates indicate an accumulated shortage since the census year [1910] of approximately 19.2 per cent, or 8,536,000 head, of cattle; 11.6 per cent, or 6,509,000 head, of sheep; and 5.2 per cent, or 3,214,000 head, of swine. The indicated total shortage of meat animals since the census of 1910 is therefore approximately 18,259,000 head, or nearly nine beef cattle, seven sheep, and over three hogs for each 100 of the total estimated population in January, 1914. Notwithstanding this tremendous shortage in the number of meat animals in the past four years, a shortage of over 7,000,000 animals, the estimated farm value of the cattle, sheep and swine on farms on Jan. 1, 1914, was $395,487,000 greater than the estimated value of these animals in the census year of 1910.

"The shortage of meat animals is probably due to a number of contributing causes, such as the encroachment of farms upon the range territory; absence of a proper range-leasing law permitting economical management and utilization of ranges; the shortage in the corn and forage crop due to the severe drought in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma in 1913, which caused the farmers in those states to dispose of their meat animals; the increase in the value of land and the increased cost of labor and stock feed, resulting in greatly increasing the cost of production; the decline in stock raising on farms in the east and south because of poor marketing facilities resulting from many local slaughtering establishments having been driven out of business by the competition of the great central slaughtering establishments of the west and central west; the temptation to sell live stock at the prevailing high prices rather than to continue to carry them with high-priced stock feed, possible loss from disease or accident, and uncertain prices the following year; increased tendency to operate farms under short-term leases, with no incentive to maintain soil fertility through stock raising; possession of leased farms changed at wrong season of year for handling stock economically; enormous losses from cholera in swine; and the competition of higher prices for other farm products."

AVERAGE VALUE PER HEAD OF FARM ANIMALS.

On Jan. 1 of years indicated.

	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.	1900-9.	1890-9.	1880-9.	1870-9.
Horses	$109.32	$110.77	$105.94	$111.67	$108.19	$95.64	$71.99	$48.24	$67.78	$62.97
Mules	123.85	124.31	120.51	125.62	119.84	107 84	84.98	58.79	76.63	75.65
Milch cows	53.94	45.02	39.39	40.49	35.79	32.36	30.12	23.35	26.65	27.27
Other cattle	31.13	26.36	21.20	20.85	19.41	17.49	18.09	16.53	19.77	17.54
Sheep	4.04	3.94	3.46	3.73	4.08	3.43	3.13	2.23	2.21	2.32
Swine	10.40	9.86	8.00	9.35	9.14	6.55	6.46	4.81	5.18	4.76

STOCKHOLDERS IN AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

[From the Wall Street Journal.]

Roads.	*Capital.	Holders.	Roads.	*Capital.	Holders.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	$305,010	36,341	Louisville & Nashville	$72,000	4,386
Atlantic Coast Line	68,755	2,649	Michigan Central	13,738	471
Baltimore & Ohio	210,815	14,114	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	76,300	3,647
Boston & Maine	42,654	8,097	Missouri Pacific	83,251	5,039
Buff., Rochester & Pittsburgh	16,500	252	National Railways of Mexico	223,983	743
Canadian Pacific	274,331	48,110	New York Central	224,265	23,642
Central R. R. of New Jersey	27,436	790	New Haven	180,017	23,968
Chesapeake & Ohio	62,795	5,870	N. Y. O. & W.	58,513	4,000
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	110,839	373	Norfolk & Western	123.133	5,698
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	25,817	414	Northern Pacific	248,000	17,904
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. P.	232,623	13,700	Pennsylvania	492,934	84,244
Chicago & North Western	152,512	9,515	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	69,740	2,650
Chicago, St. P., Minn. & O.	29,813	1,123	Reading	140,000	6,560
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. Ry.	74,875	485	St. L. Southwestern	36 249	727
C. C. C. & St. L.	57,056	2,313	Seaboard Air Line	60,913	1,040
Delaware & Hudson	42,503	6,613	Southern Railway	180,000	11,388
Delaware, Lack. & Western	30,277	1,905	Southern Pacific	272,672	16,895
Erie	176,271	8,094	Union Pacific	316,216	24,655
Great Northern	209,390	19,183	Wabash	92,400	4,073
Illinois Central	109,296	10,545	Western Maryland	49,429	1,009
Kansas City Southern	51,000	2,573			
Lake Erie & Western	23,680	674	Total	†$6,150,170	461,445
L. S. & M. S.	50,000	598			
Lehigh Valley	60,608	6,679			
Long Island	12,000	549			

*Three figures omitted. †Totals are for seventy-three roads, the less important of which have been omitted from the table.

DISTANCE OF VISIBILITY OF OBJECTS ON THE LAKES.

[From "List of Lights and Fog Signals" issued by the United States lighthouse board.]

Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.
5	2.96	55	9.81	110	13.87	450	28.06	600	32.40	800	37.42
10	4.18	60	10.25	120	14.49	500	29.58	650	33.73	900	39.69
15	5.12	65	10.67	130	15.08	550	31.02	700	35.00	1,000	41.93
20	5.92	70	11.07	140	15.65						
25	6.61	75	11.46	150	16.20						
30	7.25	80	11.83	200	18.71						
35	7.83	85	12.20	250	20.92						
40	8.37	90	12.55	300	22.91						
45	8.87	95	12.89	350	24.75						
50	9.35	100	13.23	400	26.46						

The distances of visibility given in the above table are those from which an object may be seen by an observer whose eye is at the lake level; in practice, therefore, it is necessary to add to these a distance of visibility corresponding to the height of the observer's eye above lake level.

FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From census bureau report.]

SUMMARY FOR 1910 AND 1900.

	1910 (Apr. 15).	1900 (June 1).	Increase.*—Amount.	Increase.*—Pr. ct.
Population	91,972,266	75,994,575	15,977,691	21.0
Urban population†	42,623,383	31,609,645	11,013,738	34.8
Rural population‡	49,348,883	44,384,930	4,963,953	11.2
Number of all farms	6,361,502	5,737,372	624,130	10.9
Land area of the country, acres	1,903,289,600	1,903,461,760	—172,160	.....
Land in farms, acres	878,798,325	838,591,774	40,206,551	4.8
Improved land in farms, acres	478,451,750	414,498,487	63,953,263	15.4
Average acreage per farm	138.1	146.2	—8.1	—5.5
Average improved acreage per farm	75.2	72.2	3.0	4.2
Per cent of total land area in farms	46.2	44.1	.....	.....
Per cent of land in farms improved	54.4	49.4	.....	.....
Per cent of total land area improved	25.1	21.8	.....	.....
Value of farm property, total	$40,991,449,090	$20,439,901,164	$20,551,547,926	100.5
Land	28,475,674,169	13,058,007,995	15,417,666,174	118.1
Buildings	6,325,451,528	3,556,639,496	2,768,812,032	77.8
Implements and machinery	1,265,149,783	749,775,970	515,373,813	68.7
Domestic animals, poultry and bees	4,925,173,610	3,075,477,703	1,849,695,907	60.1
Average value of all property per farm	6,444	3,563	2,881	80.9
Av. value of all property per acre of land in farms	46.64	24.37	22.27	91.4
Average value of land per acre	32.40	15.57	16.83	108.1

*A minus sign (—) denotes decrease. †Population of incorporated places having, in 1910, 2,500 or more inhabitants. The figure for 1900 does not represent the urban population according to that census, but is the population in that year of the territory classified as urban in 1910. ‡Total, exclusive of urban.

FARMS, FARM LAND AND FARM PROPERTY (1870 TO 1900).

	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.
Population	91,972,266	75,994,575	62,947,714	50,155,783	38,558,371
Number of all farms	6,361,502	5,737,372	4,564,641	4,008,907	2,659,985
Land area of the country, acres	1,903,289,600	1,903,461,760	1,903,337,600	1,903,337,600	1,903,337,600
Land in farms, acres	878,798,325	838,591,774	623,218,619	536,081,835	407,735,041
Improved land in farms, acres	478,451,750	414,498,487	357,616,755	284,771,042	188,921,099
Average acreage per farm	138.1	146.2	136.5	133.7	153.3
Average improved acreage per farm	75.2	72.2	78.3	71.0	71.0
Per cent of total land area in farms	46.2	44.1	32.7	28.2	21.4
Per cent of land in farms improved	54.4	49.4	57.4	53.1	46.3
Per cent of total land area improved	25.1	21.8	18.8	15.0	9.9
Value of farm property, total	$40,991,449,090	$20,439,901,164	$16,082,267,689	$12,180,501,538	$8,944,857,749
Land and buildings	34,801,125,697	16,614,647,491	13,279,252,649	10,157,096,776	7,444,054,462
Implements and machinery	1,265,149,783	749,775,970	494,247,467	406,526,055	270,913,678
Domestic animals, poultry and bees	4,925,173,610	3,075,477,703	2,308,767,573	1,576,884,707	1,229,889,609
Av. value of all property per farm	6,444	3,563	3,523	3,038	3,363
Average value of all property per acre of land in farms	46.64	24.37	25.81	22.72	21.94
Average value of land and buildings per acre	39.60	19.81	21.31	19.02	18.26

AGRICULTURAL INCREASE SINCE 1850.

Period.	Population.	Farms.	Acres.*	Improved.†	Value.‡
1900-1910	15,977,691	624,130	40,206,551	63,953,263	$20,551,547,926
1890-1900	13,046,861	1,172,731	215,373,155	56,881,732	4,357,633,475
1880-1890	12,791,931	555,734	87,136,784	72,845,713	3,901,766,151
1870-1880	11,597,412	1,348,922	128,346,794	95,849,943	3,235,643,789
1860-1870	7,115,050	615,908	522,503	25,810,379	964,364,686
1850-1860	8,251,445	595,004	113,651,924	50,078,106	4,013,149,483
1880-1910—Amount	41,816,483	2,352,595	342,716,490	193,680,708	28,810,947,552
Per cent	83.4	58.7	63.9	68.0	236.5
1850-1880—Amount	26,963,907	2,559,834	242,521,221	171,738,428	8,213,157,958
Per cent	116.3	176.6	82.6	151.9	207.0
1850-1910—Amount	68,780,390	4,912,429	585,237,711	365,419,136	37,024,105,510
Per cent	296.6	339.0	199.4	323.3	933.2

*In farms. †Improved land in farms. ‡Of farm property.

AVERAGE ACRES AND VALUE PER FARM (1910).

State.	Acres.	Property.*	Land.†	Per acre.‡	State.	Acres.	Property.*	Land.†	Per acre.‡
Alabama	78.9	$1,408	$825	$10.46	Louisiana	86.6	2,499	1,558	17.99
Arizona	135.1	8,142	4,590	33.97	Maine	104.9	3,320	1,441	13.73
Arkansas	81.1	1,864	1,146	14.13	Maryland	103.4	5,849	3,341	32.32
California	316.7	13,308	14,395	47.16	Massachusetts	77.9	6,135	2,859	36.69
Colorado	293.1	10,645	7,858	26.81	Michigan	91.5	5,261	2,973	32.48
Connecticut	81.5	5,944	2,693	33.03	Minnesota	177.3	9,456	6,527	36.82
Delaware	95.9	5,830	3,224	33.63	Mississippi	67.6	1,554	926	13.69
District Columbia	27.9	39,062	33,152	1,186.53	Missouri	124.8	7,405	5,216	41.80
Florida	105.0	2,863	1,874	17.84	Montana	516.7	13,269	8,651	16.74
Georgia	92.6	1,995	1,273	13.74	Nebraska	297.8	16,038	12,450	41.80
Idaho	171.5	9,911	7,140	41.63	Nevada	1,009.6	22,462	13,119	12.99
Illinois	129.1	15,505	12,270	95.02	New Hampshire	120.1	3,833	1,646	13.70
Indiana	98.8	8,396	6,164	62.36	New Jersey	76.9	7,600	3,707	48.23
Iowa	156.3	17,259	12,910	82.58	New Mexico	315.9	4,469	2,770	8.77
Kansas	244.0	11,467	8,648	35.45	New York	102.2	6,732	3,283	32.13
Kentucky	85.6	2,986	1,869	21.83	North Carolina	88.4	2,119	1,352	15.29

State.	Acres.	Property.*	Land.†	Per acre.‡
North Dakota	382.3	13,109	9,822	25.69
Ohio	88.6	6,994	4,727	53.34
Oklahoma	151.7	4,828	3,413	22.49
Oregon	256.8	11,609	9,048	35.23
Pennsylvania	84.8	5,715	2,875	33.92
Rhode Island	83.8	6,234	2,836	33.86
South Carolina	76.6	2,223	1,523	19.89
South Dakota	335.1	15,018	11,625	34.69
Tennessee	81.5	2,490	1,510	18.53
Texas	269.1	5,311	3,909	14.53
Utah	156.7	6,957	4,590	29.28
Vermont	142.6	4,445	1,785	12.52
Virginia	105.9	3,397	2,145	20.24
Washington	208.4	11,346	9,208	44.18
West Virginia	103.7	3,255	2,142	20.65
Wisconsin	118.9	7,978	5,148	43.30
Wyoming	777.6	15,217	8,092	10.41
United States	138.1	6,444	4,476	32.40
U't'd States 1900	146.2	3,563	2,276	15.57

*Average value of all farm property. †Average value of land per farm only. ‡Average value per acre of farm land.

NUMBER OF FARM OPERATORS (1910).

Division.	Total.	Owners.
New England	188,802	168,408
Middle Atlantic	468,379	355,036
East North Central	1,123,489	809,044
West North Central	1,109,948	758,946
South Atlantic	1,111,881	593,154
East South Central	1,042,480	510,452
West South Central	943,186	440,905
Mountain	183,446	160,844
Pacific	189,891	151,933
United States	6,361,502	3,948,722
The North	2,890,618	2,091,434
The South	3,097,547	1,544,511
The West	373,337	312,777
East of Mississippi river	3,935,031	2,436,094
West of Mississippi river	2,426,471	1,512,628

Total number farm tenants, 2,354,676; farm managers, 58,104; negro farmers, 920,883 (241,221 owners, 678,118 tenants and 1,544 managers).

WHITE FARMERS BY NATIVITY.

Born in—	Number.	Born in—	Number.
United States	4,763,256	Poland	7,228
Austria	33,336	Denmark	28,375
Hungary	3,827	Norway	59,742
England	39,728	Sweden	67,543
Ireland	33,180	Switzerland	14,333
Scotland	10,220	Other European	17,689
Wales	4,110	Canada	61,878
France	5,832	All other	10,333
Germany	221,800	Not reported	7,807
Holland	13,790		
Italy	10,614	Total	5,440,619

FARMERS BY STATES (1910).

State.	White.	Colored.	State.	White.	Colored.	State.	White.	Colored.
Alabama	152,458	110,443	Maine	59,987	29	Oklahoma	169,521	20,671
Arizona	6,024	3,203	Maryland	42,551	6,372	Oregon	44,875	627
Arkansas	151,085	63,593	Massachusetts	36,793	124	Pennsylvania	218,749	546
California	72,542	8,078	Michigan	206,014	946	Rhode Island	5,251	41
Colorado	45,596	574	Minnesota	155,844	293	South Carolina	70,636	96,798
Connecticut	26,702	113	Mississippi	109,645	164,737	South Dakota	74,836	2,808
Delaware	9,914	922	Missouri	273,578	3,666	Tennessee	207,704	33,308
Dist. Columbia	205	12	Montana	25,013	1,196	Texas	347,852	69,918
Florida	35,295	14,721	Nebraska	129,216	462	Utah	21,400	276
Georgia	168,468	122,559	Nevada	2,528	161	Vermont	32,689	20
Idaho	30,402	405	New Hampshire	27,038	15	Virginia	135,904	48,114
Illinois	250,447	1,425	New Jersey	33,011	476	Washington	55,067	1,125
Indiana	214,680	805	New Mexico	33,528	2,148	West Virginia	95,977	708
Iowa	216,843	201	New York	214,658	939	Wisconsin	176,536	591
Kansas	176,150	1,691	North Carolina	188,069	65,656	Wyoming	10,922	65
Kentucky	247,455	11,238	North Dakota	73,617	743			
Louisiana	65,667	54,879	Ohio	270,095	1,950	Total	5,440,619	920,883

NOTE—Colored farmers include 24,251 Indians, 760 Chinese and 2,502 Japanese. The largest number of Indian farmers were found in Oklahoma (7,459), Arizona (3,159), South Dakota (2,740), New Mexico (2,087), North Carolina (1,987), Montana (1,146), New York (635), Washington (673), California (628) and Wisconsin (541). There were 512 Chinese and 1,816 Japanese farmers in California.

PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSIONS.

Commissions for the administrative control of public utilities now exist in nearly all the states but under different names and with different degrees of power and extent of jurisdiction. Some are known as railroad or railroad and warehouse commissions and others as corporation, public service and public utilities commissions. Most of those having large power and jurisdiction have been created since 1907. Among the states providing most recently for commission control of public service corporations are: Arizona, 1912; Connecticut, 1911; Idaho, 1913; Illinois, 1913; Indiana, 1913; Kansas, 1911; Maryland, 1912; Missouri, 1913; Montana, 1913; Nevada, 1911; New Jersey, 1911; New Mexico, 1912, Ohio, 1911; Pennsylvania, 1913; Rhode Island, 1912; Washington, 1911; West Virginia, 1913. The public utility laws of New York and Wisconsin, upon which many of the others are based, have been amended in the last three or four years.

Briefly stated the duties of commissions of this kind include the general supervision of every company or individual, except municipalities, operating for the public use any plant, equipment or property used in connection with the transportation of persons or property; the transmission of telegraph and telephone messages; the furnishing of heat, cold, light, power, electricity or water; the conveyance of oil or gas by pipe line; or for the storage or warehousing of goods. The commissions have power to approve or disapprove of franchises, issue permits of operation, supervise the issue of stocks and bonds, regulate rates and service, prevent unjust discrimination, hold inquiries, require reports, enforce the provisions of the public utility acts, and, in general, to see that the rights of the public are observed by the corporations under state control.

The number of commissioners varies from three to seven and the term of office from two to ten years. The pay of each member ranges from $1,500 in South Dakota to $15,000 in New York. In Pennsylvania and Illinois the salary is $10,000.

LONGEST RIVERS IN THE WORLD.

River.	Miles.	River.	Miles.	River.	Miles.	River.	Miles.
Mississippi-Mo.	4,194	LaPlata	2,950	Mekong	2,600	Hwangho	2,300
Nile	3,670	Lena	2,860	Niger	2,600	Yukon	2,050
Amazon	3,300	Kongo	2,800	Yenisei	2,500	Colorado	2,000
Ob	3,235	Amur	2,700	Volga	2,325	Indus	2,000
Yangtze	3,000						

MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Bureau of census report, 1912.]

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1860-1910.

	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.
Establishments	268,491	207,514	‡355,415	‡253,852	‡252,148	‡140,433
Salaried employes	790,267	364,120	461,009	.....	.....	.....
Wage earners*	6,615,046	4,712,763	4,251,613	2,732,595	2,053,996	1,311,246
Capital	$18,428,2 0 000	$8,975,256,000	$6,525,156 480	$2,790,272,606	$2,118,208,769	$1,009,855,715
Expenses	$18,454,000,000	$9,870,425,000	$8,076 485,640	.....	.....	.....
Salaries	$933,575,000	$380,771,000	$391,388,208	.....	.....	.....
Wages	$3,427,038,000	$2,008,361,000	$1,891,228,321	$947,953,795	$775,584,343	$378,878,966
Materials	$12,142 791 000	$6,575,851,000	$5,162,044 976	$3,396,823,549	$2,448,427,242	$1,031,605,092
Miscellaneous	$1,945 686,000	$905,4 2,000	$631,225,035	.....	.....	.....
Value of products†	$20,672 052,000	$11 406,927,000	$9,372,437,283	$5,369,579,191	$4,232,325,442	$1,885,861,626

*Average number. †Gross value at factory. ‡Included neighborhood hand and building trades; not included in 1900 and 1910.

NOTE—The years are census years. The statistics are for the preceding calendar year in each case.

PER CENT INCREASE BY DECADES.

Decade.	Establishments.	Capital.	Wage Earners.	Wages.	Materials.	Products.	Value added.
1849-1859	14.1	89.4	37.0	60.0	85.8	85.0	84.1
1859-1869	79.6	67.8	56.6	63.8	93.0	79.5	63.3
1869-1879	0.7	64.7	33.0	52.8	90.6	74.5	41.4
1879-1889	40.0	133.8	55.6	99.5	52.0	74.5	113.4
1889-1899	44 1	50.4	24.8	22.7	42.3	38.7	34.3
1899-1909	23.4	105.3	40.4	70.6	84.6	81.2	76.6

RANK OF LEADING INDUSTRIES IN 1909.

According to value of products.

Industry.	Rank.	Product.	Per cent increase.
Slaughtering, packing	1	$1,370,568,000	48.6
Foundries, machine shops	2	1,228,475,000	39.5
Lumber and timber	3	1,156,129,000	30.7
Iron and steel	4	985,723,000	46.3
Flour and grist mills	5	883.584,000	23.9
Printing and publishing	6	737,876,000	33.6
Cotton goods	7	628,392,000	39.5
Clothing, men's	8	568,077,000	39.7
Boots and shoes	9	512,798,000	43.4
Wool, worsteds, felt	10	435,979,000	36.5
Tobacco manufactures	11	416,695,000	25.8
Cars, etc., by steam roads*	12	405,601,000	30.9
Bread, bakery goods	13	396,865,000	47.2
Blast furnaces	14	391,429,000	68.8
Clothing, women's	15	384,752,000	55.4
Copper, smelting, refining	16	378,806,000	57.3
Malt liquors	17	374,730,000	25.6
Leather, tanning, etc	18	327,874,000	29.3
Sugar and molasses†	19	279,249,000	0.7
Butter, cheese, condensed milk	20	274,558,000	63.2
Paper and wood pulp	21	267,657,000	41.8
Automobiles	22	249,202,000	729.7
Furniture and refrigerators	23	239,887.000	34.9
Petroleum, refining	24	236,998,000	35.4
Electrical machinery	25	221,309,000	57.2
Liquors, distilled	26	204,699,000	55.9
Hosiery and knit goods	27	200,144,000	46.0
Copper, tin, sheet iron	28	199,824,000	66.6
Silk, silk goods	29	196,912,000	47.7
Lead, smelting, refining	30	167,406,000	9.9
Gas, illuminating, heating	31	166,814,000	33.3
Carriages, wagons	32	159,893,000	2.6
Canning, preserving	33	157,101,000	20.4
Brass, bronze products	34	149,989,000	46.5
Oil, cotton seed, cake	35	147,868,000	53.4
Agricultural implements	36	146,329,000	30.6
Medicines, drugs, etc	37	141,942,000	20.9
Confectionery	38	134,796,000	54.8
Paint and varnish	39	124,889,000	37.5
Cars for steam roads‡	40	123,730,000	11.3
Chemicals	41	117,689,000	56.5
Marble and stone work	42	113,093,000	33.3
Leather goods	43	104,719,000	27.5

*Includes general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies. †Not including beet sugar. ‡Not including operations of railroad companies. §From 1904 to 1909.

NOTE—The increase in all industries combined from 1904 to 1909 was 39.7 per cent; that of all the minor industries not included in the foregoing table was 41.8 per cent in the same period. This is presumed to indicate a tendency toward diversification in manufacturing.

MANUFACTURES BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES (1909).

Industry.	Persons.*	Value products.
Agricultural implements	60,229	$146,329,000
Artificial flowers, plumes	11,583	23,981,000
Artificial stone	15,202	18,596,000
Artists' materials	865	2,340,000
Automobiles	85,359	249,202,000
Awnings, tents, sails	5,747	14,499,000
Axle grease	334	1,481,000
Babbitt metal, solder	1,491	19,768,000
Bags, not paper	8,338	54,882,000
Bags, paper	3,683	15,698,000
Baking powders, yeast	3,531	20,775,000
Baskets, willow ware	5,419	5,695,000
Beet sugar	8,389	48,122,000
Belting, hose, leather	4,370	23,692,000
Belting, hose, rubber	7,304	24,709,000
Bicycles, motorcycles	5,017	10,699,000
Billiard tables	1,776	5,878,000
Blacking, polishing	4,407	14,679,000
Bluing	545	1,074,000
Bone, carbon, lampblack	302	1,093,000
Boots and shoes	215,923	512,798,000
Boots, shoes, rubber	18,899	49,721,000
Boxes, cigar	6,852	8,491,000
Boxes, fancy, paper	43,568	54,450,000
Brass and bronze	45,441	149,989,000
Bread, bakery products	144,322	396,865,000
Brick and tile	85,764	92,776,000
Brooms, brushes	15,143	29,126,000
Butter, cheese, condensed milk	31,506	274,558,000
Butter, reworking	418	8,200,000
Buttons	18,004	22,708,000
Candles	649	3,130,000
Canning, preserving	71,972	157,101,000
Card cutting, designing	702	1,031,000
Carpets, not rag	34,706	71,188,000
Carpets, rag	2,688	2,568,000
Carriages, sleds, children's	5,769	8,805,000
Carriages, wagons	82,944	159,893,000
Cars, repairs, by R. R. Cos	301,273	405,601,000
Cars, etc., by street railways	23,699	31,963,000
Cars for steam railways	47,094	123,730,000
Cars for street railways	4,005	7,810,000
Cash registers, calculators	2,249	23,708,000
Cement	29,511	63,205,000
Charcoal	731	872,000
Chemicals	27,791	117,689,000
China decorating	436	786,000
Chocolate, cocoa	3,404	22,390,000
Clocks, watches	25,439	35,197,000
Cloth, sponging, finishing	1,167	1,544,000
Clothing, horse	1,830	4,135,000
Clothing, men's	271,437	568,077,000
Clothing, men's button holes	1,031	781,000
Clothing, women's	179,021	384,752,000
Coffee, spice	13,516	110,533,000
Coffins, etc	11,448	24,526,000
Coke	31,226	95,697,000
Confectionery	54,854	134,796,000
Cooperage, etc	29,717	60,248,000
Copper, tin, sheet iron	86,934	199,824,000
Cordage, twine, etc	27,214	61,020,000
Cordials, sirups	1,638	9,662,000
Cork, cutting	3,376	5,940,000

Industry.	Persons.*	Value products.
Corsets	19,611	$33,257,000
Cotton goods	387,771	628,392,000
Crucibles	398	1,849,000
Cutlery, tools	37,161	53,266,000
Dairymen's supplies, etc	6,431	15,463,000
Dentists' materials	1,983	10,836,000
Drug grinding	1,152	6,007,000
Dyeing textiles	47,303	83,556,000
Dyestuffs, extracts	3,015	15,955,000
Electrical machinery	105,600	221,309,000
Electroplating	2,558	4,510,000
Emery, abrasive wheels	2,446	6,711,000
Enameling, japanning	2,418	3,316,000
Engravers' materials	189	921,000
Engraving, die sinking	1,782	2,250,000
Engraving, wood	480	711,000
Explosives	7,058	40,140,000
Fancy articles	14,194	22,632,000
Fertilizers	21,950	103,960,000
Files	4,521	5,691,000
Firearms, ammunition	16,042	34,112,000
Fire extinguishers, chemical	300	754,000
Fireworks	1,567	2,269,000
Flags, regalia, etc	4,522	8,114,000
Flavoring extracts	2,634	8,828,000
Flax, hemp, dressed	216	467,000
Flour, gristmill products	66,054	883,584,000
Food preparations	20,965	125,331,000
Foundry, shop products	615,485	1,228,475,000
Foundry supplies	710	2,298,000
Fuel, manufactured	112	311,000
Fur goods	16,152	55,938,000
Furnishing goods, men's	45,935	87,710,000
Furniture, refrigerators	144,140	239,886,000
Furs, dressed	1,472	2,391,000
Galvanizing	1,689	7,338,000
Gas, electric fixtures	22,906	45,057,000
Gas, illuminating, heating	51,007	166,814,000
Glass	72,573	92,095,000
Glass, ornamenting	11,090	16,101,000
Gloves, leather	12,950	23,631,000
Glucose and starch	5,827	48,799,000
Glue	3,840	13,718,000
Gold, silver foil	1,553	2,630,000
Gold, silver, refining	690	23,612,000
Graphite, refining	262	1,140,000
Grease and tallow	5,504	23,419,000
Grindstones	1,485	1,688,000
Haircloth	621	2,230,000
Hair work	4,383	11,216,000
Hammocks	325	578,000
Hand stamps, stencils	2,539	3,673,000
Hat and cap materials	2,618	8,236,000
Hats, caps, unspecified	7,609	13,689,000
Hats, fur, felt	27,091	47,865,000
Hats, straw	9,704	21,424,000
Hones, whetstones	173	268,000
Horseshoes	360	1,015,000
Hosiery, knit goods	136,130	200,143,000
Housefurnishing goods	5,916	18,509,000
Ice, manufactured	21,107	49,953,000
Ink, printing	1,854	8,865,000
Ink, writing	324	2,505,000
Instruments, scientific	6,175	10,504,000
Iron, steel, blast furnaces	43,061	391,429,000
Iron, steel, rolling mills	260,762	985,723,000
Iron, steel, bolts, nuts, etc	12,395	24,485,000
Iron, steel, doors, shutters	1,816	3,006,000
Iron, steel forgings	9,193	20,293,000
Iron, steel, nails, spikes	3,239	8,192,000
Iron, steel pipe, wrought	7,309	30,886,000
Jewelry	36,992	80,350,000
Jewelry cases	2,441	3,116,000
Kaolin, ground earths	2,351	4,681,000
Labels, tags	2,880	4,670,000
Lapidary work	886	9,173,000
Lard, refined, not packers'	515	10,326,000
Lasts	2,029	4,159,000
Lead, bar, etc	1,044	9,145,000
Leather goods	43,525	104,719,000
Leather, tanned, etc	67,100	327,874,000
Lime	15,659	17,952,000
Liquors, distilled	8,328	204,699,000
Liquors, malt	66,725	374,730,000
Liquors, vinous	2,726	13,121,000
Locomotives, not made by railroad companies	16,945	31,582,000
Looking glass frames	7,470	$13,475,000
Lumber products	784,989	1,156,129,000
Malt	2,237	38,252,000
Marble and stone work	77,275	113,093,000
Matches	4,220	11,853,000
Mats and matting	1,040	2,432,000
Mattresses	14,109	35,783,000
Millinery goods	46,301	85,894,000
Mineral, soda waters	22,060	43,508,000
Mirrors	3,509	9,571,000
Models, patterns, not paper	5,450	8,868,000
Moving pictures	718	4,206,000
Mucilage, paste	901	4,918,000
Musical instruments	2,269	3,228,000
Musical inst., pianos, organs	41,882	89,790,000
Needles, pins, hooks, eyes	4,978	6,694,000
Oakum	129	338,000
Oil, castor	70	905,000
Oil, essential	403	1,737,000
Oil, linseed	1,753	36,739,000
Oil, not specified	3,144	30,865,000
Oilcloth, linoleum	5,557	23,339,000
Oleomargarine	773	8,148,000
Optical goods	7,809	11,735,000
Paint and varnish	21,896	124,889,000
Paper, wood pulp	81,473	267,657,000
Paper goods	22,385	55,171,000
Paper patterns	1,755	2,611,000
Patent medicines, etc	41,101	141,942,000
Paving materials	1,731	6,229,000
Peanuts, roasting, etc	2,177	9,737,000
Pencils, lead	4,513	7,379,000
Pens, fountain, gold	1,820	4,739,000
Pens, steel	755	577,000
Petroleum, refining	16,640	236,998,000
Phonographs, graphophones	5,928	11,726,000
Photographic goods	6,596	22,561,000
Photo engraving	7,277	11,624,000
Pipes, tobacco	3,090	5,312,000
Pottery, terra cotta	61,022	76,119,000
Printing, publishing	388,466	737,876,000
Pulp goods	882	1,770,000
Pumps, not steam	2,623	5,583,000
Rice, cleaning	1,777	22,371,000
Roofing materials	3,530	19,204,000
Rubber goods	31,284	128,436,000
Rules, ivory, wood	127	144,000
Safes, vaults	4,060	8,491,000
Salt	5,580	11,328,000
Sand, emery paper	779	4,358,000
Saws	5,757	11,536,000
Scales, balances	4,275	8,786,000
Screws, machine	1,863	3,014,000
Screws, wood	3,758	6,199,000
Sewing machines	20,556	28,262,000
Shipbuilding	44,949	73,360,000
Shoddy	2,320	7,446,000
Show cases	3,943	7,167,000
Signs, advertising	7,277	13,546,000
Silks, silk goods	105,238	196,912,000
Silver and plated ware	18,774	42,229,000
Slaughtering, packing	108,716	1,370,568,000
Smelting, refining, copper	16,832	378,806,000
Smelting, refining, lead	8,059	167,406,000
Smelting, refining, zinc	7,156	34,206,000
Smelting, refining, not from ore	2,596	28,072,000
Soap	18,393	111,358,000
Soda water apparatus	2,399	6,556,000
Sporting goods	5,993	11,052,000
Springs, steel, car	3,573	9,005,000
Stationery goods	7,938	16,647,000
Statuary, art goods	2,172	3,442,000
Steam packing	4,968	12,160,000
Stereotyping, electrotyping	3,661	6,384,000
Stoves, furnaces	42,921	78,853,000
Sugar, molasses (no beet)	15,658	279,249,000
Sulphuric, nitric, acids	2,582	9,884,000
Surgical appliances	5,805	12,399,000
Tin plate, terneplate	5,846	47,970,000
Tinfoil	762	3,419,000
Tobacco manufactures	197,637	416,695,000
Toys and games	6,072	8,284,000
Turpentine, rosin	44,524	25,295,000
Typefounding, printing materials	2,597	4,704,000
Typewriters, supplies	12,101	19,719,000
Umbrellas, canes	6,505	15,864,000
Upholstering materials	4,777	13,054,000

Industry.	Persons.*	Value products.
Vault lights, ventilators	453	957,000
Vinegar and cider	3,073	8,448,000
Wall paper	4,746	14,449,000
Wall plaster	5,624	12,804,000
Washing machines	2,294	5,825,000
Waste	2,129	11,398,000
Wheelbarrows	775	1,625,000
Whips	1,946	3,949,000
Windmills	2,742	6,677,000
Window shades	4,770	18,571,000
Wire	19,945	84,486,000
Wirework, rope, cable	14,994	41,938,000
Wood distillation	3,095	9,737,000
Wood carpet	221	490,000
Wood preserving	2,875	14,099,000
Wood, turned, carved	16,243	22,199,000
Wool pulling	759	5,181,000
Wool scouring	1,262	3,289,000
Woolen goods	175,176	435,979,000
All other industries	132	390,000

*Includes proprietors, salaried officials, clerks and wage earners.

MANUFACTURES BY STATES (1909).

State.	Capital invested.	Gross value of product.
Alabama	$173,180,000	$145,962,000
Arizona	32,873,000	50,257,000
Arkansas	70,174,000	74,916,000
California	537,134,000	529,761,000
Colorado	162,668,000	130,044,000
Connecticut	517,546,000	490,272,000
Delaware	$60,906,000	$52,840,000
District of Columbia	30,553,000	25,289,000
Florida	65,291,000	72,890,000
Georgia	202,778,000	202,863,000
Idaho	32,477,000	22,400,000
Illinois	1,548,171,000	1,919,277,000
Indiana	508,717,000	579,075,000
Iowa	171,219,000	259,238,000
Kansas	156,090,000	325,104,000
Kentucky	172,779,000	223,754,000
Louisiana	221,816,000	223,949,000
Maine	202,260,000	176,029,000
Maryland	251,227,000	315,669,000
Massachusetts	1,279,687,000	1,490,529,000
Michigan	583,947,000	685,109,000
Minnesota	275,416,000	409,420,000
Mississippi	72,393,000	80,555,000
Missouri	444,343,000	574,111,000
Montana	44,588,000	73,272,000
Nebraska	99,901,000	199,019,000
Nevada	$9,806,000	$11,887,000
New Hampshire	139,990,000	164,581,000
New Jersey	977,172,000	1,145,529,000
New Mexico	7,743,000	7,898,000
New York	2,779,497,000	3,369,490,000
North Carolina	217,185,000	216,656,000
North Dakota	11,585,000	19,137,000
Ohio	1,300,733,000	1,437,936,000
Oklahoma	38,873,000	53,682,000
Oregon	89,082,000	93,005,000
Pennsylvania	2,749,006,000	2,626,742,000
Rhode Island	290,901,000	280,344,000
South Carolina	173,221,000	113,236,000
South Dakota	13,018,000	17,870,000
Tennessee	167,924,000	180,217,000
Texas	216,876,000	272,896,000
Utah	52,627,000	61,989,000
Vermont	73,470,000	68,310,000
Virginia	216,392,000	219,794,000
Washington	222,261,000	220,746,000
West Virginia	150,922,000	161,949,000
Wisconsin	605,657,000	590,305,000
Wyoming	6,195,000	6,249,000
Total	18,428,270,000	20,672,052,000
Total 1899	8,975,256,000	11,406,927,000
Per cent increase	105.3	81.2

MANUFACTURES IN FIFTY LEADING CITIES (1909).

City.	Value of product.	Rank in product.	Wage earners.
New York, N. Y.	$2,029,693,000	1	554,002
Chicago, Ill.	1,281,171,000	2	293,977
Philadelphia, Pa.	746,076,000	3	251,884
St. Louis, Mo.	328,495,000	4	87,371
Cleveland, O.	271,961,000	5	84,728
Detroit, Mich.	252,992,000	6	81,011
Pittsburgh, Pa.	243,454,000	7	67,474
Boston, Mass.	237,457,000	8	69,637
Buffalo, N. Y.	218,804,000	9	51,412
Milwaukee, Wis.	208,324,000	10	59,502
Newark, N. J.	202,511,000	11	59,955
Cincinnati, O.	194,516,000	12	60,192
Baltimore, Md.	186,978,000	13	71,444
Minneapolis, Minn.	165,405,000	14	26,962
Kansas City, Kas.	164,081,000	15	12,294
San Francisco, Cal.	133,041,000	16	28,244
Jersey City, N. J.	128,775,000	17	25,454
Indianapolis, Ind.	126,522,000	18	31,815
Providence, R. I.	120,241,000	19	46,381
Rochester, N. Y.	112,676,000	20	39,103
Louisville, Ky.	101,284,000	21	27,023
South Omaha, Neb.	92,436,000	22	6,306
Youngstown, O.	81,271,000	23	10,498
Lawrence, Mass.	79,993,000	24	30,542
New Orleans, La.	78,794,000	25	17,186
Worcester, Mass.	$77,148,000	26	28,221
Bayonne, N. J.	73,641,000	27	7,519
Akron, O.	73,158,000	28	15,831
Perth Amboy, N. J.	73,093,000	29	5,866
Lynn, Mass.	71,503,000	30	27,368
Paterson, N. J.	69,584,000	31	32,004
Los Angeles, Cal.	68,586,000	32	17,327
Bridgeport, Conn.	65,609,000	33	25,775
Fall River, Mass.	64,146,000	34	37,139
Peoria, Ill.	63,061,000	35	5,981
Toledo, O.	61,230,000	36	18,873
Omaha, Neb.	60,854,000	37	8,023
Dayton, O.	60,378,000	38	21,549
Lowell, Mass.	60,271,000	39	32,575
Yonkers, N. Y.	59,334,000	40	12,711
St. Paul, Minn.	58,990,000	41	19,339
Kansas City, Mo.	54,704,000	42	14,643
New Bedford, Mass.	53,238,000	43	26,566
Denver, Col.	51,538,000	44	12,058
Reading, Pa.	51,135,000	45	24,145
New Haven, Conn.	51,071,000	46	23,547
Seattle, Wash.	50,569,000	47	11,331
Waterbury, Conn.	50,350,000	48	20,120
Syracuse, N. Y.	49,435,000	49	18,148
Camden, N. J.	49,138,000	50	16,527

MANUFACTURES IN CITIES OF 10,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS.

State and city.	Value of product.
Alabama—Anniston	$4,333,000
Bessemer	6,106,000
Birmingham	24,128,000
Mobile	5,429,000
Montgomery	5,443,000
Arizona—Phœnix	1,467,000
Tucson	2,037,000
Arkansas—Argenta	4,842,000
Fort Smith	3,739,000
Little Rock	4,690,000
California—Berkeley	$4,435,000
Fresno	11,090,000
Oakland	22,345,000
Sacramento	13,977,000
San Diego	4,741,000
San Jose	5,611,000
Stockton	11,849,000
Colorado—Pueblo	3,345,000
Connecticut—Ansonia	20,088,000
Danbury	10,318,000
Hartford	$40,680,000
Meriden	16,317,000
New Britain	22,021,000
New London	4,483,000
Norwich	9,389,000
Stamford	8,739,000
Willimantic	6,733,000
Delaware—Wilmington	38,069,000
District of Columbia	25,289,000
Florida—Jacksonville	6,722,000

State and city.	Value of product.
Key West	$3,965,000
Tampa	17,653,000
Georgia—Atlanta	33,038,000
Augusta	10,456,000
Columbus	8,552,000
Macon	10,703,000
Savannah	6,734,000
Idaho—Boise	1,661,000
Illinois—Alton	10,096,000
Aurora	10,954,000
Belleville	4,615,000
Bloomington	4,868,000
Cairo	4,440,000
Canton	2,942,000
Champaign	846,000
Chicago Heights	10,839,000
Cicero	1,461,000
Danville	3,351,000
Decatur	9,768,000
East St. Louis	18,228,000
Elgin	11,120,000
Evanston	3,778,000
Freeport	7,811,000
Galesburg	2,919,000
Jacksonville	2,299,000
Joliet	38,817,000
Kankakee	2,723,000
LaSalle	5,308,000
Lincoln	570,000
Mattoon	1,434,000
Moline	20,892,000
Oak Park	1,118,000
Peoria	63,061,000
Quincy	11,436,000
Rock Island	5,387,000
Rockford	22,266,000
Springfield	8,497,000
Streator	2,137,000
Waukegan	19,984,000
Indiana—Anderson	13,765,000
East Chicago	5,483,000
Elkhart	6,932,000
Ellwood	8,408,000
Evansville	22,929,000
Fort Wayne	23,687,000
Hammond	15,580,000
Kokomo	5,451,000
Lafayette	5,542,000
Laporte	3,972,000
Logansport	4,201,000
Marion	4,442,000
Michigan City	8,290,000
Mishawaka	10,883,000
Muncie	9,684,000
New Albany	3,493,000
Richmond	10,374,000
South Bend	27,854,000
Terre Haute	21,793,000
Vincennes	4,234,000
Iowa—Burlington	8,443,000
Cedar Rapids	24,824,000
Clinton	7,480,000
Council Bluffs	3,769,000
Davenport	18,802,000
Des Moines	23,585,000
Dubuque	15,376,000
Keokuk	7,399,000
Marshalltown	4,822,000
Muscatine	6,166,000
Ottumwa	14,838,000
Sioux City	37,425,000
Waterloo	8,999,000
Kansas—Atchison	4,405,000
Coffeyville	4,752,000
Hutchinson	3,614,000
Leavenworth	4,875,000
Topeka	17,821,000
Wichita	22,564,000
Kentucky—Covington	8,712,000
Frankfort	3,083,000
Henderson	2,932,000
Lexington	2,851,000
Newport	6,491,000
Owensboro	3,505,000
Paducah	4,967,000
Louisiana—Alexandria	1,279,000
Lake Charles	2,251,000
Monroe	$1,255,000
Shreveport	3,643,000
Maine—Auburn	8,843,000
Augusta	4,662,000
Bangor	3,346,000
Biddeford	9,012,000
Lewiston	10,475,000
Portland	11,950,000
Waterville	3,179,000
Maryland—Cumberland	4,595,000
Frederick	2,911,000
Hagerstown	3,197,000
Massachusetts—Adams	6,410,000
Attleborough	15,160,000
Beverly	8,653,000
Brockton	45,972,000
Cambridge	44,227,000
Chelsea	17,003,000
Chicopee	19,219,000
Clinton	7,845,000
Everett	8,747,000
Fitchburg	23,252,000
Framingham	6,917,000
Gardner	6,485,000
Gloucester	7,753,000
Haverhill	35,377,000
Holyoke	40,097,000
Leominster	10,531,000
Malden	8,206,000
Marlboro	10,382,000
Milford	4,442,000
Newburyport	6,931,000
Newton	6,279,000
North Adams	10,315,000
Northampton	6,999,000
Peabody	15,549,000
Pittsfield	15,215,000
Plymouth	11,618,000
Quincy	10,505,000
Salem	14,576,000
Somerville	38,687,000
Springfield	31,773,000
Taunton	15,380,000
Wakefield	5,527,000
Waltham	7,814,000
Watertown	11,546,000
Webster	11,296,000
Westfield	7,362,000
Weymouth	6,627,000
Woburn	5,408,000
Michigan—Adrian	6,085,000
Alpena	3,964,000
Battle Creek	20,174,000
Bay City	10,294,000
Flint	24,118,000
Grand Rapids	42,231,000
Holland	4,622,000
Jackson	14,006,000
Kalamazoo	17,904,000
Lansing	16,567,000
Manistee	3,344,000
Marquette	1,254,000
Menominee	3,728,000
Muskegon	9,648,000
Pontiac	5,894,000
Port Huron	8,588,000
Saginaw	18,833,000
Sault Ste. Marie	4,619,000
Traverse City	2,289,000
Minnesota—Duluth	17,180,000
Mankato	3,723,000
St. Cloud	2,299,000
Stillwater	2,686,000
Winona	11,199,000
Mississippi—Jackson	3,113,000
Meridian	4,238,000
Vicksburg	2,229,000
Missouri—Hannibal	6,195,000
Jefferson City	5,446,000
Joplin	4,186,000
St. Joseph	17,626,000
Sedalia	2,333,000
Springfield	5,382,000
Montana—Billings	1,243,000
Butte	2,464,000
Helena	$1,203,000
Missoula	1,171,000
Nebraska—Grand Island	1,837,000
Lincoln	7,010,000
Nevada—Reno	1,862,000
New Hampshire—Berlin	5,935,000
Concord	6,477,000
Dover	6,370,000
Keene	3,483,000
Laconia	3,818,000
Manchester	46,812,000
Nashua	17,326,000
New Jersey—Bloomfield	5,895,000
Bridgetown	4,070,000
East Orange	3,725,000
Elizabeth	29,147,000
Harrison	13,142,000
Hoboken	20,413,000
Millville	4,182,000
New Brunswick	10,005,000
Orange	9,176,000
Passaic	9,176,000
Phillipsburg	9,150,000
Plainfield	3,649,000
Trenton	49,009,000
Union	7,941,000
West Hoboken	5,577,000
West New York	9,274,000
New Mexico—Albuquerque	1,288,000
New York—Albany	22,826,000
Amsterdam	22,449,000
Auburn	15,961,000
Batavia	4,401,000
Binghamton	17,114,000
Cohoes	14,831,000
Cortland	6,395,000
Dunkirk	6,576,000
Elmira	8,067,000
Fulton	7,867,000
Geneva	5,154,000
Glens Falls	4,877,000
Gloversville	14,171,000
Hornell	3,648,000
Hudson	3,506,000
Jamestown	14,720,000
Johnstown	6,574,000
Kingston	5,986,000
Little Falls	8,460,000
Lockport	8,168,000
Middletown	4,658,000
Newburgh	9,928,000
Niagara Falls	28,652,000
North Tonawanda	9,600,000
Ogdensburg	4,948,000
Olean	10,005,000
Oswego	10,413,000
Peekskill	7,888,000
Port Chester	6,243,000
Poughkeepsie	9,151,000
Rome	14,423,000
Schenectady	38,165,000
Troy	37,980,000
Utica	31,199,000
Watertown	8,527,000
N. Carolina—Asheville	3,250,000
Charlotte	10,460,000
Durham	23,271,000
Wilmington	3,005,000
Winston	16,778,000
North Dakota—Fargo	2,477,000
Grand Forks	1,910,000
Ohio—Alliance	6,135,000
Ashtabula	3,459,000
Bellaire	10,091,000
Cambridge	4,291,000
Canton	28,583,000
Chillicothe	4,345,000
Columbus	49,032,000
East Liverpool	6,629,000
Elyria	8,065,000
Hamilton	18,184,000
Ironton	7,118,000
Lancaster	4,074,000
Lima	7,754,000
Lorain	38,937,000

State and city.	Value of product.
Mansfield	$8,183,000
Marion	5,667,000
Massillon	4,788,000
Middletown	16,517,000
Newark	7,851,000
Norwood	9,684,000
Piqua	6,931,000
Portsmouth	7,277,000
Sandusky	5,947,000
Springfield	19,246,000
Steubenville	21,187,000
Warren	5,988,000
Youngstown	81,271,000
Zanesville	9,145,000
Oklahoma—Enid	2,453,000
Guthrie	1,443,000
Muskogee	2,279,000
Oklahoma City	7,868,000
Shawnee	2,081,000
Oregon—Portland	46,861,000
Salem	2,208,000
Pennsylvania—	
Allentown	26,263,000
Altoona	16,763,000
Beaver Falls	6,400,000
Braddock	5,094,000
Butler	11,058,000
Chester	19,373,000
Columbia	4,807,000
Easton	6,915,000
Erie	24,226,000
Harrisburg	22,725,000
Hazleton	4,707,000
Johnstown	48,106,000
Lancaster	15,979,000
Lebanon	11,429,000
McKeesport	42,495,000
McKees Rocks	9,787,000
New Castle	38,038,000
Norristown	7,413,000
Oil City	4,122,000
Phœnixville	$5,876,000
Pottstown	12,505,000
Pottsville	9,138,000
Reading	51,135,000
Scranton	26,385,000
Sharon	9,881,000
South Bethlehem	26,417,000
Sunbury	4,450,000
Warren	5,744,000
Washington	4,837,000
Wilkesbarre	13,526,000
Williamsport	13,348,000
York	18,622,000
Rhode Island—	
Central Falls	5,471,000
Cranston	5,625,000
Cumberland	9,827,000
East Providence	7,146,000
Pawtucket	37,696,000
Warwick	10,589,000
Woonsocket	28,218,000
S. Carolina—Charleston	6,951,000
Columbia	5,872,000
Spartanburg	3,276,000
S. Dakota—Aberdeen	1,575,000
Sioux Falls	2,889,000
Tennessee—	
Chattanooga	16,036,000
Jackson	2,710,000
Knoxville	8,149,000
Memphis	30,043,000
Nashville	29,650,000
Texas—Austin	2,845,000
Beaumont	4,831,000
Dallas	26,959,000
El Paso	3,637,000
Fort Worth	8,661,000
Galveston	6,308,000
Houston	23,015,000
San Antonio	13,435,000
Sherman	4,676,000
Utah—Ogden	$3,713,000
Salt Lake City	13,351,000
Vermont—Barre	3,852,000
Burlington	6,800,000
Rutland	2,680,000
Virginia—Alexandria	4,420,000
Danville	5,339,000
Lynchburg	10,138,000
Norfolk	10,341,000
Petersburg	8,896,000
Richmond	47,358,000
Roanoke	7,261,000
Washington—Aberdeen	3,590,000
Bellingham	4,600,000
Everett	7,423,000
North Yakima	2,175,000
Spokane	18,880,000
W. Virginia—Charleston	3,235,000
Huntington	6,511,000
Martinsburg	2,516,000
Parkersburg	5,499,000
Wheeling	27,077,000
Wisconsin—Appleton	6,673,000
Ashland	2,748,000
Beloit	5,386,000
Eau Claire	5,855,000
Fond du Lac	8,227,000
Green Bay	6,235,000
Janesville	5,156,000
Kenosha	23,182,000
LaCrosse	14,103,000
Madison	5,467,000
Manitowoc	5,939,000
Marinette	3,309,000
Oshkosh	14,739,000
Racine	24,673,000
Sheboygan	11,299,000
Superior	6,574,000
Wausau	6,287,000
Wyoming—Cheyenne	1,577,000

MANUFACTURES IN ALASKA, HAWAII AND PORTO RICO (1909).

	Alaska.	Hawaii.	Porto Rico.
Establishments	152	500	939
Persons engaged in manufactures	3,479	7,572	18,122
Proprietors	135	1,074	1,478
Salaried employes	245	594	1,062
Wage earners	3,099	5,904	15,582
Primary horsepower	3,975	41,930	34,005
Capital	$18,060,000	$23,875,000	$25,544,000
Expenses	$9,454,000	$31,753,000	$31,139,000
Services	2,328,000	2,795,000	4,898,000
Salaries	380,000	686,000	1,259,000
Wages	1,948,000	2,109,000	3,639,000
Materials	5,120,000	25,629,000	21,479,000
Miscellaneous	2,006,000	3,329,000	4,762,000
Value of products	11,340,000	47,404,000	36,750,000
Value added by mf	6,220,000	21,775,000	15,271,000

CENTRAL ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER STATIONS.

[Government census bureau report.]

The figures are for continental United States and cover the calendar years 1912 and 1907.

	1912.	1907.
Number of stations*	5,221	4,714
Commercial	3,659	3,462
Municipal	1,562	1,252
Total income†	$302,115,599	$175,642,338
Light, heat and power	$286,980,858	$169,614,691
All other sources	$15,134,741	$6,027,647
Total expenses	$234,419,478	$134,196,911
Total number persons employed	79,335	47,632
Total horsepower	7 528,648	4,098,188
Steam engines and turbines—number	7,844	3,054
Horsepower	4,946,532	2,693,273
Water wheels—number	2,933	2,481
Horsepower	2,471,081	1,349,087
Gas and oil engines—number	1,116	463
Horsepower	111,035	55,828
Kilowatt capacity of dynamos	5,134,689	2,709,225
Output of stations, kilowatt hours	11,502,963,006	5,862,276,737
Estimated number of lamps wired for service—arc	505,395	562,795
Incandescent and other	76,507,142	41,876,332
Stationary motors served—number	435,473	167,184
Horsepower capacity	4,130,619	1,649,026

*The term "station" as here used may represent a single electric station or a number of stations operated under the same ownership. †Exclusive of $36,500,030 in 1912; $20,093,302 in 1907, reported by street and electric railway companies as income from sale of electric current for light or power or from sale of current to other public service corporations.

MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER STATIONS.

[Government census bureau report.]

	1912.	1907.
Number stations	1,562	1,252
Income	$23,218,389	$14,011,999
Electric service	$22,663,708	$13,614,434
All other sources	$555,281	$397,565
Total expenses	$16,917,165	$10,316,620
Persons employed	7,940	5,566
Total horsepower	559,328	321,351
Kilowatt capacity of dynamos	368,677	209,016
Output of stations, kilowatt hours	537,526,730	289,462,788
Lamps wired—arc	91,851	*82,940
All other	7,057,849	*4,061,318
Stationary motors served—number	21,895	4,507
Horsepower capacity	164,291	31,689

*Includes, for purposes of comparison, 595 arc and 28,579 incandescent lamps reported by the electric companies to light their own properties. Lamps used for such service were included in the total number reported in 1913.

MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Prepared by the United States geological survey.]

MINERALS.	Unit of measure.	1910.		1911		1912.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.
Aluminum	Pounds	47,734,000	$8,955,700	46,125,000	$8,084,000	65,607,000	$11,907,000
Asbestos	Short tons	3,693	68,357	7,604	119,935	4,403	87,959
Asphaltum	Short tons	260,080	3,080,067	360,004	3,828,751	449,510	4,620,731
Barytes (crude)	Short tons	42,975	121,746	38,445	122,792	37,478	155,313
Bauxite	Long tons	148,932	716,258	155,618	750,649	159,865	768,932
Borax	Pounds	42,357	1,201,842	53,330	1,569,151	42,315	1,127,813
Cement	Barrels	77,785,141	68,752,092	79,547,958	66,705,136	83,351,191	67,461,513
Clay products	Short tons		170,115,974		162,236,181		172,811,275
Coal, anthracite	Long tons	75,433,246	160,275,302	80,771,488	175,189,392	75,322,855	177,622,626
Coal, bituminous	Short tons	417,114,142	469,281,719	405,757,101	451,177,484	450,104,982	517,983,445
Copper	Pounds	1,080,159,509	137,180,251	1,097,232,749	137,154,092	1,243,268,720	205,139,338
Corundum emery	Short tons	1,028	15,077	659	6,778	992	6,652
Feldspar	Short tons	81,102	502,452	92,700	579,008	86,572	520,562
Fluorspar	Short tons	69,247	430,196	87,048	611,447	116,545	769,163
Fuller's earth	Short tons	32,822	293,709	40,697	383,124	32,715	305,522
Garnet (abrasive)	Short tons	3,814	113,574	4,076	121,748	4,182	137,800
Gold (coining value)	Troy ounces	4,657,018	96,269,100	4,687,053	96,890,000	4,520,717	93,451,500
Graphite	Pounds	5,590,592	295,733	4,790,000	256,050	3,543,771	187,689
Grindstones			796,294		907,316		916,339
Gypsum	Short tons	2,379,057	6,523,024	2,323,970	6,462,035	2,500,757	6,563,908
Infusorial earth	Short tons		130,000		147,462		125,446
Iron (pig)	Long tons	27,303,567	425,115,235	23,257,288	327,334,624	30,180,969	420,563,388
Lead	Short tons	372,227	32,755,976	406,148	36,553,320	415,395	37,385,550
Manganese ore	Long tons	2,258	22,892	2,457	24,586	1,164	15,723
Mica, sheet	Pounds	2,476,190	283,832	1,887,201	310,254	845,483	282,823
Mica, scrap	Short tons	4,065	53,265	3,512	45,550	3,226	49,073
Mineral paints	Short tons	85,685	2,174,735	143,350	7,842,583	181,154	10,069,588
Mineral waters	Gals. sold	62,080,125	6,357,590	63,923,119	6,837,888	62,281,201	6,615,671
Natural gas			70,756,158		74,127,534		84,563,957
Oilstones			228,694		214,991		242,218
Petroleum	Barrels	209,556,048	127,896,328	220,449,391	134,044,752	222,113,218	163,802,334
Phosphate rock	Long tons	2,654,388	10,917,000	3,043,279	11,900,693	2,973,332	11,675,774
Platinum	Troy ounces	773	25,277	940	40,890	1,005	45,778
Precious stones			295,797		343,692		319,722
Pyrite	Long tons	238,154	968,908	301,458	1,164,871	350,928	1,344,239
Quartz	Short tons	63,577	193,757	37,943	155,122	97,874	191,685
Quicksilver	Flasks	20,601	958,153	21,256	977,989	25,064	1,053,941
Salt	Barrels	30,303,656	7,900,344	31,133,968	8,345,692	33,324,808	9,402,772
Silver (commercial value)	Troy ounces	57,137,900	30,851,500	60,399,400	32,615,700	63,766,800	39,197,500
Sulphur	Short tons	255,534	4,605,112	265,664	4,787,047	303,472	5,256,422
Talc, soapstone	Short tons	79,006	864,213	81,521	1,032,732	92,403	1,050,693
Tin	Pounds		23,447		56,635	260,000	124,800
Zinc	Short tons	252,479	27,267,732	271,621	30,964,794	323,907	44,699,166
Total*			2,003,714,803		1,918,326,253		2,243,630,326

*Includes also minerals not mentioned in list.

COAL PRODUCTION BY STATES (1912).

In tons of 2,240 pounds.

ANTHRACITE.		Montana	2,721,871
Pennsylvania	75,322,855	New Mexico	3,128,940
Colorado-New Mexico	75,514	North Carolina	179
BITUMINOUS.		North Dakota	445,964
Alabama	14,375,536	Ohio	30,829,221
Arkansas	1,875,731	Oklahoma	3,281,623
California	10,119	Oregon	37,716
Colorado	9,755,053	Pennsylvania	144,522,757
Georgia	203,127	Tennessee	5,779,668
Idaho	2,646	Texas	1,954,118
Illinois	53,468,952	Utah	2,692,990
Indiana	13,647,962	Virginia	7,005,927
Iowa	6,508,508	Washington	3,000,832
Kansas	6,237,663	West Virginia	59,630,971
Kentucky	14,723,679	Wyoming	6,578,682
Maryland	4,432,177		
Michigan	1,076,991	Total bituminous	401,803,934
Missouri	3,874,871	Grand total	477,202,304

COAL PRODUCTION BY YEARS.

Tons of 2,240 pounds.

Year.	Anthracite.	Bituminous.
1880	25,580,189	38,242,641
1890	41,489,858	99,377,073
1900	51,309,214	189,480,097
1902	60,242,560	201,632,276
1903	66,678,392	252,389,837
1904	65,382,842	248,738,941
1905	69,405,958	281,239,252
1906	63,698,803	306,084,481
1907	76,487,860	352,408,054
1908	74,384,297	296,903,826
1909	72,443,624	338,987,997
1910	75,514,296	372,339,703
1911	80,859,489	362,195,125
1912	75,398,369	401,803,934

PIG IRON PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

In tons of 2,240 pounds. Calendar year 1913.

State.	Tons.	State.	Tons.
Alabama	2,057,911	Ohio	7,129,525
Colorado	324,263	Pennsylvania	12,954,940
Connecticut	18,810	Tennessee	280,541
Illinois	2,927,977	Virginia	341,815
Kentucky	315,731	Wisconsin	367,326
Maryland	289,959		
Michigan	1,775,883	Total	30,966,301
New Jersey	2,187,620	Total, 1912	29,966,301

NOTE—In the foregoing table Colorado includes Missouri, Washington, California and Oregon; Connecticut includes Massachusetts; Kentucky includes Mississippi and West Virginia; Georgia includes Texas; Michigan includes Indiana; New Jersey includes New York, and Wisconsin includes Minnesota.

TEN GREATEST MODERN INVENTIONS.

The Scientific American offered prizes for essays naming and describing the ten greatest modern inventions. First prize was awarded to William I. Wyman of Washington, D. C., whose list was as follows:

Electric furnace.	Wireless telegraphy.
Steam turbine.	Cyanide process.
Gasoline automobile.	Induction motor.
Motion picture.	Linotype.
Aeroplane.	Electric welding.

Critics of the list have suggested that the graphophone, or sound reproducing instrument, should have had a place in it.

MINES AND QUARRIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From reports of census bureau, 1912 and 1913.]

In 1909 in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and other outlying noncontiguous territory, 23,682 operators conducted 27,240 mines and quarries and 166,448 petroleum and natural gas wells. Of the operators 3,749 were engaged solely in development work upon which, in 1909, the sum of $31,548,736 was expended. In Alaska in 1909 there were 673 operators, who employed 8,025 persons, in the mining industry. The total expenses of these operators amounted to $13,220,200, while the capital invested was reported as $47,749,164. The total value of products was $16,933,427, of which amount $16,327,752 consisted of gold and silver. In Hawaii and Porto Rico the total value of product for the eighteen operators reported was only $26,414.

The total number of persons engaged in connection with producing mines, quarries and wells, as reported on Dec. 15, 1909, or nearest representative day, was 1,139,332, of whom wage earners numbered 1,065,283, proprietors and firm members 29,922 and salaried employes 44,127. In mines, quarries and wells for which development work only was carried on there was a total of 27,616 persons, of whom 21,499 were wage earners. Of the total number of persons, 1,166,948, employed in productive and nonproductive mines, 1,158,775 were men 16 years of age and over, and 8,173 were boys under 16 years of age. Distributed by sex, 1,162,840 were male and 4,108 female, the latter being employed in supervisory and clerical capacities.

The total capital invested in all mining enterprises on Dec. 31, 1909, as reported, was $3,662,527,064, of which $3,380,525,841 was invested in productive enterprises and $282,001,223 in those in which development work only was carried on.

SUMMARY BY INDUSTRIES.

Industry. Fuels—	Mines, etc.	Expenses.	Value products.	Persons engaged.
Coal, anth....	423	$139,324,467	$149,180,471	178,004
Coal, bitum..	6,013	395,907,026	427,962,464	592,677
Petrol'm and nat. gas	166,320	135,638,644	185,416,684	62,172
Peat	10	96,034	109,047	203
Metals—				
Iron	483	74,071,830	106,947,082	55,176
Copper	368	107,679,212	134,616,987	55,253
Precious metals—				
Deep mines...	2,845	68,764,692	83,885,928	37,755
Placer mines.	880	6,810,482	10,237,252	5,436
Lead and zinc	1,142	24,453,299	31,363,094	24,397
Quicksilver...	12	718,861	868,458	640
Manganese....	8	21,725	20,435	65
Building stone—				
Limestone ...	1,916	23,875,507	29,832,492	41,029
Granite	826	16,192,138	18,997,976	22,211
Sandstone ...	677	6,626,438	7,702,423	11,025
Marble	108	4,842,835	6,239,120	6,649
Slate	219	5,831,256	6,054,174	10,121
Traprock	220	5,090,538	5,578,317	6,743
Bluestone	637	1,182,873	1,588,406	3,020
Miscellaneous—				
Asbestos	20	72,747	65,140	88
Asph'lt'm and bitum. rock	19	301,673	466,461	241
Barytes	42	176,967	224,766	372
Bauxite	10	316,221	670,829	726
Buhr and mill stones	14	18,354	34,441	79
Clay	336	2,289,198	2,945,948	4,351
Corundum and emery	6	7,459	18,185	19
Feldspar	28	238,896	271,437	363
Fluorspar ...	15	319,426	283,509	376
Fuller's earth	21	274,776	315,762	380
Garnet	4	98,206	101,920	120
Graphite	20	328,690	244,130	436
Grindstones...	25	339,261	413,296	430
Gypsum	222	4,905,662	5,812,810	4,215
Infusorial earth	16	61,083	75,503	99
Magnesite ...	13	62,444	68,463	84
Marl	3	17,812	13,307	38
Mica	78	182,828	206,794	603
Mineral pigments	26	115,860	151,015	246
Monazite and etc.	4	$50,909	$64,472	34
zieron				
Oil, scythe and whet stones	45	99,259	206,028	232
Phosphate rock	153	7,421,430	10,781,192	8,573
Prec'us stones	27	195,908	315,464	145
Pumice	4	6,087	30,097	25
Pyrite	12	734,355	676,984	1,160
Quartz	14	155,418	231,025	208
Sulphur	4	4,538,389	4,432,066	460
Talc and soapstone	46	1,036,371	1,174,516	1,452
Tripoli	7	42,493	66,557	73
Tungsten	116	365,780	563,457	227
All other industries* ..	27	740,874	778,938	580
Total		1,042,642,693	1,238,410,322	1,139,332

*Includes enterprises as follows: Antimony, 1; bismuth, 1; borax, 2; chromite, 2; manganiferous iron, 2; nickel and cobalt, 1; tin, 1.

SUMMARY BY STATES.

State.	Mines.	Wells.	Expenses.	Value product.
Maine	102	.....	$1,876,341	$2,056,063
N. Hampshire.	53	.....	1,204,966	1,308,597
Vermont	182	.....	6,795,268	8,221,323
Massachusetts.	147	.....	2,987,175	3,467,888
Rhode Island.	27	.....	673,377	897,606
Connecticut ..	75	.....	1,158,491	1,375,765
New York.....	752	11,342	9,987,768	13,334,975
New Jersey...	151	.....	4,507,940	8,347,501
Pennsylvania .	3,000	59,780	300,977,955	349,959,786
Ohio	964	35,067	53,852,530	63,767,112
Indiana	480	10,373	20,312,752	21,934,201
Illinois	759	10,918	68,718,121	76,658,974
Michigan	173	21	51,819,838	67,714,479
Wisconsin	286	.....	5,508,751	7,459,404
Minnesota	250	.....	38,574,180	58,664,852
Iowa	431	.....	13,694,714	13,877,781
Missouri	1,224	39	27,515,101	31,667,525
North Dakota.	53	6	570,140	564,812
South Dakota.	43	3	5,154,263	6,452,417
Nebraska	20	.....	260,049	322,517
Kansas	532	3,402	15,831,787	18,722,634
Delaware	9	.....	508,937	516,213
Maryland	173	.....	5,006,157	5,782,045
Virginia	244	.....	8,863,954	8,795,646
West Virginia	718	15,146	71,347,631	76,287,389
North Carolina	130	.....	1,416,075	1,358,617
South Carolina	32	.....	1,034,823	1,252,792
Georgia	109	.....	2,064,236	2,874,595
Florida	96	.....	5,909,532	8,846,665
Kentucky	442	1,109	11,721,722	12,100,075
Tennessee	365	1	11,969,257	12,692,547
Alabama	302	.....	22,442,278	24,350,667
Arkansas	146	62	4,309,211	4,603,845
Louisiana	2	246	6,641,555	6,547,050
Oklahoma	212	12,113	21,071,609	25,637,892
Texas	92	2,279	8,177,783	10,742,150
Montana	543	.....	46,520,545	54,991,961
Idaho	370	.....	7,198,763	8,649,342
Wyoming	95	21	9,053,467	10,572,188
Colorado	1,575	76	38,630,288	45,680,135
New Mexico...	285	.....	5,553,423	5,587,744
Arizona	251	.....	28,608,216	34,217,651
Utah	235	.....	16,606,028	22,083,282
Nevada	374	.....	14,415,728	23,271,597
Washington ..	170	.....	7,800,722	10,537,556
Oregon	161	.....	1,223,468	1,191,512
California ..	1,279	4,316	52,565,278	63,382,454
Geographic divisions—				
New England.	586	.....	14,696,118	17,327,242
Mid. Atlantic.	3,903	71,122	315,473,663	370,742,262
East N. Central	2,662	56,379	200,211,992	237,534,170
West N. Central	2,603	3,450	101,600,234	130,252,538
South Atlantic	1,652	15,146	96,151,345	105,714,462
East S. Central	1,109	1,110	46,133,257	49,143,289
West S. Central	452	14,700	40,200,158	47,530,937
Mountain	3,728	97	166,586,458	205,053,900
Pacific	1,610	4,316	61,589,468	75,111,522
Total U. S..	18,164	166,320	1,042,642,693	1,283,410,322

The states leading in the number of persons engaged in mining, quarrying, etc., were: Pennsylvania, 405,685; Illinois, 86,389; West Virginia, 82,808; Ohio, 62,874; Michigan, 42,133; Alabama, 32,643; Missouri, 32,462; Indiana, 31,292.

DISTRIBUTION OF MINING INDUSTRIES.

Figures, by leading states, for each of the nine leading mineral industries in 1909:

State.	Operators.	Employes.	Product.	Per cent.
ANTHRACITE COAL.				
Pennsylvania ..	189	173,263	$148,957,894	99.9
BITUMINOUS COAL.				
Pennsylvania ..	689	184,408	147,466,417	34.5
Illinois	440	74,445	53,030,545	12.4
West Virginia..	307	69,666	46,929,592	11.0
Ohio	441	44,405	27,353,663	6.4
Alabama	112	23,479	18,459,433	4.3
Colorado	80	15,461	15,782,197	3.7
Indiana	223	22,357	15,018,123	3.5
Iowa	258	17,623	12,682,106	3.0
Kentucky	240	19,655	10,003,481	2.3
Kansas	118	12,791	9,835,614	2.3
Wyoming	35	7,839	9,721,134	2.3
Washington ...	32	6,155	9,226,793	2.2
Tennessee	85	11,154	6,688,454	1.6
Oklahoma	56	8,814	6,185,078	1.4
Missouri	173	9,526	5,881,034	1.4
Montana	48	4,612	5,117,444	1.2
PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS.				
Pennsylvania .	3,030	7,397	39,197,475	21.1
Ohio	1,188	5,897	29,620,959	16.0
California	339	7,007	29,310,335	15.8
West Virginia	442	7,093	28,188,087	15.2
Illinois	323	4,059	18,895,815	10.2
Oklahoma	711	3,066	17,685,092	9.5
Kansas	217	1,302	6,681,780	3.6
Texas	163	1,405	6,391,313	3.4
COPPER.				
Montana	35	13,697	45,960,517	24.1
Arizona	43	11,394	31,614,116	23.5
Michigan	7	19,022	30,165,443	22.4
California	9	2,510	10,104,373	7.5
Utah	22	3,304	8,432,099	6.3
IRON.				
Minnesota ...	20	16,218	$57,076,135	53.4
Michigan	24	16,125	32,168,133	30.1
Alabama	25	5,666	4,939,149	4.6
New York	14	2,542	3,095,023	2.9
Wisconsin	6	1,455	2,972,584	2.8
PRECIOUS METALS—DEEP MINES.				
Colorado	439	7,586	27,147,937	32.4
Nevada	218	3,818	17,807,945	21.2
California	395	6,622	9,690,956	11.6
Utah	108	3,905	8,541,522	10.2
Idaho	60	3,077	7,926,602	9.4
South Dakota.	13	3,466	6,120,970	7.3
PRECIOUS METALS—PLACER MINES.				
California	392	3,073	8,751,032	85.5
LEAD AND ZINC.				
Missouri	617	16,319	22,565,528	71.9
Wisconsin	88	1,753	1,989,907	6.3
Kansas	189	848	1,059,540	3.4
Oklahoma	47	724	695,235	2.2
LIMESTONE.				
Pennsylvania .	311	7,179	4,733,819	15.9
Illinois	81	3,276	2,977,359	13.3
Indiana	126	3,724	3,616,696	12.1
Ohio	144	3,746	3,363,149	11.3
New York ...	127	3,104	2,656,142	8.9
Missouri	144	2,437	2,027,902	6.8
GRANITE.				
Vermont	51	2,035	2,829,522	14.9
Massachusetts.	82	2,278	2,185,986	11.5
Maine	55	2,132	1,761,801	9.3
California	62	1,318	1,518,916	8.0
Wisconsin	21	1,448	1,433,105	7.5
N. Hampshire.	40	1,305	1,205,811	6.3
PHOSPHATE ROCK.				
Florida	26	5,105	3,488,801	78.7
Tennessee	23	1,725	1,395,942	12.9
South Carolina	5	1,307	862,409	8.0

PRODUCTION OF COMMERCIALIZED ZINC OR SPELTER (1913).

[From report of United States geological survey.]

WORLD'S PRODUCTION.

Country.	*Tons.	Country.	*Tons.
Australia	4,105	Holland	26,813
Austria & Italy.	23,856	Norway	19,040
Belgium	217,941	Poland	9,520
France & Spain.	78,293	United States ..	346,676
Germany	311,914		
Great Britain...	65,201	Total	1,103,359

PRODUCTION IN UNITED STATES.†

SOURCE OF ORE.

United States	*Tons.	United States.	*Tons.
Arizona	3,152	Illinois	1,345
Arkansas	478	Kansas	9,956
California	2,535	Kentucky	172
Colorado	58,113	Missouri	129,018
Idaho	10,190	Montana	35,756

United States.	*Tons.	United States.	*Tons.
Nevada	5,828	Wisconsin	33,743
New Jersey	24,247	Total domestic.	337,252
New Mexico ...	3,765	Foreign-Canada .	1,424
Oklahoma	6,397	Mexico	6,205
Tennessee	2,635	Europe	1,175
Texas	303	Siberia	620
Utah	9,503	Total foreign..	9,424
Virginia	116		

LOCALITY IN WHICH SMELTED.

Illinois	106,654	Other states ...	82,702
Kansas	74,106		
Oklahoma	83,214	Total	346,686

*Tons of 2,000 pounds. †Primary spelter made directly from ore.

GREAT MINING DISASTERS IN RECENT YEARS.

(In which 100 or more lives were lost.)

Birmingham, Ala., May 5, 1910; 175 dead.
Bolton, England, Dec. 21, 1910; 300 dead.
Briceville, Tenn., Dec. 9, 1911; 100 dead.
Cherry, Ill., Nov. 13, 1909; 289 dead.
Cheswick, Pa., Jan. 25, 1904; 182 dead.
Coahuila, Mex., Feb. 1, 1902; 102 dead.
Coal Creek, Tenn., May 19, 1902; 227 dead.
Courriere, France, March 10, 1906; 1,060 dead.
Ennis, W. Va., Dec. 30, 1908; 100 dead.
Finleyville, Pa., April 23, 1912; 115 dead.
Gerthe, Germany, Aug. 8, 1912; 103 dead.
Hamm, Germany, Nov. 12, 1908; 300 dead.
Hanna, Wyo., June 30, 1903; 235 dead.
Jacob's Creek, Pa., Dec. 19, 1907; 230 dead.
Johnstown, Pa., July 10, 1902; 113 dead.
Khartsisk, Russia, June 18, 1905; 500 dead.
La Esperanza, Mex., Feb. 19, 1907; 123 dead.
Littleton, Ala., April 8, 1911; 128 dead.
Marianna, Pa., Nov. 28, 1908; 154 dead.
Monongah, W. Va., Dec. 6, 1907; 360 dead.
Newcastle, England, Feb. 16, 1909; 100 dead.
Telluride, Col., Nov. 20, 1901; 100 dead.
Toyooka, Japan, July 20, 1907; 400 dead.
Virginia City, Ala., Feb. 20, 1905; 160 dead.
Watertown, Wales, July 11, 1905; 144 dead.
Welongong, Australia, July 31, 1902; 120 dead.
Whitehaven, England, May 12, 1910; 137 dead.
Senghenydd, Wales, Oct. 14, 1913; 423 dead,
Dawson, N. M., Oct. 22, 1913; 261 dead,
Eccles, W. Va., April 28, 1914; 181 dead,

COAL MINERS KILLED IN THE UNITED STATES.

1894	957	1899	1,216	1904	2,004
1895	1,057	1900	1,492	1905	2,232
1896	1,120	1901	1,543	1906	2,116
1897	947	1902	1,395	1907	3,197
1898	1,064	1903	1,752	1908	2,449
				1909	2,668
				1910	2,840
				1911	2,719
				1912	2,360
				1913	2,705

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Comparative statement showing the receipts from the several objects of internal taxation in the United States during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1913 and 1914:

OBJECTS OF TAXATION.	1913.	1914.	Increase.	Decrease.
SPIRITS.				
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs and cherries	$3,081,943.66	$2,975,227.62	....	$106,716.04
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs and cherries	154,460,118.09	150,077,123.76	.....	4,382,994.33
Rectifiers (special tax)	296,642.28	292,796.56	.....	3,845.72
Wine made in imitation of champagne	66.00	.....	.....	66.00
Retail liquor dealers (special tax)	4,864,773.36	4,617,452.93	.....	247,320.43
Wholesale liquor dealers (special tax)	645,236.81	639,486.64	.....	5,750.17
Manufacturers of stills and stills and worms, manufact'd.	3,716.28	2,689.19	.....	1,027.09
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export	2,297.40	2,560.70	$263.30	.....
Case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond	376,492.30	344,790.00	....	31,702.30
Grape brandy used in the fortification of sweet wines	148,056.36	146,049.51	.....	2,006.45
Total	163,879,342.54	159,098,177.31	.....	4,781,165.23
TOBACCO.				
Cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand	23,097,112.63	23,012,496.69	.....	84,615.94
Cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand	775,333.62	777,594.75	2,261.13	....
Cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand	65,247.52	62,707.97	.....	2,539.55
Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand	17,845,963.95	20,512,083.92	2,666,119.97	.....
Snuff	2,656,757.44	2,621,339.30	.....	35,418.14
Tobacco, manufactured, all kinds	32,349,009.59	33,000,417.05	651,407.46	.....
Total	76,789,424.75	*79,986,639.68	3,197,214.93	.....
FERMENTED LIQUORS.				
Ale, beer, lager beer, porter and other similar fermented liquors	65,245,544.40	66,105,444.65	859,900.25	....
Brewers (special tax)	137,304.30	129,160.51	.....	8,143.79
Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	311,639.66	282,409.78	.....	29,229.88
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	572,501.24	564,497.51	.....	8,003.73
Total	66,266,989.60	67,081,512.45	814,522.85	....
OLEOMARGARINE.				
Oleomargarine, artificially colored, etc	417,165.38	419,874.14	2,708.76	.....
Oleomargarine, free from coloration, etc	347,463.96	343,912.16	....	3,551.80
Oleomargarine, manufacturers and dealers (special taxes)	495,358.33	561,432.83	66,074.50	.....
Total	1,259,987.67	1,325,219.13	65,231.46	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Adulterated butter (including special taxes)	54,189.72	43,097.30	.....	11,092.42
Process or renovated butter (including special taxes)	98,241.52	81,476.46	.....	16,765.06
Mixed flour (including special tax)	3,223.98	2,963.10	.....	260.88
Opium, for smoking purposes	.....	738.00	738.00	.....
Playing cards	655,283.10	714,307.26	59,024.00	.....
Offers in compromise, etc	401,910.26	284,501.61	.....	117,408.65
Collections not otherwise provided for	9,569.87	8,986.97	....	582.90
Total	1,222,409.45	1,136,070.70	.....	86,338.75
Total ordinary receipts	309,418,154.01	308,627,619.27	.....	790,534.74
Corporation excise tax	35,006,290.84	10,671,077.22	.....	24,335,222.62
INCOME.				
Corporation income tax	.....	32,456,662.67	32,456,662.67	....
Individual income tax	.....	28,253,534.80	28,253,534.80	.....
Total	.....	60,710,197.47	60,710,197.47	.....
Aggregate receipts	344,424,453.85	380,008,893.96	35,584,440.11	.....

*Includes $170,779.51 from sale of internal revenue stamps affixed to Philippine products, as provided for in act of Aug. 5, 1909.

RECEIPTS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama ...	$463,440.94	Maine	$430,583.61	Pen'sylv'nia	$33,422,532.99
Alaska	31,857.14	Maryland ..	7,611,016.13	Porto Rico..	632,550.00
Arizona	167,733.95	Massach's'ts	9,116,790.33	Rhode Isld..	1,500,356.51
Arkansas ...	245,021.53	Michigan ...	9,349,315.83	S. Carolina.	320,873.23
California ..	11,294,714.78	Minnesota...	4,057,510.48	S. Dakota..	174,750.94
Colorado ...	1,079,884.12	Mississippi..	140,873.87	Tennessee...	2,345,515.52
Connecticut.	2,420,171.23	Missouri ...	13,331,518.58	Texas	2,025,339.69
Delaware ..	629,774.26	Montana ...	540,709.06	Utah	476,363.42
D. Columbia	1,273,691.23	Nebraska ..	2,861,077.15	Vermont ...	154,731.99
Florida	1,509,908.89	Nevada	119,239.57		
Georgia	729,779.04	N.Ham'shire	575,269.91		
Hawaii	246,754.46	New Jersey.	13,829,051.13		
Idaho	98,374.05	New Mexico	98,627.99		
Illinois	60,761,833.58	New York...	62,116,763.34		
Indiana	29,598,797.29	N. Carolina.	11,847,270.54		
Iowa	1,499,475.88	N. Dakota..	111,357.42		
Kansas	536,679.12	Ohio	25,031,262.61		
Kentucky ..	35,405,517.87	Oklahoma...	361,169.88		
Louisiana ..	5,664,435.17	Oregon	956,309.56		

Virginia ...	$8,487,406.10
Washington	1,865,247.52
W. Virginia	2,084,690.33
Wisconsin...	9,994,997.66
Wyoming ..	109,197.06
Philippines..	170,779.59
Total	380,008,893.96

NOTE—Alabama and Mississippi compose the district of Alabama; Colorado and Wyoming, the district of Colorado; Connecticut and Rhode Island, the district of Connecticut; Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia and the counties of Accomac and Northampton, Virginia, the district of Maryland; Montana, Idaho and Utah, the district of Montana; New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont, the district of New Hampshire; New

Mexico and Arizona, the district of New Mexico; North Dakota and South Dakota, the district of North and South Dakota; Washington and Alaska, the district of Washington.

The collections credited to Porto Rico were returned from the following named districts, viz.:

1st district of New York	$123,194.94
2d district of New York	509,354.18
3d district of Massachusetts	.88
Total	632,550.00

AGGREGATE COLLECTIONS BY DISTRICTS.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

Districts and collectors.	Collections.
Alabama—Sim T. Wright	$154,912.77
Alabama—John D. McNeel	449,402.04
Arkansas—Frank W. Tucker	22,431.22
Arkansas—Jack Walker	222,590.31
1st California—August E. Muenter	1,160,597.40
1st California—Joseph J. Scott	8,354,774.01
6th California—Claude I. Parker	184,186.55
6th California—John P. Carter	1,714,396.39
Colorado—Mark A. Skinner	1,189,081.18
Connecticut—Robert O. Eaton	476,138.59
Connecticut—James J. Walsh	3,444,389.15
Florida—Henry H. Lewis	1,509,908.89
Georgia—Henry S. Jackson	74,540.68
Georgia—Aaron O. Bialock	655,238.36
Hawaii—Charles A. Cottrill	246,754.46
1st Illinois—Samuel M. Fitch	10,534,036.88
1st Illinois—Julius F. Smietanka	5,413,152.90
5th Illinois—Percival G. Rennick	31,305,229.41
5th Illinois—Edward D. McCabe	2,230,157.54
8th Illinois—H. F. Adams (acting)	694,637.40
8th Illinois—John L. Pickering	9,825,061.56
13th Illinois—Walter S. Louden	312,910.67
13th Illinois—John M. Rapp	446,647.22
6th Indiana—Elam H. Neal	6,163,241.69
6th Indiana—Peter J. Kruyer	4,952,341.78
7th Indiana—Charles G. Covert	11,337,015.64
7th Indiana—Isaac R. Strouse	7,146,198.18
3d Iowa—Louis Murphy	1,426,390.34
4th Iowa—Harry O. Weaver	73,085.54
Kansas—Fremont Leidy	61,612.87
Kansas—William H. L. Pepperell	475,066.25
2d Kentucky—Josh T. Griffith	4,405,400.10
5th Kentucky—Ludlow F. Petty	2,692,091.79
5th Kentucky—Thomas S. Mayes	16,443,353.00
6th Kentucky—Maurice L. Gavin	242,042.96
6th Kentucky—Charlton B. Thompson	4,082,149.56
7th Kentucky—Ben Marshall	4,830,894.26
8th Kentucky—W. W. Wiseman	981,213.12
8th Kentucky—John W. Hughes	1,728,373.08
Louisiana—Walter Y. Kemper	4,073,788.76
Louisiana—John Y. Fauntleroy	1,590,646.41
Maryland—John B. Hanna	9,516,566.41
3d Massachusetts—James D. Gill	2,548,601.75
3d Massachusetts—John F. Malley	6,568,189.46
1st Michigan—Malcolm J. McLeod	4,563,186.67
1st Michigan—James J. Brady	3,728,050.88
4th Michigan—George Clapperton	1,058,078.28
Minnesota—Frederick von Baumbach	450,226.45
Minnesota—Edward J. Lynch	3,607,284.03
1st Missouri—Edmund B. Allen	11,343,711.21
6th Missouri—Charles G. Burton	1,987,807.37
Montana—Edward H. Callister	303,773.85
Montana—William C. Whaley	811,672.66
Nebraska—Ross L. Hammond	2,653,350.79
Nebraska—Edward W. North (acting)	207,726.36
New Hampshire—Edward O. Crossman	330,809.58
New Hampshire—Seth W. Jones	829,775.93
1st New Jersey—Isaac Moffett	1,020,569.04
5th New Jersey—H. C. H. Herold	10,066,057.28
5th New Jersey—Charles V. Duffy	2,742,424.81
New Mexico—Manuel B. Otero	46,454.96
New Mexico—Lewis T. Carpenter	219,906.98
1st New York—William J. Maxwell	13,656,833.42
2d New York—Charles W. Anderson	20,029,403.21
3d New York—Frederick L. Marshall	15,091,690.81
14th New York—Cyrus Durey	5,956,376.32
21st New York—Charles C. Cole	3,878,828.69
28th New York—Archie D. Sanders	2,140,979.53
28th New York—Vincent H. Riordan	1,995,200.48
4th North Carolina—Wheeler Martin	747,025.75
4th North Carolina—Josiah W. Bailey	4,784,181.40
5th North Carolina—George H. Brown	176,063.94
5th North Carolina—Alston D. Watts	6,324,733.76
N. and S. Dakota—Willis C. Cook	37,184.51
N. and S. Dakota—James Coffey	248,923.85
1st Ohio—George L. Crapsey (acting)	$1,271,904.85
1st Ohio—Andrew C. Gilligan	15,026,151.42
10th Ohio—William V. McMaken	1,265,852.36
10th Ohio—Frank B. Niles	1,782,428.98
11th Ohio—Willis G. Bowland	527,531.24
11th Ohio—Berlah E. Williamson	870,264.45
18th Ohio—Alfred N. Rodway	1,673,845.26
18th Ohio—Harry H. Weiss	2,613,284.05
Oklahoma—George T. Knott	10,713.90
Oklahoma—Hubert L. Bolen	350,455.98
Oregon—David M. Dunne	125,028.03
Oregon—Milton A. Miller	831,281.52
1st Pennsylvania—William McCoach	3,596,829.57
1st Pennsylvania—Ephraim Lederer	9,305,087.13
9th Pennsylvania—Henry L. Hershey	3,121,254.39
9th Pennsylvania—Fred C. Kirkendall	3,029,988.80
23d Pennsylvania—Daniel B. Heiner	3,807,030.48
23d Pennsylvania—C. Gregg Lewellyn	10,562,342.62
South Carolina—Duncan C. Hayward	236,138.92
Tennessee—William A. Dunlap	868,128.10
Tennessee—Edward B. Craig	1,477,387.42
3d Texas—Webster Flanagan	244,519.85
3d Texas—Alexander S. Walker	1,780,319.84
2d Virginia—Marion K. Lowry	5,679,899.20
2d Virginia—Richard C. L. Moncure	1,540,117.63
6th Virginia—David F. Bailey	919,690.23
6th Virginia—John M. Hart	345,614.35
Washington—Millard T. Hartson	743,067.29
Washington—David J. Williams	1,154,037.37
West Virginia—Samuel A. Hays	2,084,690.33
1st Wisconsin—Henry Fink	4,731,863.65
1st Wisconsin—Paul A. Hemmy	3,936,274.54
2d Wisconsin—Herbert H. Manson	925,576.58
2d Wisconsin—Wm. N. Wells (acting)	401,282.89
Philippine Islands—Wm. T. Nolting	88,102.99
Philippine Islands—R. C. Round (acting)	6,254.57
Philippine Islands—J. J. Rafferty (act'g)	76,421.95
Aggregate collections	$80,008,893.96

EXCISE AND INCOME TAXES BY STATES.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

States, territories, etc.	Corporation excise tax.	Corporation income tax.	Individual income tax.
Alabama	$59,813.19	$156,526.38	$62,102.89
Alaska	1,075.81	4,682.87	2,427.83
Arizona	15,464.25	72,114.06	28,672.14
Arkansas	20,639.71	95,796.38	42,035.48
California	555,080.16	1,494,591.92	880,374.16
Colorado	117,967.73	220,785.02	111,877.30
Connecticut	155,427.18	551,828.72	409,405.53
Delaware	34,574.69	121,468.77	94,904.93
Dist. Columbia	34,554.51	132,649.22	289,275.10
Florida	34,126.25	92,958.97	108,800.43
Georgia	112,070.92	247,774.34	115,874.11
Hawaii	19,387.71	97,524.92	34,822.62
Idaho	9,293.62	36,406.84	12,314.44
Illinois	1,141,536.28	3,152,113.40	2,076,171.11
Indiana	144,572.02	547,853.20	180,770.77
Iowa	96,566.92	296,543.00	141,136.62
Kansas	58,611.78	267,858.91	49,960.11
Kentucky	82,065.65	303,990.65	98,244.62
Louisiana	103,488.17	290,569.18	148,261.18
Maine	84,544.35	199,547.24	75,772.35
Maryland	96,209.85	327,031.67	448,409.06
Massachusetts	550,531.69	1,447,648.89	1,505,885.72
Michigan	530,477.45	1,045,745.95	1,018,220.20
Minnesota	325,615.48	1,183,977.40	372,527.41
Mississippi	18,691.18	65,746.74	40,502.46
Missouri	338,624.28	1,030,968.27	657,058.31
Montana	28,922.89	91,398.27	40,667.78
Nebraska	69,114.30	168,084.27	76,857.75
Nevada	941.06	45,987.43	13,490.37
New Hampshire	26,518.74	60,135.21	48,732.88
New Jersey	334,181.28	1,191,468.00	716,756.20
New Mexico	10,840.17	38,200.28	10,389.63
New York	2,318,311.41	7,447,600.19	12,522,797.34
North Carolina	84,410.55	173,267.99	46,566.55
North Dakota	13,939.03	58,967.08	20,645.38
Ohio	545,023.32	1,856,007.05	904,508.22
Oklahoma	47,301.89	177,763.85	93,082.15
Oregon	58,368.52	146,751.89	90,054.36
Pennsylvania	1,452,511.09	4,643,794.19	3,176,095.38
Rhode Island	75,937.69	247,465.04	324,221.74
South Carolina	69,356.39	82,282.51	25,811.11
South Dakota	9,174.54	40,824.42	12,351.62
Tennessee	49,202.67	226,143.07	98,274.54
Texas	161,632.89	551,241.43	360,965.21
Utah	65,623.72	192,503.21	27,375.04

States, territories, etc.	Corporation excise tax.	Corporation income tax.	Individual income tax.
Vermont	$9,660.77	$39,114.37	$89,356.77
Virginia	98,222.03	414,471.52	103,449.30
Washington	124,891.49	295,805.42	122,474.56
West Virginia	95,554.72	236,773.03	94,627.97
Wisconsin	147,403.11	497,785.32	220,642.58
Wyoming	13,022.07	48,124.72	7,533.49
Total	10,671,077.22	32,456,662.67	28,253,534.80

INCOME TAX ON INDIVIDUALS.

Individual income tax was computed upon five-sixths of net incomes accruing for the calendar year 1913. The collections from this source as classified to conform to provisions of the act were as follows:

Income tax, normal	$12,728,038.02
Income tax, additional:	
Net incomes exceeding $20,000 and not more than $50,000	2,934,754.40
Net incomes exceeding $50,000 and not more than $75,000	1,645,639.30
Net incomes exceeding $75,000 and not more than $100,000	1,323,022.61
Net incomes exceeding $100,000 and not more than $250,000	3,835,948.40
Net incomes exceeding $250,000 and not more than $500,000	2,334,582.95
Net incomes exceeding $500,000	3,437,850.23
Offers in compromise, etc	13,698.89
Total	28,253,534.80

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.*

SPECIAL TAXES IN FORCE.

Brewers of less than 500 barrels	$50.00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100.00
Rectifiers of less than 500 barrels	100.00
Rectifiers of 500 barrels or more	200.00
Dealers, retail liquor	25.00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100.00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50.00
Dealers in malt liquors only, retail	20.00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20.00
And for each worm manufactured	$20.00
Manufacturers of oleomargarine	600.00
Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine	480.00
Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine not artificially colored	200.00
Retail dealers in oleomargarine	48.00
Retail dealers in oleomargarine not artificially colored	6.00
Manufacturers of renovated butter*	50.00
Manufacturers of adulterated butter	600.00
Wholesale dealers in adulterated butter	480.00
Retail dealers in adulterated butter	48.00
Manufacturers of filled cheese	400.00
Wholesale dealers in filled cheese	250.00
Retail dealers in filled cheese	12.00
Manufacturers and packers of mixed flour	12.00

*No special taxes are imposed upon dealers in renovated butter.

SPIRITS, WINES AND LIQUORS.

Distilled spirits, per gallon	$1.10
Wines, imitation, pint bottle	.10
Quart bottle	.20
Fermented liquor (beer), per brl. of 31 gals	1.00

TOBACCO.

Tobacco, per pound	$0.06
Snuff, per pound	.06
Cigars, over 3 lbs., per 1,000	3.00
Not over 3 lbs., per 1,000	.54
Cigarettes, over 3 lbs., per 1,000	3.00
Not over 3 lbs., value over $2.00	1.08
Not over 3 lbs., value not over $2.00	.54

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Adulterated butter, per lb	$0.10
Renovated butter, per lb	¼c
Filled cheese, per lb	.01
Imported	.08

OLEOMARGARINE.

Oleomargarine, colored, per lb	$0.10
Not colored	¼c
Imported	.15

MISCELLANEOUS.

Opium, smoking, per lb	$300.00
Playing cards, 54 in pack	.02
Mixed flour, barrel of 196 lbs	.04
Half barrel	.02
Quarter barrel	.01
Corporation tax (on net income)	1%

*See also "Internal Revenue War Taxes" in this volume.

IRON WORKERS' DYNAMITE CASES.

Forty-six men, chiefly union labor officials and agents, were placed on trial before Federal Judge A. B. Anderson in Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1, 1912, on the charge of complicity in nearly 100 dynamite explosions growing out of the strike against the American Bridge company declared by the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. These explosions occurred between August, 1905, and April, 1911, and one of them, that in the Los Angeles Times building, Oct. 1, 1910, resulted in the loss of twenty-five lives. For this last crime James Boyd McNamara was sentenced Dec. 5, 1911, to life imprisonment in San Quentin prison, California, his brother, John J. McNamara, getting a sentence of fifteen years in the same prison for another explosion. Both had pleaded guilty.

The men brought before Judge Anderson were tried on counts charging conspiracy and violation of the law against carrying explosives. Edward S. Clark of Cincinnati, business agent and president of a local union of the bridge workers' organization, pleaded guilty and was given a suspended sentence. The trial ended Dec. 28, 1912, in a verdict of guilty as to thirty-three of the defendants and Dec. 30 Judge Anderson sentenced them to serve terms ranging from one year and one day to seven years in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kas. Among those receiving the heaviest sentences were Frank M. Ryan, Chicago; John T. Butler, Buffalo; Herbert S. Hockin, Detroit; Olaf A. Tveitmoe, San Francisco; Eugene A. Clancy, San Francisco; Philip A. Cooley, New Orleans, and Michael J. Young, Boston.

Jan. 3, 1913, the defendants were admitted to bail by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago, the bonds being fixed at $10,000 for each year of imprisonment imposed. Jan. 6, 1914, the court decided as to twenty-four of the defendants that they must serve out their sentences and that six were to be given new trials. The latter were: Olaf A. Tveitmoe, San Francisco; William McCain, New Orleans; James E. Ray, Peoria; Fred Sherman, Indianapolis; William Bernhardt, Cincinnati, and Richard H. Houlihan, Chicago. March 9, 1914, the Supreme court of the United States announced that it would not review the cases of the defendants who had been denied new trials.

June 24, 1914, President Wilson commuted, to expire at once, the sentences imposed on William Shupe of Chicago, Ill.; Michael J. Hannon of Scranton, Pa.; Frank H. Painter of Omaha, Neb., and Fred J. Mooney of Duluth, Minn.

AVERAGE DEPTH OF OCEANS AND SEAS.

	Feet.		Feet.
Antarctic	10,800	Baltic	122
Arctic	5,160	Bering	900
Atlantic	12,200	Caribbean	7,614
Indian	11,136	China	402
Pacific	12,960	Japan	7,320
Mediterranean	4,560	North	300
Mexico, Gulf of	4,632	Okhotsk	5,040

The mean depth of all the oceans and seas is estimated to be from 2 to 2½ miles.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.

The bureau of labor statistics in Washington, D. C., in a bulletin dated March 4, 1914, reports the union scale of wages prevailing on May 15, 1913, in the principal mechanical trades in forty important industrial cities of the United States. This means such minimum wages and maximum hours as are established in the scale. The following table shows the per cent of increase in rates of wages per week on full time in 1913 as compared with 1907, 1911 and 1912:

OCCUPATIONS.	Pct higher in 1913 than in		
BAKERY TRADES.	1907.	1911.	1912.
Bakers, first hands	3.1	5.0	2.7
Bakers, second hands	22.0	5.8	3.1
Bakers, third hands	33.0	7.4	5.2
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers	5.0	3.2	1.7
Sewer and caisson	*	*	.1
Building laborers	7.4	5.5	3.5
Carpenters	11.7	4.1	1.7
Cement workers, finishers	5.7	1.9	1.9
Helpers	16.7	1.1	1.1
Laborers	20.5	4.4	4.0
Hodcarriers	4.1	1.6	1.3
Inside wiremen	16.4	3.4	2.2
Helpers	9.4	.9	.6
Fixture hangers	*	*	3.1
Lathers	*	*	2.5
Marble setters	10.5	7.2	6.6
Painters	15.1	5.4	4.2
Fresco painters	*	*	1.3
Plasterers	5.2	3.0	1.0
Laborers	10.3	3.6	2.9
Plumbers and gas fitters	12.1	2.5	3.1
Sheet metal workers	16.1	5.7	3.6
Steamfitters	15.1	4.6	3.8
Helpers	16.4	5.4	2.9
Stonemasons	7.6	4.3	3.5
Structural iron workers	10.9	3.1	2.6
Finishers	*	*	2.1
Finishers' helpers	*	*	1.6
Tile layers	*	*	4.7
Helpers	*	*	1.8
GRANITE AND STONE TRADES.			
Granite cutters	7.3	4.1	4.1
Stonecutters	3.3	2.2	2.2
METAL TRADES.			
Blacksmiths	10.6	5.0	2.5
Helpers	17.1	3.2	2.8
Boilermakers	14.8	1.7	.8
Helpers	15.5	7.2	1.2
Coremakers	17.9	7.1	6.0
Foundry laborers	*	*	3.1
Machinists	8.3	1.6	1.1
Molders, iron	11.6	5.7	5.3
Pattern makers, wood	9.1	4.8	3.6
MILLWORK.			
Carpenters	*	*	†
Painters, finishers	*	*	.8
PRINTING TRADES, BOOK AND JOB.			
Bookbinders	6.6	3.3	2.7
Compositors	12.9	4.9	2.7
Electrotypers—battery men	16.4	5.8	3.4
Finishers	8.7	2.7	1.8
Molders	8.3	2.1	1.3
Linotype operators	9.6	6.6	2.7
Machine tenders	*	*	1.3
Press feeders	13.5	4.3	2.7
Pressmen, cylinder	15.2	3.0	1.2
Pressmen, platen	11.6	3.8	2.5
PRINTING TRADES, NEWSPAPER.			
Compositors, daywork	12.2	4.6	2.1
Nightwork	7.6	3.1	1.6
Linotype operators, daywork	10.1	3.2	1.8
Nightwork	7.0	2.8	1.3
Machine tenders, daywork	*	*	1.5
Nightwork	*	*	.6
Pressmen, web, daywork	12.6	4.1	1.9
Nightwork	9.6	3.5	2.0
Stereotypers, daywork	13.4	7.4	5.7
Nightwork	13.5	7.4	5.8

*No data. †No change.

RELATIVE HOURS OF LABOR PER WEEK.

In the following table the hours of labor per week in 1913 are taken as the basis, or 100, and the differences in 1907, 1911 and 1912 are indicated by percentages. Thus the regular full-time hours per week of bakers (first hand) in 1907 were 123 per cent of what they were in 1913.

BAKERY TRADES.	1907.	1911.	1912
Bakers, first hand	123.0	104.6	101.2
Bakers, second hand	108.5	105.1	101.3
Bakers, third hand	112.6	109.1	101.2
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers	102.1	100.0	100.0
Sewer and caisson	.....	.....	100.0
Building laborers	102.6	100.0	100.0
Carpenters	101.3	100.1	100.1
Cement workers, finishers	102.8	100.9	100.9
Helpers	100.7	100.0	100.0
Laborers	101.4	100.0	100.0
Hodcarriers	103.1	100.5	100.0
Inside wiremen	101.5	100.6	100.2
Helpers	102.9	100.8	100.2
Fixture hangers	.....	.....	102.0
Lathers	.....	.....	100.0
Marble setters	101.5	100.0	100.0
Painters	102.6	100.7	100.6
Fresco	.....	.....	103.0
Plasterers	100.9	100.2	100.0
Laborers	101.0	100.4	100.0
Plumbers and gas fitters	101.4	100.8	100.4
Sheet metal workers	101.9	100.7	100.2
Steamfitters	102.4	101.4	100.2
Helpers	101.9	100.4	100.2
Stonemasons	101.8	100.0	100.0
Structural iron workers	.....	.....	100.0
Finishers' helpers	.....	.....	100.3
Tile layers	.....	.....	100.4
Helpers	.....	.....	100.4
GRANITE AND STONE TRADES.			
Granite cutters	103.3	102.5	101.2
Stonecutters	100.6	100.5	100.1
METAL TRADES.			
Blacksmiths	102.9	100.7	100.7
Helpers	103.3	101.1	101.0
Boilermakers	101.8	100.3	100.2
Helpers	102.5	100.9	100.0
Coremakers	103.0	100.6	100.6
Foundry laborers	.....	.....	100.0
Machinists	102.8	101.5	100.5
Molders, iron	101.8	100.5	100.5
Patternmakers, wood	103.4	100.7	100.5
MILLWORK.			
Carpenters	.....	.....	100.0
Painters	.....	.....	100.0
PRINTING TRADES, BOOK AND JOB.			
Bookbinders	112.5	100.0	100.0
Compositors	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electrotypers, battery men, etc.	104.6	100.2	100.2
Finishers	105.7	100.1	100.1
Molders	105.5	100.1	100.1
Linotype operators	100.2	100.2	100.0
Machine tenders	.....	.....	100.0
Press feeders	110.9	100.1	100.0
Pressmen, cylinder	106.4	100.0	100.0
Platen presses	105.4	100.0	100.0
PRINTING TRADES, NEWSPAPER.			
Compositors, daywork	100.5	100.4	100.0
Nightwork	100.2	100.2	100.1
Linotype operators, daywork	100.5	100.4	100.1
Nightwork	100.4	100.4	100.1
Machine tenders, daywork	.....	.....	100.0
Nightwork	.....	.....	100.0
Pressmen, web, daywork	101.5	100.2	100.0
Nightwork	101.6	100.0	100.1
Stereotypers, daywork	101.6	100.1	99.9
Nightwork	101.6	100.0	100.0

UNION WAGES PER HOUR IN 1913.

BAKERY TRADES.	New York. Cents.	Chicago. Cents.	San Francisco. Cts.
Bakers, first hands	35.71	37.04	46.30
Bakers, second hands	28.57	37.04	38.89
Bakers, third hands	21.43	31.48	37.04
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers	70.00	75.00	87.50
Carpenters	62.50	65.00	62.50
Cement workers, finishers	62.50	65.00	75.00
Helpers	37.50	50.00	62.50
Engineers, portable	68.75	75.00	75.00
Hodcarriers	37.50	48.00	50.00
Inside wiremen	56.25	75.00	62.50
Helpers	27.50	.....	18.75
Laborers	22.50	40.00	27.78
Marble setters	68.75	68.75	62.50
Helpers	40.63	40.63	37.50
Painters	50.00	65.00	56.25
Fresco	56.25	65.00	.....
Plasterers	68.75	75.00	87.50
Laborers	40.63	48.00	62.50
Plumbers	68.75	75.00	75.00
Sheet metal workers	59.38	65.00	68.75
Steamfitters	68.75	75.00	75.00
Helpers	37.50	40.00	37.50
Stonemasons	60.00	75.00	87.50
Structural iron workers	62.50	68.00	75.00
Helpers	43.75	.....	.....
Tile layers	68.75	75.00	75.00
Helpers	36.26	43.75	31.25
GRANITE AND STONE TRADES.			
Granite cutters, inside men	50.00	62.50	62.50
Outside men	62.50	62.50	68.75
Stonecutters	68.38	62.50	70.00

METAL TRADES.	New York. Cents.	Chicago. Cents.	San Francisco. Cts.
Blacksmiths, inside men	45.28	40.00	50.00
Outside men	50.00	68.75	56.25
Boilermakers, inside men	41.67	40.00	50.00
Outside men	53.13	62.50	62.50
Coremakers	38.89	44.44	50.00
Machinists	40.00	39.50	43.75
Molders, iron	38.89	44.44	50.00
Patternmakers, wood	53.13	50.00	62.50
MILLWORK.			
Carpenters	35.42	36.31	43.75
Painters	.....	31.00	.....
PRINTING TRADES, BOOK AND JOB.			
Bookbinders, finishers	43.75	40.63	50.00
Compositors, English	50.00	46.88	50.00
Electrotypers, battery men	50.00	40.63	62.50
Finishers	62.50	48.96	62.50
Molders	62.50	54.17	62.50
Linotype operators, English	54.17	50.00	64.45
Press feeders, job	25.00	25.00	34.48
Pressmen, cylinder	52.08	59.38	50.00
Platen presses	52.08	50.00	50.00
PRINTING TRADES, NEWSPAPER.			
Compositors, English, daywork	66.67	62.00	64.44
Nightwork	73.33	67.00	71.11
Linotypers, English, daywork	66.67	50.00	64 44
Nightwork	73.33	55.00	71.11
Machine tenders, daywork	57.78	60.42	71.11
Nightwork	68.89	64.58	77.77
Pressmen, journeymen, daywork	55.60	50.00	68.89
Nightwork	68.42	57.14	68.89
Stereotypers, daywork	62.50	56.25	60.00
Nightwork	78.95	56.25	60.00

MINIMUM WAGE FOR WOMEN AND MINORS.

Following are the main features of the minimum wage laws in force in 1914 in various states of the union:

California—In effect Aug. 10, 1913; industries covered, all; employes covered, women and minors under 18; principle of wage determination, "necessary cost of proper living"; penalty for violation of act, minimum fine of $50, imprisonment for thirty days, or both; administrative body, industrial welfare commission; members of commission, five, one a woman.

Colorado—In effect Aug. 12, 1913; industries covered, mercantile, manufacturing, laundry, hotel, restaurant, telephone or telegraph; employes covered, women and minors under 18; principle of wage determination, "necessary cost of living" and "financial condition of the business"; penalty for violation of act, maximum fine of $100, imprisonment for three months or both, administrative body, state wage board; members of board, three, one a woman.

Massachusetts—In effect July 1, 1913; industries covered, all; employes covered, women and minors under 18; principle of wage determination, "needs of the employes" and "financial condition of the business"; penalty for violation of act, name may be published in newspapers ($100 fine for newspapers refusing to publish); administrative body, minimum wage commission; members of board, three, one a woman.

Minnesota—In effect June 26, 1913; industries covered, all; employes covered, women and minors under 21; principle of wage determination, "living wages"; penalty for violation of act, $10 to $50 fine or imprisonment 10 to 60 days; administrative body, minimum wage commission; members of commission, three, one a woman.

Nebraska—In effect July 17, 1913; industries covered, all; employes covered, women and minors under 18; principle of wage determination, "needs of employes" and "financial condition of the occupation"; penalty for violation of act, commission must publish names in newspapers ($100 fine for newspapers refusing to publish); administrative body, minimum wage commission; members of commission, four, one a woman.

Oregon—In effect June 2, 1913; industries covered, all; employes covered, women and minors under 18; principle of wage determination, "necessary cost of living"; penalty for violation of act, fine of $25 to $100, imprisonment ten days to three months, or both; administrative body, industrial welfare commission; members of commission, three.

Utah—In effect May 17, 1913; industries covered, all; employes covered, "females"; principle of wage determination, experienced adults, $1.25 a day (fixed by act); penalty for violation of act, same as for misdemeanor; administrator, commissioner of immigration, labor and statistics.

Washington—In effect June 13, 1913; industries covered, all; employes covered, women and minors under 18; principle of wage determination, "necessary cost of living"; penalty for violation of act, fine of $25 to $100; administrative body, industrial welfare commission; members of commission, five.

Wisconsin—In effect Aug. 1, 1913; industries covered, all; employes covered, women and minors; principle of wage determination, "a living wage"; penalty for violation of act, $10 to $100 fine for each offense; administrative body, industrial commission; members of commission, three.

CONFERENCE ON UNEMPLOYMENT.

The first national conference on unemployment was held in New York, N. Y., Feb. 27-28, 1914, under the auspices of the American Association for Labor Legislation. Addresses and reports were made by Mayor John P. Mitchel of New York; Henry R. Seager, president of the association; Charles Richmond Henderson of Chicago; Frederick C. Howe of New York; William M. Leiserson, Wisconsin superintendent of employment offices, and many others. John B. Andrews, secretary of the association, in an introductory note to a report of the proceedings at the conference, says:

"In the course of the two days' discussion, despite the great diversity of the viewpoints represented, five main points of agreement became clearly defined. These were: (1) the necessity of accurate labor market statistics; (2) the necessity for a widespread system of efficient labor exchanges; (3) the necessity for regularizing business; (4) the necessity for industrial training and vocational guidance; and

(5) the necessity for unemployment insurance."

Prof. Charles R. Henderson, chairman of the committee on resolutions, presented the following report, which was adopted:

Whereas, the reports presented to this national conference by delegates representing twenty-five states and fifty-nine cities show a complete lack in most sections of the country of accurate statistical information in reference to the extent and nature of unemployment; and

Whereas, notwithstanding some difference of opinion as to whether unemployment this winter has been more widespread than usual in all sections, there is general agreement that there is a large amount of unemployment and that this and the irregularity of employment at all times are among the most serious problems of modern industry; and

Whereas, there is also general agreement that the first step toward a solution of the problem is the organization of a connected network of free public employment exchanges and that other steps should be taken as soon as agreement can be reached as to what they should be; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That this conference urge the establishment in the federal department of labor of a bureau of distribution, with power to establish employment exchanges throughout the country to supplement the work of state and municipal bureaus, to act as a clearing house of information and promote the distribution of labor throughout the country, provided that such distribution shall not cause the deterioration of the present standards of wages, conditions and hours of employment of American workers, or impair their efforts to improve them.

2. That we also urge upon the legislatures of the various states the establishment or reconstruction of free state employment agencies conforming to the following essential principles:

First. That appointments and tenure of office be governed by the merit system and be placed beyond the control of political parties.

Second. That appropriations should be sufficient to make the agencies effective in the highest possible degree.

Third. That the agencies constitute a network of central bureaus and branch offices under central control and direction.

Fourth. That these agencies be so administered as to co-operate with municipal and federal bureaus so as to constitute a truly national system.

Fifth. That every bureau or office be required to register every application as well as every position secured.

Sixth. That frequent reports, publications and other notices give prompt information as to those seeking employment.

Seventh. That these agencies may be held true to their character as belonging to the public and remain neutral in all trade disputes.

3. We recommend that municipalities direct their attention to the local problem of unemployment, closely defining its relief and industrial phases with a view to dealing with the latter in a businesslike, efficient way through a central labor bureau which shall distribute employes to its various departments.

4. We recommend that private employment agencies for profit be brought under the inspection and control of the federal government, where they send labor from state to state or to persons or corporations engaged in interstate commerce in case of interstate business, and of the state authority where they are engaged in distributing labor within a state.

5. We recommend that the American Association for Labor Legislation, in affiliation with the American Section of the International Association on Unemployment, prosecute a thorough investigation of the following aspects of the problem of unemployment, and at the same time initiate and promote public action:

First. The labor market, exchanges, statistics, facilities for special classes, advertising, emergency measures, relief agencies.

Second. Regularization of industry—seasonal industries, dovetailing of industries, adjustment of large contracts to run longer periods, casual labor, civil service methods.

Third. Vocational guidance.

Fourth. Legislation—employment agencies, unemployment insurance.

IDLENESS AMONG ORGANIZED WAGE EARNERS.

Complaints of unemployment were general throughout the United States in 1914, but official figures were lacking. The New York state department of labor issued a report on "idleness among organized wage earners," but the figures were for 1913 and, of course, were for the state of New York alone. They are interesting, however, as indicating the time when the era of depression in the labor world began and to some extent the cause. Summarizing the situation the Labor Bulletin (February, 1914) said:

"The returns received by the state department of labor from labor organizations indicate:

"That idleness was more extensive in 1913 than in 1912;

"That the increase in idleness was due chiefly to a lessened demand for labor;

"That in the first half of the year unemployment (idleness due to the condition of trade) was not, for the six months as a whole, markedly different from that in 1912, but after March was considerably higher than the average for recent years;

"That in the second half of the year unemployment was not only greater than in 1912, but was greater than in any other recent year except 1908 and very nearly equaled that year;

"That up to the last two months of the year the increase over former years in unemployment remained practically constant, but that in each of the last two months the increase grew larger;

"That at the close of the year unemployment, especially in New York city, has reached a point in excess of that shown in any of the last nine years."

The following table shows the mean monthly percentage of idleness in representative trade unions in New York state by industries:

Industry.	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.
Building, stone working, etc.	25.2	21.2	30.7	24.1	26.7	42.3	25.0	10.1
Transportation	9.4	7.5	19.9	14.0	23.8	31.0	16.6	12.5
Clothing and textiles	40.9	28.8	22.8	34.1	18.3	34.3	16.4	8.5
Metals, machinery, etc.	10.5	11.4	24.0	7.7	13.7	29.0	10.4	5.4
Printing, binding, etc.	7.1	5.7	5.2	5.0	9.4	18.7	11.9	16.4
Woodworking and furniture	21.7	17.8	19.4	10.5	13.3	33.2	17.9	11.6
Food and liquors	10.8	9.9	8.5	12.8	9.6	11.0	7.4	7.1
Theaters and music	13.1	15.7	18.7	13.4	4.9	16.1	6.6	7.8
Tobacco	10.0	7.7	12.8	11.1	12.4	15.4	11.0	4.9
Restaurants, trade, etc.	6.0	5.3	5.3	5.4	6.6	11.1	6.5	5.0
Public employment	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.4	2.4
Stationary engine tending	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.9
Miscellaneous	9.5	7.1	13.1	14.5	14.4	22.0	4.6	2.8
Total	25.3	17.3	21.1	19.1	18.5	29.7	16.2	9.3

Idleness is due to three principal causes—labor disputes, disability and unemployment caused chiefly by lack of work. The idleness due to disability remained at the usual figure. The mean idleness for the year 1913 caused by labor disputes was 3.5 per cent. as compared with 0.9 per cent in 1912, but this was due in great measure to the garment workers' strike in New

York city, lasting from Dec. 30, 1912, to March 12, 1913. The mean percentage of idleness for the year 1913 due to the condition of the trade was 20.9, as against 15.2 for 1912.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN NEW YORK CITY.

Feb. 2, 1914, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor estimated that "on any given day this winter there are at least 325,000 men unemployed in this city." These figures were challenged by James M. Mitchell, New York commissioner of labor, and others also considered them too large, but no authoritative figures were produced.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN CHICAGO.

The police department of Chicago concluded a census of the unemployed in the city March 4, 1914. The number of idle in the city was placed at 45,617, distributed as follows: Residents of the city, 38,293; skilled, 12,774; foreigners, 32,278; honestly seeking work, 32,812. Other estimates of the unemployed ranged as high as 100,000.

WINES AND LIQUORS CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR.	WINES.		MALT LIQUORS.		DISTILLED SPIRITS		Total wines and liquors.	Per capita of all wines and liquors.
	Consumption.	Per capita	Consumption	Per capita	Consumption.	Per capita.		
	Gallons.	Gals.	Gallons.	Gals.	Pf. gallons.	Pf. gls.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1840	4,873,096	.29	23,310,843	1.36	43,060,884	2.52	71,244,823	4.17
1850	6,315,871	.27	36,563,009	1.58	51,833,473	2.23	94,712,353	4.08
1860	11,059,141	.35	101,346,669	3.22	89,968,651	2.86	202,374,461	6.43
1870	12,225,067	.32	204,756,156	5.31	79,895,708	2.07	296,876,931	7.70
1880	28,098,179	.56	414,220,165	8.26	63,526,694	1.27	506,076,400	10.09
1890	28,945,993	.46	855,792,335	13.67	87,829,562	1.40	1,972,578,878	15.53
1900	29,988,467	.39	1,221,500,160	16.01	97,248,382	1.27	349,176,053	17 76
1906	46,485,223	.53	1,699,985,642	19.54	127,754,544	1.47	1,874,225,409	19.85
1907	57,738,848	.65	1,821,867,627	20.56	140,084,436	1.58	2,019,690,911	21.55
1908	52,121,646	.58	1,828,732,448	20.26	125,379,314	1.39	2,006,233,408	22.79
1909	61,779,549	.67	1,752,634,426	19.07	121,130,036	1.32	1,935,544,011	22 22
1910	60,548,078	.65	1,851,340,256	19.79	133,538,684	1.42	2,045,427,018	21.06
1911	63,859,232	.67	1,966,911,744	20.66	138,585,989	1.46	2,169,356,695	21.86
1912	56,424,711	.58	1,937,531,184	19.96	139,496,331	1.44	2,128,452,226	22.79
1913	55,327,461	.56	2,030,347,372	20.62	147,745,628	1.50	2,233,420,461	21.08

COFFEE AND TEA CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.	COFFEE.				TEA.			
	Imports.		Price*	Per capita†	Imports.		Price*	Per capita†
	Pounds.	Value.	Cents.	Lbs.	Pounds.	Value.	Cents.	Lbs.
1830	51,488,248	$4,227,021	8.3	2.98	8,609,415	$2,425,018	23.3	.53
1840	94,996,095	8,546,222	8.8	5.06	20,006,595	5,427,010	24.1	.99
1850	145,272,687	11,234,835	7.6	5.60	29,872,654	4,719,232	14.1	1.22
1860	202,144,733	21,883,797	10.8	5.79	31,696,657	8,915,327	26.3	.84
1870	235,256,574	24,234,879	10.3	6.00	47,408,481	13,863,273	29.4	1.10
1880	446,850,727	60,360,709	13.5	8.78	72,162,936	19,782,931	27.4	1.39
1890	499,159,120	78,267,432	16.0	7.83	83,886,829	12,317,493	15.0	1.33
1900	787,991,911	52,467,943	7.5	9.81	84,845,107	10,558,110	12.4	1.09
1906	853,799,615	75,514,444	8.6	9.74	93,621,750	14,580,878	15.6	1.06
1907	986,595,923	78,382,325	7.9	11.17	86,368,490	13,915,544	16.1	.96
1908	892,092,410	67,863,530	7.6	9.84	94,149,564	16,309,870	17.3	1.03
1909	1,051,749,705	79,341,076	7.5	11.45	114,916,520	18,562,676	16.2	1.25
1910	873,983,689	69,504,647	7.9	9.33	85,626,370	13,671,946	16.0	.89
1911	878,322,468	90,949,963	10.3	9.27	102,653,942	17,613,569	17.2	1.04
1912	887,747,747	118,233,958	13.3	9.23	101,406,816	18,207,141	18.0	1.05
1913	866,053,699	119,449,045	13.8	8.85	94,812,800	17,433,688	18.4	.96

*Average import price per pound. †Consumption per capita based on net imports.

COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

Chairman—Frank P. Walsh, lawyer, Missouri.
John R. Commons, professor, Wisconsin.
Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, philanthropist, New York.
Frederic A. Delano, railway official, Illinois.
Harris Weinstock, merchant, California.
S. Thruston Ballard, miller, Kentucky.
John B. Lennon, labor representative, Illinois.
James O'Connell, labor representative, District of Columbia.
Austin B. Garretson, president Order Railway Conductors, Iowa.
Managing Expert—W. Jett Lauck, Virginia.
Executive Secretary—R. P. Ritter, Missouri.
Office—Southern building, Washington, D. C.

The duties of the commission are to inquire into the general condition of labor in the principal industries of the United States, including agriculture, especially those which are carried on in corporate forms; the existing relations between employers and employes; the effect of industrial conditions on public welfare and the rights and powers of the community to deal therewith; the conditions of sanitation and safety of employes and provisions for protecting the life, limb and health of same; the growth of associations of employers and of wage earners, and the effect of such associations upon their relations; the extent and results of methods of collective bargaining; the methods which have been tried in any state or in foreign countries for maintaining mutually satisfactory relations between employes and employers; the methods for avoiding or adjusting labor disputes through peaceful and conciliatory mediation and negotiations; the scope, methods and resources of existing bureaus of labor and ways of increasing their usefulness; the question of illegal entry of Asiatics into the United States or its insular possessions and the methods of such admission, and report to congress recommendations to prevent the same; and also into the underlying causes of dissatisfaction in the industrial situation and report its conclusions thereon. (Act of Aug. 23, 1912.)

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING INDUSTRY (1909).

[From census bureau report, 1914.]

TOTAL FOR THE INDUSTRY.

Establishments	31,445	Capital	$583,345,708	Materials	$201,774,590
Persons employed	388,466	Expenses	$619,158,045	Miscellaneous	$149,297,024
Proprietors	30,424	Services	$268,086,431	Value products	$737,876,087
Salaried employes	99,608	Salaries	$103,458,251	Value added*	$536,101,497
Wage earners	258,434	Wages	$164,628,180		

INDUSTRY BY BRANCHES.

	Book and job.	Music.	Newspapers.	Blank books.	Plate printing.	Lithographing.
Establishments	10,708	178	18,871	1,054	316	318
Persons employed	141,937	1,800	196,620	23,698	6,479	17,932
Proprietors	10,778	162	17,800	1,066	330	198
Salaried employes	22,472	900	70,058	2,694	823	2,661
Wage earners	108,687	738	108,672	19,938	5,326	15,073
Capital	$202,662,435	$3,591,381	$314,740,917	$22,935,362	$7,242,200	$37,173,413
Expenses	$212,598,947	$4,498,709	$336,376,872	$27,530,441	$7,878,383	$30,274,693
Services	$91,561,755	$1,323,653	$143,700,525	$12,855,649	$4,539,966	$14,104,883
Salaries	$25,040,439	$884,725	$69,298,932	$3,179,379	$1,152,077	$3,902,699
Wages	$66,521,316	$438,928	$74,401,593	$9,676,270	$3,387,889	$10,202,184
Materials	$77,650,547	$986,202	$97,359,605	$11,629,906	$2,217,599	$11,930,731
Miscellaneous	$43,386,645	$2,188,854	$95,316,742	$3,044,886	$1,120,818	$4,239,079
Value products	$250,925,934	$5,575,903	$406,090,122	$31,742,416	$9,432,479	$34,109,233
Value added*	$173,275,387	$4,589,701	$308,730,517	$20,112,510	$7,214,880	$22,178,502

RELATED INDUSTRIES.

	Total.	Wood engraving.	Photo-engraving.	Printing materials.	Stereotyping and electrotyping.	Typefounding.
Establishments	691	82	313	93	174	29
Persons employed	14,015	480	7,277	787	3,661	1,810
Proprietors	533	89	233	61	133	17
Salaried employes	2,945	73	1,701	191	678	302
Wage earners	10,537	318	5,343	563	2,850	1,491
Capital	$16,285,267	$192,762	$5,473,760	$1,620,269	$3,825,833	$5,172,643
Expenses	$20,579,538	$567,270	$10,127,393	$1,728,333	$5,616,521	$2,540,021
Services	$11,802,587	$340,270	$6,599,236	$612,619	$3,112,591	$1,137,871
Salaries	$3,291,139	$81,692	$1,849,190	$257,781	$800,487	$301,989
Wages	$8,511,448	$258,578	$4,750,046	$354,838	$2,312,104	$835,882
Materials	$5,797,414	$126,101	$2,133,980	$760,886	$1,765,102	$1,011,345
Miscellaneous	$2,979,537	$100,899	$1,394,177	$354,828	$738,828	$390,805
Value products	$23,422,479	$711,279	$11,624,000	$1,982,416	$6,383,694	$2,721,090
Value added*	$17,625,065	$585,178	$9,490,020	$1,221,530	$4,618,592	$1,709,745

*Value of products less cost of materials.

PRINTING INDUSTRY BY PRODUCTS.

	Value.		Value.		Value.
Newspapers and periodicals	$337,596,288	Periodicals	$104,603,194	Job printing	$207,940,227
Subscriptions and sales	135,063,043	Subscriptions and sales	50,624,341	Book binding, blank books	50,552,808
Advertising	202,533,245	Advertising	53,978,853	Electrotyping, engraving, etc.	47,956,979
Newspapers	232,993,094	Patent insides	2,293,077	All other products	11,885,141
Subscriptions and sales	4,438,702	Books and pamphlets	73,139,909		
Advertising	148,554,392	Sheet music, books of music	6,511,664	Total	737,876,087

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS PUBLISHED (1909).

Classification.	Number.	Copies.
Biography and correspondence	554	657,464
Description, geography and travel	847	4,540,647
Domestic and rural	330	2,023,193
Education	10,390	41,636,847
Fiction	14,606	46,942,399
Fine arts, gift books	541	2,849,371
History	613	2,923,187
Humor and satire	208	885,262
Juvenile	4,167	10,184,030
Law	535	1,496,194
Literature, collected works	2,047	5,037,972
Medicine and hygiene	681	1,519,480
Philosophy	222	265,077
Physics, mathematics	291	356,413
Poetry and the drama	1,387	1,980,824
Political and social science	658	1,862,429
Scientific association books	1,082	1,258,562
Sports and amusements	412	2,430,074
Theology and religion	5,096	23,608,230
Useful arts	512	1,104,599
Works of reference	1,560	7,799,590
Total	46,739	161,361,844

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING BY STATES.

State.	Establishments.	Persons.	Value products.
Alabama	274	1,955	$2,768,247
Arizona	64	408	784,487
Arkansas	295	1,672	2,082,365
California	1,240	12,215	25,031,877
Colorado	439	3,747	$6,961,721
Connecticut	363	4,103	6,370,450
Delaware	48	406	480,464
District of Columbia	156	2,411	4,899,492
Florida	174	1,308	1,865,848
Georgia	442	3,849	6,400,241
Idaho	132	758	905,129
Illinois	2,608	43,074	87,247,090
Indiana	892	9,600	14,356,376
Iowa	1,110	8,065	12,128,657
Kansas	798	4,903	7,008,865
Kentucky	431	4,577	6,453,842
Louisiana	268	2,461	3,823,473
Maine	195	2,359	3,437,812
Maryland	371	4,942	8,359,779
Massachusetts	1,279	24,410	47,445,006
Michigan	1,045	11,048	17,348,341
Minnesota	950	9,078	15,982,212
Mississippi	225	1,132	1,307,604
Missouri	1,322	15,792	29,651,158
Montana	135	1,046	2,111,229
Nebraska	674	3,884	6,667,290
Nevada	54	276	519,243
New Hampshire	143	984	1,130,647
New Jersey	684	7,364	12,332,700
New Mexico	93	436	588,782
New York	4,426	94,893	216,946,482
North Carolina	322	2,059	2,497,493
North Dakota	330	1,294	1,909,514
Ohio	1,655	22,754	41,667,306
Oklahoma	598	2,945	3,988,542

State.	Establishments.	Persons.	Value products.
Oregon	324	2,523	5,040,523
Pennsylvania	2,461	36,733	70,584,179
Rhode Island	147	2,049	3,780,075
South Carolina	161	1,294	1,600,591
South Dakota	392	1,387	1,975,976
Tennessee	413	4,442	7,173,230
Texas	1,067	7,177	11,587,255
Utah	122	1,475	2,404,602
Vermont	115	919	1,038,843
Virginia	369	3,719	5,369,738
Washington	506	4,583	9,286,189
West Virginia	235	1,772	1,992,036
Wisconsin	833	7,860	11,860,644
Wyoming	65	275	489,544
Total	31,445	388,466	737,876,087

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS (1909).

Character.	Number.
News, politics, family reading	17,698
Religious	1,251
Agricultural, etc	316
Commerce, finance, railroads, etc	264

Character.	Number.
Trade journals in general	685
General literature, magazines	240
Medicine and surgery	197
Law	56
Science and mechanics	139
Fraternal organizations	419
Education and history	202
Society, art, music, fashions, etc	164
College and school periodicals	271
Miscellaneous	139

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO LANGUAGE.

English	20,744	Scandinavian	161
Foreign	1,397	Letto-Slavic	169
French	39	All other	232
German	692		
Italian	104	Total	22,141

AGGREGATE CIRCULATION (1909).

Daily	7,578,348,801	Monthly	759,366,420
Sunday	694,058,664	Quarterly	64,232,396
Triweekly	52,320,684	All other	79,688,892
Semiweekly	240,543,576		
Weekly	2,122,794,180	Total	11,591,353,613

CIRCULATION OF MORNING AND EVENING PAPERS.
Average combined circulation per issue in 1909.

City.	Morning.	Evening.	City.	Morning.	Evening.	City.	Morning.	Evening.
New York	1,806,820	2,284,102	St. Louis	284,816	381,419	Baltimore	164,447	120,553
Chicago	755,683	1,053,642	Boston	560,663	739,406	Pittsburgh	211,131	326,802
Philadelphia	753,309	780,288	Cleveland	158,920	244,231	San Francisco	280,354	154,228

NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES (1914).

[From Ayer's American Newspaper Annual.]

State or ter.	Daily.	Weekly.	Total.
Alabama	26	186	242
Alaska	10	14	24
Arizona	16	51	71
Arkansas	32	261	318
California	164	557	902
Colorado	45	319	409
Connecticut	36	91	157
Delaware	8	28	36
District of Columbia	7	20	78
Florida	22	151	191
Georgia	28	252	356
Hawaii	6	15	35
Idaho	11	140	196
Illinois	173	1,052	1,764
Indiana	148	525	773
Iowa	66	765	948
Kansas	69	632	739
Kentucky	31	220	314
Louisiana	20	166	220
Maine	13	95	137
Maryland	17	113	168
Massachusetts	91	387	674
Michigan	85	519	721
Minnesota	45	646	772
Mississippi	17	193	240
Missouri	80	734	970
Montana	20	190	225
Nebraska	80	539	625
Nevada	11	29	43

State or ter.	Daily.	Weekly.	Total.
New Hampshire	12	90	107
New Jersey	47	286	377
New Mexico	6	110	126
New York	211	1,074	2,064
North Carolina	29	194	297
North Dakota	14	336	354
Ohio	177	704	1,158
Oklahoma	41	536	607
Oregon	35	223	302
Pennsylvania	213	819	1,373
Philippines	13	3	26
Porto Rico	12	12	30
Rhode Island	14	24	53
South Carolina	15	115	168
South Dakota	19	381	421
Tennessee	15	225	302
Texas	104	844	1,052
Utah	6	78	105
Vermont	10	77	98
Virginia	29	173	257
Washington	38	306	400
West Virginia	32	169	217
Wisconsin	64	533	678
Wyoming	5	75	88
Total in 1914	2,483	16,266	22,977
Total in 1913	2,476	16,232	22,855
Canada, 1914	163	1,087	1,550

Includes newspapers and periodicals of all issues.

RECORD OF AMERICAN BOOK PRODUCTION.

[From the Publishers' Weekly.]

Classification.	1913. New books.	1913. New editions.	1912. New books.	1912. New editions.
Philosophy	294	30	308	13
Religion	864	80	865	51
Sociology, economics	922	55	802	65
Law	621	71	733	79
Education	312	12	251	3
Philology	287	48	279	15
Science	723	67	631	64
Technology, engineering	677	104	594	80
Medicine, hygiene	456	144	388	107
Agriculture	392	17	292	13
Domestic economy	131	14	83	27
Business	208	13	189	21
Fine arts	229	35	217	26
Music	103	8	89	4
Games, sports	185	9	126	6
General literature	446	287	498	26
Poetry, drama	496	183	620	16
Fiction	943	213	960	50
Juvenile	527	95	533	13
History	498	40	492	32
Geography, travel	507	51	476	28
Biography, genealogy	638	43	554	27
Miscellaneous	148	4	105	2
Total	10,607	1,623	10,135	768

NOTE—The above figures include pamphlets, of which 1,920 were published in 1913. The word "books" means titles and not copies.

BOOK PRODUCTION IN EUROPE.

Great Britain (1913)	12,379
Germany (1912)	34,801
Belgium (1912)	2,403
Denmark (1913)	3,532
France (1912)	11,560
Hungary (1912)	2,032
Italy (1912)	11,294
Netherlands (1912)	3,799
Poland (1911)	3,346

NOTE—Reports from Austria, Switzerland and other European countries are incomplete or lacking entirely.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

CANAL STATISTICS (OFFICIAL).

Length from deep water to deep water—50.5 miles.
Length on land—40.5 miles.
Length at summit level—31.7 miles.
Bottom width of channel—Maximum, 1,000 feet; minimum (in Culebra cut), 300 feet.
Depth—Minimum, 41 feet; maximum, 45 feet.
Summit level—85 feet above mean tide.
Locks in pairs—12.
Locks, usable length—1,000 feet.
Locks, usable width—110 feet.
Gatun lake, area—164 square miles.
Gatun lake, channel depth—85 to 45 feet.
Concrete required—5,000,000 cubic yards.
Time of transit through canal—10 to 12 hours.
Time of passage through locks—3 hours.
Length of relocated Panama railroad—46.2 miles.
Canal Zone area—About 448 square miles.
Canal Zone area owned by United States—About 322 square miles.
French buildings acquired—2,150.
French buildings used—1,537.
Value of utilized French equipment—$1,000,000.
Canal force, average at work—About 39,000.
Estimated total cost of canal—$375,000,000.

PANAMA CANAL OFFICIALS.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governor—Col. George W. Goethals, U. S. A. (salary $10,000 a year).
Executive Secretary—C. A. McIlvaine.
Chief Civil Affairs—John K. Baxter.
Police and Fire Chief—Capt. Charles W. Barber, U. S. A.
District Attorney—William K. Jackson.
Headquarters—Culebra, Canal Zone.

DEPARTMENT OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.

Engineer of Maintenance—Col. H. F. Hodges, U. S. A.
Engineer of Terminal Construction—H. H. Rousseau, U. S. N.
Electrical and Mechanical Engineer—Edward Schildauer.
Electrical Engineer—Capt. W. H. Rose, U. S. A.
Resident Engineer—W. G. Comber.
Superintendent—D. C. Nutting, Jr., naval constructor, U. S. N.
Superintendent of Transportation—Capt. Hugh Rodman, U. S. N.
Headquarters—Culebra, Canal Zone.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Chief Quartermaster—Capt. R. E. Wood, U. S. A.
Assistant Chief Quartermaster—Capt. F. O. Whitlock, U. S. A.
Headquarters—Culebra and Cristobal.

ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT.

Auditor—H. A. A. Smith.
Collector—T. L. Clear.
Paymaster—John H. McLean.
Headquarters—Empire, Canal Zone.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Chief Health Officer—Lieut.-Col. Charles F. Mason, U. S. A.
Superintendent—Lieut.-Col. G. D. Deshon, U. S. A.
Chief Quarantine Officer—D. M. C. Guthrie, U. S. P. H. S.
Headquarters—Ancon, Canal Zone.

WASHINGTON OFFICE.

General Purchasing Officer and Chief of Office—Maj. F. C. Boggs, U. S. A.
Assistant Chief—A. L. Flint.
Headquarters—Washington, D. C.

COURTS.

District Judge—William H. Jackson.
Clerk—E. M. Goolsby.
Marshal—W. H. May.
Headquarters—Ancon, Canal Zone.

*The Panama canal commission went out of existence April 1, 1914, and was succeeded by the permanent organization, with departments and officers as outlined above.

CHRONOLOGY.

First exploration of route 1527.
Advocated by Humboldt 1803.
Panama railroad built 1850-1855.
Panama canal company formed by De Lesseps 1879.
Work on canal begun Feb. 24, 1881.
Canal company failed Dec. 11, 1888.
De Lesseps and others sentenced to prison for fraud Feb. 9, 1893.
New French canal company formed October, 1894.
De Lesseps died Dec. 7, 1894.
Hay-Pauncefote treaty superseding the Clayton-Bulwer treaty signed Nov. 18, 1901; ratified by senate Dec. 16; ratified by Great Britain Jan. 20, 1902.
Canal property offered to the United States for $40,000,000 Jan. 9, 1902; accepted Feb. 16, 1903.
Bill authorizing construction of canal passed by house of representatives Jan. 9, 1902; passed by senate June 19, 1902; approved June 28, 1902.
Canal treaty with Colombia signed Jan. 22, 1903; ratified by Senate March 17, 1903; rejected by Colombia Aug. 12, 1903.
Revolution in Panama Nov. 3, 1903.
Canal treaty with Panama negotiated Nov. 18, 1903; ratified by republic of Panama Dec. 2, 1903; ratified by United States senate Feb. 23, 1904.
Canal commissioners appointed Feb. 29, 1904.
Papers transferring canal to the United States signed in Paris April 22, 1904.
Bill for government of Canal Zone passed by the senate April 15, 1904; passed by the house April 21; approved April 26.
Canal property at Panama formally turned over to the United States commissioners May 4, 1904.
Work begun by Americans May 4, 1904.
President outlines rules for the government of the Canal Zone and war department takes charge of the work May 9, 1904.
Gen. George W. Davis appointed first governor of Canal Zone May 9, 1904.
John F. Wallace appointed chief engineer May 10, 1904; resigned June 29, 1905.
Republic of Panama paid $10,000,000 May 21, 1904.
First payment on $40,000,000 to French canal company made May 24, 1904.
Lorin C. Collins appointed Supreme court judge for Canal Zone June 17, 1905.
New commission with Theodore P. Shonts as chairman named April 3, 1905; Shonts resigned March 4, 1907.
John F. Stevens appointed chief engineer June 29, 1905; resigned Feb. 26, 1907.
Lieut.-Col. George W. Goethals appointed chief engineer Feb. 26, 1907.
Gatun dam finished, June 14, 1913.
Dry excavation completed, Sept. 10, 1913.
First vessel lifted through Gatun locks, Sept. 26, 1913.
Gamboa dike blown up, Oct. 10, 1913.
First vessels pass through Miraflores locks, Oct. 14, 1913.
Permanent organization of canal administration in effect April 1, 1914; Col. George W. Goethals first governor; existence of isthmian canal commission ended.
First freight barges go through canal from ocean to ocean May 14, 1914.
First steamship (the Cristobal) passes through canal, Aug. 13, 1914.
Canal opened for general traffic, Aug. 15, 1914.

PLAN OF THE CANAL.

The entire length of the Panama canal from deep water in the Atlantic to deep water in the Pacific is 50.5 miles. Its length on land is 40.5 miles. In passing through the canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific a vessel enters a channel with a bottom width of 500 feet in Limon bay and follows this for about seven miles to Gatun, where it enters a series of three locks in flight and is lifted eighty-five feet to the level of the Gatun lake. It sails at full ocean speed through this lake, in a channel varying from 1,000 to 500 feet in width, for a distance of about twenty-four miles, to Bas Obispo, where it enters the Culebra cut. It sails through the cut, a distance of about nine miles, in a channel with a bottom width of 300 feet, to Pedro Miguel. There it enters a lock and is lowered 30½ feet to a small lake at an elevation of 54⅔ feet above sea level, and sails through this for about 1½ miles to Miraflores. There it enters two locks in series and is lowered to sea level, passing out into the Pacific through a channel 8½ miles in length, with a bottom width of 500 feet. The depth of the approach channel on the Atlantic side, where the tidal oscillation does not exceed 1½ feet, is 41 feet at mean tide.

and on the Pacific side, where the maximum oscillation is 23 feet, the depth is 45 feet at mean tide.

GATUN DAM.

The Gatun dam, which forms Gatun lake by impounding the waters of the Chagres river and other streams, is nearly 1½ miles long measured on its crest, nearly half a mile wide at its base, about 400 feet wide at the water surface, about 100 feet wide at the top and its crest is at an elevation of 115 feet above mean sea level, or 30 feet above the normal level of the lake. The top and upstream slope are riprapped. The spillway is a concrete lined opening 1,200 feet long and 300 feet wide, cut through a hill of rock nearly in the center of the dam, the bottom of the opening being ten feet above sea level. It is fitted with gates and machinery for regulating the water level of the lake.

The water level of Gatun lake, extending through the Culebra cut, is maintained at the south end by an earth dam connecting the locks at Pedro Miguel with the high ground to the westward, about 1,700 feet long, with its crest at an elevation of 105 feet above mean tide. A small lake between the locks at Pedro Miguel and Miraflores is formed by dams connecting the walls of Miraflores locks with the high ground on either side. The dam to the westward is of earth, about 2,700 feet long, having its crest about 15 feet above the water in Miraflores lake. The east dam is of concrete, about 500 feet long, and forms a spillway for Miraflores lake, with crest gates similar to those at the spillway of the Gatun dam.

GATUN LAKE.

Gatun lake covers an area of 164 square miles, with a depth in the ship channel varying from 85 to 45 feet. Throughout the first 16 miles from Gatun the width of the channel is 1,000 feet; then for 4 miles it is 800 feet and for 4 miles more 500 feet, when the entrance to Culebra cut, at Bas Obispo, is reached. The water level in the cut is that of the lake and the bottom width of the channel is 300 feet.

THE LOCKS.

There are twelve locks in the canal, all in duplicate; three pairs in flight at Gatun, with a combined lift of 85 feet; one pair at Pedro Miguel, with a lift of 30¼ feet, and two pairs at Miraflores, with a combined lift of 54¾ feet at mean tide. The dimensions of all are the same—a usable length of 1,000 feet and a usable width of 110 feet. Each lock is a chamber, with walls and floors of concrete and water tight gates at each end.

The side walls are 45 to 50 feet wide at the surface of floor, perpendicular on the face and narrow from the point 24½ feet above the floor until they are 8 feet wide at the top. The middle wall is 60 feet wide, approximately 81 feet high and each face is vertical. At a point 42½ feet above the surface of the floor and 15 feet above the top of the middle culvert this wall divides into two parts, leaving a space down the center much like the letter "U," which is 19 feet wide at the bottom. In this center space, which is 44 feet wide at the top, is a tunnel divided into three stories or galleries. The lowest gallery is for drainage; the middle for the wires that carry the electric current to operate the gate and valve machinery, which will be installed in the center wall, and the upper is a passageway for the operators. The lock chambers are filled and emptied through lateral culverts in the floors, connected with main culverts, 18 feet in diameter, in the walls, the water flowing in and out by gravity.

The lock gates are steel structures, 7 feet thick, 65 feet long and from 47 to 82 feet high. They weigh from 300 to 600 tons each. For the entire canal 92 leaves are required, the total weighing 57,000 tons. Intermediate gates are used in the locks to save water and time, if desired, in locking small vessels through, the gates being so fixed as to divide the locks into chambers 600 and 400 feet long respectively. Of the vessels navigating the high seas 95 per cent are less than 600 feet long.

No vessel is permitted to enter or pass through the locks under its own power. Electricity is used to tow all vessels into and through the locks and to operate all gates and valves, power being generated by water turbines from the head created by Gatun lake. The time required to pass a vessel through all the locks is three hours, one hour and a half in the three locks at Gatun and about the same time in the three locks on the Pacific side. Time of the passage of a vessel through the entire canal varies from ten to twelve hours.

CANAL ZONE.

The Canal Zone contains about 448 square miles. It begins at a point three marine miles from mean low water mark in each ocean and extends for five miles on each side of the center line of the route of the canal. It includes the group of islands in the Bay of Panama, named Perico, Naos, Culebra and Flamenco. The cities of Panama and Colon are excluded from the zone, but the United States has the right to enforce sanitary ordinances and maintain public order there in case the republic of Panama should not be able to do so. Of the 448 square miles in the zone the United States owns 322 and private persons 126. The private property may, however, be acquired at any time by the United States by purchase or by the exercise of the right of eminent domain.

COMPLETION OF CANAL.

The Panama canal would have been completed early in the fall of 1913 so that small vessels could have passed through it but for delays occasioned by slides and breaks in the Culebra cut. This necessitated a large amount of additional excavation by steam shovels and dredges. Dry excavation was completed Sept. 10. The massive Gatun dam was finished June 14 and Sept. 26 the first vessel, a tug, was locked through the gates. At the Pacific end canal vessels passed through the Miraflores and Pedro Miguel locks Oct. 14 and 15, 1913. Dredges were put at work at both ends of the principal slide at Cucaracha on the east bank of the canal just south of Gold Hill, to excavate a passage which would permit water communication from the Atlantic to the Pacific. By Aug. 14, 1914, a channel had been excavated wide and deep enough to permit all but vessels of a very large size to pass through and on that date the canal was opened for general traffic. A number of freight barges had passed through as early as May 14.

TOLLS.

Under the Panama canal act, approved Aug. 24, 1912, the president of the United States is authorized to fix the tolls to be charged for use of the canal. He may change them by giving six months' notice. The act provided that no tolls should be levied upon vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States, but this clause was repealed by congress June 15, 1914. (See "Panama Canal Tolls Act" in this volume.) Vessels owned by railroads or by any company or person doing business in violation of antitrust laws are excluded from the use of the canal.

By a proclamation issued Nov. 13, 1912, President Taft fixed the tolls to be paid by foreign shipping for passage through the Panama canal as follows:

On merchant vessels carrying passengers or cargo, $1.20 per net vessel ton—each 100 cubic feet—of actual earning capacity.

On vessels in ballast without passengers or cargo, 40 per cent less than the rate of tolls for vessels with passengers or cargo.

Upon naval vessels other than transports, colliers, hospital ships and supply ships, 50 cents per displacement ton.

Upon army and navy transports, colliers, hospital ships and supply ships, $1.20 per net ton, the vessels to be measured by the same rules as are employed in determining the net tonnage of merchant vessels.

CANAL FORCE.

The total force at work on the canal and railroad June 24, 1914, was 29,673. Canal employes numbered 25,289, Panama railroad 4,343 and contractors' employes 41. The number of "gold" or white American employes was 4,257. The great majority of laborers were West Indian negroes,

CANAL EXCAVATION TO AUG. 1, 1914.

	Cubic yards.
By French companies	78,146,960
French excavation useful to canal	29,908,000
By Americans—	
Dry excavation	130,160,048
Dredges	93,914,884
Total	224,074,932
May 4 to Dec. 31, 1904	243,472
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1905	1,799,227
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1906	4,948,497
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1907	15,765,290
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1908	37,116,735
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1909	35,096,166
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1910	31,437,671
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1911	31,603,899
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1912	30,269,349
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1913	27,177,960
Jan. 1 to July 31, 1914	8,616,660

The amount remaining to be excavated Aug. 1, 1914, was 14,772,224 cubic yards.

CANAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Act of congress.	Appropriation.	Deficiency.
June 28, 1902	*$40,000,000.00	
April 28, 1904	†10,000,000.00	
June 28, 1902	10,000,000.00	
Dec. 21, 1905	11,000,000.00	
Feb. 27, 1906		$5,990,786
June 30, 1906	25,456,415.08	
March 4, 1907	27,161,367.50	
Feb. 15, 1908		12,178,900
May 27, 1908	29,187,000.00	
March 4, 1909	33,638,000.00	5,458,000
Feb. 25, 1910		76,000
June 25, 1910	37,855,000.00	
Special acts	21,411.56	
March 4, 1911	45,560,000.00	
Aug. 24, 1912	28,980,000.00	
June 23, 1913	16,265,393.00	
Aug. 1, 1914	20,718,000.00	2,724,350
Total	335,842,587.14	26,428,036
Deficiency	26,428,036.00	
Grand total	362,270,623.14	

FORTIFICATIONS.

March 4, 1911	$3,000,000
Aug. 24, 1912	2,806,950
June 23, 1913	4,870,000
June 30, 1914	$1,124,475
Total	11,801,425

*For purchase of canal rights from French. †Paid to republic of Panama for canal zone rights.

EXPENDITURES TO JULY 1, 1914.

Civil administration	$7,110,237.93
Sanitation	17,299,537.96
Construction and engineering	208,458,690.49
Miscellaneous	90,330,597.25
Law	60,109.73
Fortifications	6,416,884.75
Total	329,676,058.11

CANAL EARNINGS.

The first receipts from the use of the canal were reported in May, 1914, and consisted principally of tolls collected from freight transshipped at Balboa and taken through to Cristobal on barges to relieve the congestion existing at that time on the railroad. The canal was officially opened to commerce Aug. 15, and for the remainder of that month the receipts amounted to $91,664.55. The August earnings in detail were:

PORT OF CRISTOBAL.

Tolls collected	$41,910.20
Pilotage	2,144.00
Total	44,054.20

PORT OF BALBOA.

Tolls collected	$46,491.60
Pilotage	1,085.00
Launch service	33.75
Total	47,610.35

The earnings of the canal to Sept. 1 were:

PORT OF CRISTOBAL.

May	$3,214.92
June	4,518.16
July	4,210.00
August	44,054.20
Total	55,997.28

PORT OF BALBOA.

May	$4,141.20
June	5,360.80
July	5,020.40
August	47,610.35
Total	62,131.75
Grand total	118,129.03

PANAMA CANAL TOLLS ACT.

EXEMPTION CLAUSE REPEALED.

Before the Panama canal bill became a law (Aug. 24, 1912), Great Britain had protested that the paragraph exempting American vessels in the coastwise trade from the payment of tolls was in violation of section 1, article 3, of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty of Nov. 8, 1901, providing for the neutrality of the proposed isthmian canal. This treaty was entered into to remove any objection which might arise under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of April 19, 1850. Section 1, article 3, of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty provides:

"The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these rules on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any nation or its subjects in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise. Such conditions and charges of traffic shall be just and reasonable."

After the passage of the Panama canal act with the paragraph exempting American coastwise vessels from paying tolls Great Britain, through Ambassador Bryce, presented a formal protest Dec. 9, 1912, insisting that the exemption was contrary to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as interpreted in the light of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Jan. 23, 1913, Secretary of State Knox replied to the British protest, declaring that the American coastwise trade would not be permitted to extend its operations into foreign competitive fields, and that increased tolls would not be laid on foreign shipping to balance the remission to American ships. He said he could not agree with the British interpretation of the canal treaties so far as they limit the freedom of action of America or infringe on British treaty rights.

The matter was the subject of controversy in and out of congress for many months. The opponents of tolls exemption for American coastwise vessels, led by Senator Elihu Root of New York, maintained that national honor required the observance of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as viewed by Great Britain. The defenders of the exemption clause in the Panama canal act insisted that the hands of the United States were not tied by the treaty. They claimed that the words "all nations" did not apply to the country that built the canal but to foreign nations.

President Wilson after his inauguration March 4, 1913, was occupied with tariff and currency legislation and did not have an opportunity to consider the canal tolls matter until he had been in office a full year. Up to that time, so far as official action was concerned, the subject remained in abeyance.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

March 5, 1914, President Wilson read the following message to the house and senate in joint session:

"Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, gentlemen of the congress: I have come to you upon an errand which can be very briefly performed, but I beg that you will not measure its importance by the number of sentences in which I state it. No communication I have addressed to the congress carried with it graver or more far-reaching implications as to the interest of the country, and I come now to speak upon a matter with regard to which I am charged in a peculiar degree, by the constitution itself, with personal responsibility.

"I have come to ask you for the repeal of that provision of the Panama canal act of Aug. 24, 1912, which exempts vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States from payment of

tolls, and to urge upon you the justice, the wisdom and the large policy of such a repeal with the utmost earnestness of which I am capable.

"In my own judgment, very fully considered and maturely formed, that exemption constitutes a mistaken economic policy from every point of view, and is, moreover, in plain contravention of the treaty with Great Britain concerning the canal concluded on Nov. 18, 1901. But I have not come to urge upon you my personal views. I have come to state to you a fact and a situation. Whatever may be our own differences of opinion concerning this much-debated measure, its meaning is not debated outside the United States. Everywhere else the language of the treaty is given but one interpretation, and that interpretation precludes the exemption I am asking you to repeal. We consented to the treaty; its language we accepted, if we did not originate; and we are too big, too powerful, too self-respecting a nation to interpret with too strained or refined a reading the words of our own promises just because we have power enough to give us leave to read them as we please. The large thing to do is the only thing that we can afford to do, a voluntary withdrawal from a position everywhere questioned and misunderstood. We ought to reverse our action without raising the question whether we were right or wrong, and so once more deserve our reputation for generosity and for the redemption of every obligation without quibble or hesitation.

"I ask this of you in support of the foreign policy of the administration. I shall not know how to deal with other matters of even greater delicacy and nearer consequence if you do not grant it to me in ungrudging measure."

HOUSE PASSES REPEAL BILL.

Bills for the repeal of the tolls exemption clause in the Panama canal act were introduced in both the house and the senate. Action was first taken in the house when on March 26 the committee on rules brought in a resolution limiting the debate on the tolls exemption bill to twenty hours. The resolution was energetically opposed by Speaker Champ Clark of Missouri, Oscar Underwood of Alabama, John J. Fitzgerald of New York and other democrats as well as by many republicans and progressives, but it was adopted the following day by a vote of 200 to 175. Fifty-five democrats voted in opposition to the resolution. Debate on the repeal bill began at once and continued until the evening of March 31, when it was passed by a vote of 247 to 161. The measure, which was introduced by representative T. W. Sims of Tennessee, was as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the second sentence in section 5 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the opening, maintenance, protection and operation of the Panama canal, and the sanitation and government of the canal zone," approved Aug. 24, 1912, which reads as follows: "No tolls shall be levied upon vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 2. That the third sentence of the third paragraph of said section of said act be so amended as to read as follows: "When based upon net registered tonnage for ships of commerce the tolls shall not exceed $1.25 per net registered ton, nor be less than 75 cents per net registered ton, subject, however, to the provisions of article 19 of the convention between the United States and the republic of Panama, entered into Nov. 18, 1903."

The debate on the measure was acrimonious, especially on the part of the democrats opposing it. Most of them denounced the repeal of the exemption clause as an act of cowardice and a surrender to Great Britain. Speaker Clark said he would rather see the canal filled up with bowlders than to see England control it.

Summary of the vote on the passage of the Sims repeal bill: For, democrats, 220; republicans, 25; progressives, 2. Against, democrats, 52; republicans, 92; progressives, 17. The complete vote was as follows:

YEAS—247.

Abercrombie	Francis	Oldfield
Adair	Gallagher	Padgett
Adamson	Gard	Page, N. C.
Alexander	Gardner	Palmer
Allen	Garner	Park
Anderson	Garrett, Tenn.	Peters, Mass.
Ansberry	Garrett, Tex.	Peterson
Ashbrook	George	Post
Aswell	Good	Pou
Bailey	Gerry	Prouty
Baker	Gillett	Quin
Baltz	Gilmore	Rainey
Barkley	Gittins	Rauch
Barnhart	Glass	Rayburn
Bartholdt	Godwin, N. C.	Reed
Bartlett	Goeke	Reilly, Wis.
Bathrick	Gordon	Rothermel
Beakes	Green, Iowa	Rouse
Beall, Tex.	Gregg	Rubey
Bell, Ga.	Gudger	Rucker
Booher	Hamill	Russell
Borchers	Hamilton, Mich.	Sabath
Bowdle	Hamlin	Saunders
Britten	Hammond	Scully
Brodbeck	Hardwick	Seldomridge
Brown, N. Y.	Hardy	Shackleford
Browne, Wis.	Hart	Sharp
Brumbaugh	Haugen	Sherley
Buchanan, Ill.	Hay	Sherwood
Buchanan, Tex.	Heflin	Sims
Bulkley	Helgesen	Sisson
Burgess	Helvering	Slayden
Burke, Wis.	Henry	Small
Byrnes, S. C.	Hensley	Smith, Md.
Byrns, Tenn.	Hill	Smith, N. Y.
Callaway	Holland	Smith, Tex.
Candler, Miss.	Houston	Sparkman
Cantor	Howard	Stafford
Cantrill	Hughes, Ga.	Stanley
Caraway	Hull	Stedman
Carlin	Humphreys, Miss.	Steenerson
Carr	Jacoway	Stephens, Miss.
Carter	Johnson, Ky.	Stephens, Neb.
Church	Johnson, S. C.	Stephens, Tex.
Clancy	Keating	Stevens, Minn.
Claypool	Kennedy, Conn.	Stevens, N. H.
Clayton	Kent	Stone
Cline	Key, Ohio	Stout
Condy	Kindel	Stringer
Collier	Knkead, N. J.	Sumners
Connelly, Kas.	Kirkpatrick	Talbott, Md.
Connolly, Iowa	Konop	Talcott, N. Y.
Copley	Lazaro	Tavenner
Covington	Lee, Ga.	Taylor, Ark.
Cox	Lenroot	Taylor, Col.
Crosser	Lesher	Taylor, N. Y.
Danforth	Lever	Ten Eyck
Davenport	Levy	Thacher
Davis	Lewis, Md.	Thomas
Decker	Lieb	Thompson, Okla
Dent	Lindbergh	Thomson, Ill.
Dershem	Linthicum	Townsend
Dickinson	Lloyd	Tribble
Dies	Lobeck	Tuttle
Dixon	Loft	Underhill
Donovan	Logue	Vaughan
Doolittle	McClellan	Vollmer
Doughton	McCoy	Volstead
Eagan	McGillicuddy	Walker
Eagle	McKellar	Walsh
Edwards	McKenzie	Watkins
Elder	Madden	Watson
Esch	Maguire, Neb.	Weaver
Evans	Miller	Webb
Faison	Montague	Whaley
Fergusson	Morrison	Whitacre
Ferris	Moss, Ind.	White
Fields	Neeley, Kas.	Williams
FitzHenry	Neely, W. Va.	Wilson, Fla.
Flood, Va.	O'Brien	Wingo
Floyd, Ark.	Oglesby	Withersnoon
Foster	O'Hair	Young, Tex.
Fowler		

NAYS—162.

Aiken	Brockson	Butler
Ainey	Broussard	Calder
Anthony	Brown, W. Va.	Campbell
Austin	Browning	Carew
Avis	Bruckner	Cary
Barchfeld	Bryan	Casey
Barton	Burke, Pa.	Chandler, N. Y.
Bell, Cal.	Burke, S. D.	Conry

Cooper	Johnson, Utah	Norton
Cramton	Johnson, Wash.	O'Leary
Curry	Jones	O'Shaunessy
Dale	Kahn	Paige, Mass.
Deitrick	Keister	Parker
Difenderfer	Kelley, Mich.	Patten, N. Y.
Dillon	Kelly, Pa.	Patton, Pa.
Donohoe	Kennedy, Iowa	Payne
Dooling	Kennedy, R. I.	Peters, Me.
Doremus	Kettner	Phelan
Driscoll	Kiess, Pa.	Platt
Dunn	Kinkaid, Neb.	Plumley
Dupre	Kitchin	Porter
Dyer	Knowland, J. R	Powers
Edmonds	Kreider	Ragsdale
Estopinal	Lafferty	Raker
Falconer	LaFollette	Riordan
Farr	Langham	Roberts, Mass.
Fess	Langley	Rogers
Finley	Lee, Pa.	Rupley
Fitzgerald	Lewis, Pa.	Scott
Frear	Lindquist	Sells
French	Lonergan	Shreve
Goldfogle	McAndrews	Sinnott
Gorman	McDermott	Slemp
Goulden	McGuire, Okla.	Sloan
Graham, Ill.	MacDonald	Smith, Idaho
Graham, Pa.	Mahan	Smith, J. M. C.
Greene, Mass.	Maher	Smith, Minn.
Greene, Vt.	Manahan	Smith, Sam'l W
Griest	Mann	Stephens, Cal.
Griffin	Mapes	Sutherland
Guernsey	Metz	Switzer
Hamilton, N. Y	Mitchell	Taggart
Harrison	Mondell	Temple
Fairchild	Moore	Treadway
Hawley	Morgan, La.	Underwood
Hayden	Morgan, Okla.	Vare
Hayes	Morin	Wallin
Helm	Moss, W. Va.	Walters
Hinds	Mott	Willis
Hinebaugh	Murdock	Winslow
Howell	Murray, Mass.	Woodruff
Hulings	Murray, Okla.	Woods
Humphrey, Wash	Nelson	Young, N. D.
Igoe	Nolan, J. I.	The speaker

VOTING "PRESENT"—1.

Hughes, W. Va.

NOT VOTING—22.

Blackmon	Gray	Merritt
Borland	Hobson	Moon
Burnett	Hoxworth	Reilly, Conn.
Clark, Fla.	Korbly	Roberts, Nev.
Crisp	L'Engle	Taylor, Ala.
Cullop	McLaughlin	Towner
Fordney	Martin	Wilson, N. Y.
Goodwin, Ark.		

IN THE SENATE.

The bill was sent to the senate, where it was referred to the committee on interoceanic canals. This committee reported the measure back to the senate April 29 by a vote of 8 to 6 without recommendation. The debate was extended and at times bitter, and it was not until June 11 that a vote upon the passage of the repeal bill was reached. An amendment drawn up by Senators Norris and Simmons declaring that the act shall not be construed as relinquishing any treaty rights to the exemption of American vessels from the payment of Panama canal tolls was adopted June 10 by a vote of 50 to 40. The vote on the passage of the bill as amended was 50 yeas to 35 nays, as follows:

YEAS—50.

Democrats.

Bankhead	Lee, Md.	Smith, Ariz.
Bryan	Lewis	Smith, Ga.
Chilton	Martin	Smith, Md.
Clarke, Ark.	Myers	Smith, S. C.
Culberson	Owen	Stone
Fletcher	Overman	Swanson
Gore	Pittman	Thompson
Hitchcock	Pomerene	Thornton
Hughes	Saulsbury	West
James	Shafroth	White
Johnson	Sheppard	Williams
Kern	Shively	Total, 37.
Lea, Tenn.	Simmons	

Republicans.

Brandegee	Colt	Gronna
Burton	Crawford	Kenyon
McCumber	Norris	Sterling
McLean	Root	Total, 13.
Nelson	Sherman	

NAYS—35.

Democrats.

Ashurst	Newlands	Shields
Chamberlain	O'Gorman	Thomas
Lane	Ransdell	Vardaman
Martine	Reed	Total, 11.

Republicans.

Borah	Du Pont	Smoot
Brady	Goff	Sutherland
Bristow	Jones	Townsend
Burleigh	LaFollette	Warren
Catron	Lippitt	Weeks
Clark, Wyo.	Page	Works
Cummins	Perkins	Total, 22.
Dillingham	Smith, Mich.	

Progressives.

Clapp	Poindexter	Total, 2.

PAIRED.

FOR REPEAL—Lodge, republican; Hollis, democrat; Tillman, democrat; Stephenson, republican; Robinson, democrat.

AGAINST REPEAL—Gallinger, republican; Walsh, democrat; Penrose, republican; Oliver, republican; Fall, republican.

FINAL ACTION IN HOUSE.

The bill as amended and passed by the senate was reported to the house the next day (June 12) and the amendment was concurred in by a vote of 216 to 71. The text of the bill as finally adopted and approved is as follows:

TEXT OF ACT.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the second sentence in section 5 of the act entitled, "An act to provide for the opening, maintenance, protection and operation of the Panama canal, and the sanitation and government of the canal zone," approved Aug. 24, 1912, which reads as follows: "No tolls shall be levied upon vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States," be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. That the third sentence of the third paragraph of said section of said act be so amended as to read as follows: "When based upon net registered tonnage for ships of commerce, the tolls shall not exceed $1.25 per net registered ton, nor be less than 75 cents per net registered ton, subject, however, to the provisions of article 19 of the convention between the United States and the republic of Panama, entered into Nov. 18, 1903."

Provided, That the passage of this act shall not be construed or held as a waiver of any right the United States may have under the treaty with Great Britain, ratified Feb. 21, 1902, or the treaty with the republic of Panama, ratified Feb. 26, 1904, or otherwise to discriminate in favor of its vessels by exempting the vessels of the United States or its citizens from the payment of tolls for passage through said canal, or as in any way waiving, impairing or affecting any right of the United States under said treaty, or otherwise with respect to the sovereignty over or the ownership, control and management of said canal and the regulation of the conditions or charges of traffic through the same.

(Approved June 15, 1914.)

CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Calendar year.	*Tons.	Calendar year.	*Tons.
1870	68.750	1906	23.498,136
1880	1.247.335	1907	23.362,594
1890	4.277.071	1908	14.023.247
1900	10.188.329	1909	23.955.021
1902	14.947.250	1910	26.094.919
1903	14.534.978	1911	23.676.106
1904	13.859.887	1912	31.251,303
1905	20.023.947		

*Tons of 2,240 pounds.

SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC.

Year.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Receipts.
1911	4.969	.....	$25,287,632
1912	5,373	28,008,945	25,652,016
1913	5,085	27,737,180	23,735,140

REVOLUTIONS IN MEXICO.

PRESIDENTS SINCE MAY 25, 1911.

Francisco I. Madero—Oct. 1, 1911, to Feb. 19, 1913.
Victoriano Huerta—Feb. 19, 1913, to July 15, 1914.
Francisco Carbajal—July 15, 1914, to Aug. 14, 1914.
Venustiano Carranza—Aug. 14, 1914.
Eulalio Gutierrez—Nov. 1, 1914.

Turmoil and bloodshed continued in Mexico throughout the year 1914 up to the time this edition of the Almanac and Year-Book went to press. The United States was obliged to take a hand in the conflict and, though no war was formally declared, the military and naval forces of the country were used in taking temporary possession of the port of Vera Cruz. This was not accomplished without an armed struggle in which a number of lives were lost on both sides and it looked for a time as if a serious war could not be averted. The policy of President Wilson to apply peaceful and moral pressure to the situation prevailed and succeeded at least to the extent of finally forcing Victoriano Huerta from the presidential chair in the city of Mexico and sending him into exile.

When the year opened the war between the constitutionalists and the federals was still in progress. The northern division of the federal army was driven across the American border near Presidio, Tex., Jan. 10, where 2,800 soldiers and 1,500 camp followers surrendered to the American troops. They afterward were interned at Fort Wingate in New Mexico.

While Gen. Venustiano Carranza was nominally the commander in chief of the rebel forces in the north, it became evident early in the year that the real fighting leader was Gen. Francisco Villa, also known as Pancho Villa. He was credited with being ignorant, bloodthirsty and the possessor of a long criminal record, but he had courage and some military ability and managed to acquire great influence over the rank and file of the rebels. He was charged with aiming at the presidency of Mexico himself, but disclaimed any such ambition.

In an effort to bring President Huerta to terms President Wilson issued a proclamation Feb 3 revoking the embargo on arms applied to Mexico by President Taft. It was officially explained at the white house that the Taft order of March 14, 1912, was intended to discourage incipient revolts against the regularly constituted authorities of Mexico, but that since then the circumstances of the case had radically changed. "There is now no constitutional government in Mexico," declared the president, "and the existence of this order hinders and delays the thing the government of the United States is now insisting upon, namely, that Mexico shall be left free to settle her own affairs and as soon as possible put them upon a constitutional footing by her own force and counsel." The lifting of the embargo was followed by heavy shipments of arms and ammunition to the rebel forces in northern Mexico. At the same time President Huerta took steps to increase the federal forces in the field.

One of the incidents of the guerrilla warfare in the north of Mexico at this time was the deliberate wrecking of a passenger train in the Cumbre railroad tunnel, Feb. 4, resulting in the death by wounds or fire of seventeen Americans and forty-one Mexicans. The crime was laid at the door of a bandit named Maximo Castillo, who was subsequently captured on American soil, near Hachita, N. M.

KILLING OF BENTON.

Feb. 14 Clemente Vergara, an American citizen, was lured over the border into Mexico and killed by federal soldiers at Hidalgo. March 8 his body was exhumed at night from the cemetery and brought to Texas, where it was turned over to his relatives. Before this occurred, however, the excitement along the frontier had been fanned to fever heat by the killing of William S. Benton, a British subject, Feb. 17, at or near Juarez, Mexico. It was at first alleged that he was shot by Gen. Villa himself, but afterward it was claimed that he had been executed after a trial by court-martial. The crime did not become known until three days later, when it was reported in El Paso. The citizens held a meeting on the evening of Feb. 20 at which resolutions were adopted protesting against the reign of criminal lawlessness in Mexico, the confiscation of the property of foreigners, the murder of Benton and many others, the brutal mistreatment of women and the bloody careers of such men as Gen. Inez Salazar, Maximo Castillo and Francisco Villa, and demanding that steps be taken to make all the facts public and to protect American citizens in Mexico.

Secretary Bryan ordered a full investigation into the killing of Benton and arrangements were made for a commission composed of Majs. W. T. Davidson and C. J. Manley, army surgeons; George C. Carothers, special agent of the state department, and Charles Perceval, British consul at Galveston, to make the inquiry, but nothing was accomplished. Gen. Villa told conflicting stories and, apparently alarmed by the storm he had aroused, left Juarez and went to Chihuahua. He then announced that Benton's body had been brought to the latter city and buried in the cemetery, where it might be disinterred and examined on certain conditions. The British people and parliament were stirred over the affair, but the authorities concluded to rely upon the American government to see that justice was done. Secretary Bryan, getting no satisfaction from Gen. Villa, appealed to Gen. Carranza, who retorted that he should have been called upon in the first place for information, but in any event the American state department had no right to inquire into a matter concerning the British government. He, however, let it be made known that he had ordered an investigation on behalf of the constitutionalists. This was on Feb. 28, and the next day the proposed trip of the Anglo-American commission to Chihuahua to examine Benton's body to determine the manner of his death was countermanded by Secretary Bryan. Both Villa and Carranza firmly declined to permit the inquiry to proceed.

Gen. Carranza appointed a commission March 3 to investigate the Benton killing. This commission reported April 5 that Benton was killed, not at Juarez and not after a court-martial, but at Samalayuca, thirty-two miles south of Juarez, and that the man responsible for his death was Rodolfo Fierro, a rebel major and superintendent of railways for Gen. Villa. The latter, according to the report, had a quarrel in Juarez with Benton, who applied many epithets to him and threatened him. Thereupon Villa had Benton arrested and placed in Maj. Fierro's charge, with instructions to take him to jail in Chihuahua. On the way there Fierro killed his prisoner and reported to Villa that he did it because Benton tried to escape. Villa's legal advisers suggested to him that a fake court-martial be held and that the report be made that Benton was executed by order of that body. This was done. On his way to Chihuahua Villa had Benton's body disinterred and then discovered pistol and rifle wounds which could not have been made if the man had been trying to escape. He took the body to Chihuahua for burial and then placed Fierro in jail. The report exonerated Villa and held Fierro solely responsible.

March 9 Albert B. Fall of New Mexico made a speech in the United States senate in which he gave a long list of outrages committed in Mexico since the revolution began in which Americans and persons from other countries were the victims of robbery, assault, outrage and murder without any effort having been made by the American government to obtain reparation. Gov. O. B. Colquitt of Texas added fuel to the flames by complaining that the people along the Mexican border were given inadequate protection and proposing to use state troops for that purpose. "I take the position," he said, "that each state has the right of self-defense and ought to defend that right when the federal government does not afford the necessary protection."

To meet the criticism of Gov. Colquitt and others holding similar views the Washington authorities ordered two more regiments to the Mexican border, March 11, making a total of about 18,000 men in the field. Nearly 11,000 of these were in camp at Texas City under command of Brig.-

Gen. Frederick Funston, while the others were scattered along the frontier from Brownsville, Tex., to Nogales, Ariz., under the command of Brig.-Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, the largest garrisons being maintained at El Paso, Nogales, Douglas, Laredo, Eagle Pass and Brownsville.

Gen. Villa left Chihuahua March 16 to take charge of a concentration of rebel troops against Torreon. President Huerta made energetic efforts to send re-enforcements toward the north, but his troops did not appear to be eager for service in that part of the country. Some of them threatened to mutiny and 149 of them were lined up against a stone wall at Jojutla and shot down by firing squads. The Mexican newspapers announced that more men were executed on this occasion than at any other time since "Gen Scott hanged seventy-eight deserters in the suburbs of the capital in 1847."

CAPTURE OF TORREON.

Fighting for the possession of Torreon began on the afternoon of March 21, the rebels under Gen. Villa, Gen. Benavides and Gen. Garcia taking possession of the towns of Bermejillo, Lerdo and Mapimi to the north and northwest of the city. The federals offered a determined resistance at Gomez Palacio, a few miles out from Torreon, and here, from the 23d to the 26th, one of the first real battles of the revolution was fought. The final assault on the town was delivered on the 26th, and on the 27th Gen. Villa entered the place with his troops. There was no halt in the advance; the federals fell back slowly and it was not until late on the evening of April 2 that the rebels were in full possession of Torreon. Gen. Refugio Velasco, the federal commander, and his troops retreated toward the south and east and most of them escaped. In a telegram to Gen. Carranza announcing the victory Gen. Villa said:

"In this moment the remnants of the federals are leaving Torreon in flight—after eleven days of terrible fighting in which we lost 500 killed and 1,500 wounded, while the federals, from the enormous number of bodies burned, must have had more than 1,000 killed. The number of wounded I am unable to estimate."

Until the capture of Torreon the rebels had suffered severely from thirst, hunger, heat and fatigue. After the town fell into their hands they had an abundant supply of everything. The pursuit of the federals was vigorous and continued until April 13, when Gen. Velasco's fleeing army was defeated at San Pedro de las Colonias, forty miles east of Torreon, after nine days of fighting in which the rebels lost 5,000 in killed and wounded. The federal losses were equally heavy.

One of Gen. Villa's first acts after the capture of Torreon was to order the deportation of some 600 Spanish residents of the city on the ground that they were inimical to the revolution. They were loaded on trains and sent to El Paso, Tex., where they arrived April 8. Appeals by the Spanish government on their behalf were rejected by Gen. Carranza and the other rebel leaders.

AMERICAN FLAG INSULTED.

Following the fall of Torreon the rebels began active operations against Monterey and Tampico, but interest in these ceased when public attention was suddenly centered upon an incident at Tampico, which had most serious consequences. On the morning of April 9 the paymaster of the United States gunboat Dolphin, Charles C. Copp, and seven men in a whaleboat flying the American flag put in at the Iturbide bridge landing in Tampico for a supply of gasoline. The men were in uniform but unarmed. A department of Mexican federals, commanded by Col. Hinojosa, placed the paymaster and his men under arrest, marched them through the streets and then, by order of a superior officer, released them. Later in the day Rear-Admiral Henry T. Mayo, in command of the American naval forces at Tampico, sent the following letter to Gen. Ignacio Morelos Zaragoza, the federal commander of the Tampico garrison:

"This morning an officer and squad of men of the Mexican military forces arrested and marched through the streets of Tampico a commissioned officer of the United States navy, the paymaster of Dolphin, together with seven men composing the crew of the whaleboat of the Dolphin. At the time of this arrest the officer and men concerned were unarmed and engaged in loading cases of gasoline, which had been purchased on shore. Part of the men were on the shore, but all, including the man or men in the boat, were forced to accompany armed Mexican forces.

"I do not need to tell you that taking men from a boat flying the United States flag is a hostile act not to be excused. I have already received your verbal message of regret that this event has happened and your statement that it was committed by an ignorant officer. The responsibility for a hostile act cannot be avoided by the plea of ignorance.

"In view of the publicity of this occurrence, I must require that you send by suitable members of your staff formal disavowal and apology for the act, together with your assurance that the officer responsible for it will receive severe punishment. Also that you publicly hoist the United States flag in a prominent position on shore and salute it with twenty-one guns. The salute will be returned by this ship.

"Your answer to this communication should reach me and the called for salute be fired within twenty-four hours from 6 p. m. of this date."

Gen. Zaragoza complied with Admiral Mayo's demand for an apology and for the punishment of Col. Hinojosa, but declined to fire the salute to the American flag except by order of Gen. Huerta. The provisional president approved of the apology and the punishment of the subordinate officer, but he maintained that there was no occasion for saluting the flag. The hour set for firing the salute was 6 p. m. Friday, April 10, but as the exchange of dispatches between Admiral Mayo and the authorities in Washington and the Mexican capital were then in progress the time was extended until a definite understanding could be arrived at.

President Wilson and Secretary of the Navy Daniels both approved of Admiral Mayo's action and declared that the salute would be fired, though the element of time was not considered important by them in view of the difficulties of communication between Washington and Mexico. John Lind arrived in Washington April 13 and during the following days and weeks was in frequent conference with the president and Secretary Bryan.

By direction of President Wilson orders were issued April 14 for the concentration of the Atlantic fleet at Tampico and Vera Cruz and of the Pacific fleet at ports on the west coast of Mexico. At the same time Americans in that country were advised to leave as soon as possible. This action followed a cabinet meeting in Washington in which the whole Mexican situation was reviewed. At this time the war vessels at Tampico under command of Rear-Admiral Mayo were the battle ships Utah, Connecticut and Minnesota, the cruisers Chester and Des Moines and the gunboat Dolphin. At Vera Cruz under Rear-Admiral Fletcher were the battle ship Florida, the transport Prairie, the mine depot ship San Francisco, the fuel ship Cyclops and the hospital ship Solace. The other ships of the fleet were at various Atlantic ports of the United States and preparations were at once made to send most of them to Tampico under Rear-Admiral Charles J. Badger, the commander in chief.

Rear-Admiral Badger sailed from Hampton roads at noon, April 15, with the battle ships Arkansas, New Hampshire, Vermont and New Jersey, the collier Lebanon and the naval tugs Patuxent, Sonoma and Patapsco.

On the 16th it was reported that Gen. Huerta had agreed to fire a salute of twenty-one guns to the American flag as demanded by Admiral Mayo. This for a time led to the belief that the "Tampico incident" would speedily be closed, but no orders to recall the Atlantic fleet were issued. It soon developed, however, that Huerta would consent to the salute only on condition that it be returned gun for gun by an American warship. On the 17th Charge d'Affaires O'Shaugh-

nessy was instructed to inform Huerta that such a condition was inadmissible, though a return salute would be fired in accordance with custom at the conclusion of the Mexican salute to the flag. This message was duly conveyed to the federal president.

Saturday, April 18, the following statement was issued at the white house in Washington:

"Gen. Huerta is still insisting upon doing something less than had been demanded and something less than would constitute an acknowledgment that his representatives were entirely in the wrong in the indignities they have put upon the government of the United States. The president has determined that if Gen. Huerta has not yielded by 6 o'clock on Sunday afternoon he will take the matter to congress on Monday."

MEXICO'S SIDE OF CASE.

This ultimatum was transmitted to Gen. Huerta by Charge O'Shaughnessy and the following reply signed by Senor Portillo y Rojas, Mexican foreign minister, was handed to the American representative at 6 o'clock Sunday evening, April 19.

"On the 9th of the present month, between 11 a. m. and noon, a boat without an American flag and with nine marines and one officer landed at a point called the Beach of Iturbide in Tampico. Col. Raymond Hinojosa, who has charge of defending that point, detained the marines and officer and conducted them to the presence of the general who had command of the port, Ignacio Morelos Zaragoza. It should be remembered that at this time the port not only was under military control, but was withstanding an attack by rebels.

"Gen Zaragoza immediately and without even investigating the case put the marines and the officer at liberty, placed Hinojosa in prison, and sent an apology to Rear-Admiral Mayo, the commander of the American fleet.

"We thought the incident was closed, but unfortunately this was not so, because Mayo sent to him some time afterward an ultimatum in which he asked that a second apology be presented to him by the staff of the chief of the fort, Gen. Zaragoza; that the American flag be hoisted at a public place in Tampico and saluted by twenty-one guns and besides the severe punishment of Hinojosa, stipulating that all this be done within twenty-four hours. The time was extended when diplomatic pourparlers were begun between the subsecretary of foreign affairs in Mexico, the minister being absent at that date, and continued until now.

"President Huerta, when informed of the case, ordered another investigation of the facts and the punishment of the guilty officer, if it were proved he was blameworthy. He also authorized the minister of foreign affairs to express regret on account of the incident.

"When he became aware that the American government supported the request of Rear-Admiral Mayo relative to a salute to the American flag, which had not been insulted, he proposed to show his good will toward the American people, although he did not think that such a request was just, proposing that the flags of the two nations be hoisted and saluted reciprocally and simultaneously.

"The American government did not agree with that idea, but insisted upon Rear-Admiral Mayo's request, giving assurance that according to international practice the salute would be returned by American cannon after the salute to the American flag. This was not accepted by President Huerta, who insisted upon his proposition.

"Then the American government determined that pourparlers be brought to an end by the final decision of President Huerta within a term which expired at 6 o'clock Sunday night, announcing that if by that time he had not agreed to the salute of the American flag as requested the affair would be presented to the American congress for decision.

"The Mexican government, believing the salute in question was of no importance, unless previously and formally agreed upon by both parties, proposed the signing of a protocol and the minister of foreign affairs presented last night a draft of such protocol to the American charge d'affaires, Nelson O'Shaughnessy.

"O'Shaughnessy answered that he must consult his government; that he would advise the minister of the nature of this answer and he later communicated to the minister the fact that his government did not accept the idea of a signature of any protocol whatever, but wanted an unconditional salute of the American flag.

"This the Mexican government refused, feeling it had done all possible, in view of the friendly understanding between the two governments, and believing the acceptance of such an imposition would be equivalent to yielding by Mexico to humiliation. The Mexican government is confident that the civilized world will find its conduct has been wise and temperate, that it has observed all the requirements of international law and that the refusal to yield further is inspired only by a regard for its honor and dignity."

PROTOCOL PROPOSED.

The draft of the protocol by Mexico, refused signature by the United States, put into formal shape the proposition that the flags of the United States and Mexico be hoisted and saluted reciprocally and simultaneously.

President Wilson was at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., when the matter of signing a protocol came up early on Sunday morning, but Secretary Bryan cabled to Mr. O'Shaughnessy that the signature to a protocol was impossible, as it might be construed as a recognition of the Huerta government. Mr. Wilson, informed of Mr. Bryan's reply, telegraphed his emphatic approval and instructed the secretary of state to advise Mr. O'Shaughnessy that the American government's terms were unconditional.

Upon receiving the refusal of President Huerta to accede to the unconditional demand of the government of the United States, Charge O'Shaughnessy informed the Mexican foreign office that so far as the American embassy was concerned the matter was closed.

On return of President Wilson to Washington on the morning of April 20 a conference was held at the white house in which the president, Secretaries Bryan, Garrison and Daniels, Rear-Admirals Blue and Fiske, and John Lind took part. It was then decided that the port of Vera Cruz should be seized by the navy and held until the dispute with the Huerta government in Mexico had been settled. This plan had evidently been previously considered, as the Atlantic fleet under Rear-Admiral Badger proceeded directly to Vera Cruz instead of to Tampico. The president advised congress that he would address it on the Mexican situation in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LAID BEFORE CONGRESS.

When that hour arrived the hall of the house of representatives was completely filled and hundreds were unable to obtain admittance. The president entered at 3 o'clock and after a formal introduction by Speaker Clark read his message, being thrice interrupted by applause. He said:

"Gentlemen of the congress: It is my duty to call your attention to a situation which has arisen in our dealings with Gen. Victoriano Huerta at Mexico City, which calls for action, and to ask your advice and co-operation in acting upon it. On the 9th of April a paymaster of the U. S. S. Dolphin landed at the Iturbide bridge landing at Tampico with a whaleboat and boat's crew to take off certain supplies needed by his ship, and while engaged in loading the boat was arrested by an officer and squad of men of the army of Gen. Huerta. Neither the paymaster nor any one of the boat's crew was armed. Two of the men were in the boat when the arrest took place, and were obliged to leave it and submit to be taken into custody, notwithstanding the fact that the boat carried, both at her bow and at her stern, the flag of the United States. The officer who made the arrest was proceeding up one of the streets of the town with his prisoners when met by an officer of higher authority, who ordered him to return to the land-

ing and await orders; and within an hour and a half from the time of the arrest orders were received from the commander of the Huertista forces at Tampico for the release of the paymaster and his men. The release was followed by apologies from the commander and later by an expression of regret by Gen. Huerta himself. Gen. Huerta urged that martial law obtained at the time at Tampico; that orders had been issued that no one should be allowed to land at the Iturbide bridge; and that our sailors had no right to land there. Our naval commanders at the port had not been notified of any such prohibition; and, even if they had been, the only justifiable course open to the local authorities would have been to request the paymaster and his crew to withdraw and to lodge a protest with the commanding officer of the fleet. Admiral Mayo regarded the arrest as so serious an affront that he was not satisfied with the apologies offered, but demanded that the flag of the United States be saluted with special ceremony by the military commander of the port.

"The incident cannot be regarded as a trivial one, especially as two of the men arrested were taken from the boat itself—that is to say, from the territory of the United States—but had it stood by itself it might have been attributed to the ignorance or arrogance of a single officer. Unfortunately, it was not an isolated case. A series of incidents have recently occurred which cannot but create the impression that the representatives of Gen. Huerta were willing to go out of their way to show disregard for the dignity and rights of this government and felt perfectly safe in doing what they pleased, making free to show in many ways their irritation and contempt. A few days after the incident at Tampico an orderly from the U. S. S. Minnesota was arrested at Vera Cruz while ashore in uniform to obtain the ship's mail and was for a time thrown into jail. An official dispatch from this government to its embassy at Mexico City was withheld by the authorities of the telegraphic service until peremptorily demanded by our charge d'affaires in person. So far as I can learn, such wrongs and annoyances have been suffered to occur only against representatives of the United States. I have heard of no complaints from other governments of similar treatment. Subsequent explanations and formal apologies did not and could not alter the popular impression, which it is possible it had been the object of the Huertista authorities to create, that the government of the United States was being singled out, and might be singled out with impunity, for slights and affronts in retaliation for its refusal to recognize the pretensions of Gen. Huerta to be regarded as the constitutional provisional president of the republic of Mexico.

"The manifest danger of such a situation was that such offenses might grow from bad to worse until something happened of so gross and intolerable a sort as to lead directly and inevitably to armed conflict. It was necessary that the apologies of Gen. Huerta and his representatives should go much further; that they should be such as to attract the attention of the whole population to their significance and such as to impress upon Gen. Huerta himself the necessity of seeing to it that no further occasion for explanations and professed regrets should arise. I therefore felt it my duty to sustain Admiral Mayo in the whole of his demand and to insist that the flag of the United States should be saluted in such a way as to indicate a new spirit and attitude on the part of the Huertistas.

"Such a salute Gen. Huerta has refused, and I have come to ask your approval and support in the course I now purpose to pursue.

"This government can, I earnestly hope, in no circumstances be forced into war with the people of Mexico. Mexico is torn by civil strife. If we are to accept the tests of its own constitution, it has no government. Gen. Huerta has set his power up in the City of Mexico, such as it is, without right and by methods for which there can be no justification. Only part of the country is under his control. If armed conflict should unhappily come as a result of his attitude of personal resentment toward this government, we should be fighting only Gen. Huerta and those who adhere to him and give him their support, and our object would be only to restore to the people of the distracted republic the opportunity to set up again their own laws and their own government.

"But I earnestly hope that war is not now in question. I believe that I speak for the American people when I say that we do not desire to control in any degree the affairs of our sister republic. Our feeling for the people of Mexico is one of deep and genuine friendship, and everything that we have so far done or refrained from doing has proceeded from our desire to help them, not to hinder or embarrass them. We would not wish even to exercise the good offices of friendship without their welcome and consent. The people of Mexico are entitled to settle their own domestic affairs in their own way, and we sincerely desire to respect their right. The present situation need have none of the grave implications of interference if we deal with it promptly, firmly and wisely.

"No doubt I could do what is necessary in the circumstances to enforce respect for our government without recourse to the congress and yet not exceed my constitutional powers as president, but I do not wish to act in a matter possibly of so grave consequence except in close conference and co-operation with both the senate and house. I therefore come to ask your approval that I should use the armed forces of the United States in such ways and to such an extent as may be necessary to obtain from Gen. Huerta and his adherents the fullest recognition of the rights and dignity of the United States even amidst the distressing conditions now unhappily obtaining in Mexico.

"There can in what we do be no thought of aggression or of selfish aggrandizement. We seek to maintain the dignity and authority of the United States only because we wish always to keep our great influence unimpaired for the uses of liberty, both in the United States and wherever else it may be employed for the benefit of mankind."

USE OF ARMED FORCE JUSTIFIED.

Following the reading of the president's message the joint session closed and each house met separately to consider what action should be taken. The house of representatives after a debate of two hours passed the following joint resolution by a vote of 337 to 37:

"A joint resolution justifying the employment of the armed forces of the United States in enforcing certain demands against Victoriano Huerta:

"Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives in congress assembled, That the president of the United States is justified in the employment of the armed forces of the United States to enforce the demands upon Victoriano Huerta for unequivocal amends to the government of the United States for affronts and indignities committed against this government by Gen. Huerta and his representatives."

The negative vote was cast by twenty-nine republicans, five democrats, two progressives and one independent. The opponents of the resolution maintained that the Tampico incident did not justify war and objection was also made to the naming of Victoriano Huerta individually.

When the resolution was received in the senate the same evening it was referred to the committee on foreign relations, which, after debate, voted against the house resolution and in favor of the following substitute, which was reported at 12:10 a. m. Nov. 21:

"Joint resolution justifying the employment by the president of the armed forces of the United States:

"In view of the facts presented by the president of the United States in his address delivered to congress in joint session on the 20th day of April, 1914, in regard to certain affronts and indignities committed against the United States in Mexico, be it

"Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States in congress assembled, That the president is justified in the employment of the armed forces of the United States to enforce his demand for unequivocal amends for the affronts and indignities committed against the United States.

"Be it further resolved, That the United States disclaims any hostility to the Mexican people or any purpose to make war upon them."

The name of Huerta was eliminated with the consent of President Wilson on condition that the resolution be so framed as to show that the action to be taken would be solely against the dictator. This did not satisfy a considerable number of the senators, who favored a substitute offered by Senator Lodge, the preamble of which was as follows:

"That the state of unrest, violence and anarchy which exists in Mexico, the numerous unchecked and unpunished murders of American citizens and the spoliation of their property in that country, the impossibility of securing protection or redress by diplomatic methods in the absence of lawful or effective authority, the inability of Mexico to discharge its international obligations, the unprovoked insults and indignities inflicted upon the flag and the uniform of the United States by the armed forces in occupation of large parts of Mexican territory have become intolerable.

"That the self-respect and dignity of the United States and the duty to protect its citizens and its international rights require such course to be followed in Mexico by our government as to compel respect and observance of its rights."

Finding that an extended debate on the resolution was inevitable, the senate adjourned until noon of the same day, when the discussion was resumed. The opposition to the resolution as reported by the foreign relations committee was led by Senator Elihu Root of New York and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts. Senator Root in the course of a strong speech favoring the Lodge substitute said:

"Lying behind the insult to the American flag are the lives of Americans destroyed, Americans reduced to poverty because of the destruction of their property. Lying behind it is a condition of anarchy in Mexico, a condition which makes it impossible to secure protection for American life and property. It is that which makes necessary the demand that public respect be paid the flag of the United States.

"There is our justification. It is a justification lying not in Victoriano Huerta or in his conduct alone, but in the universal conduct of affairs in Mexico, and the real object to be attained by the course which we are asked to approve is not the gratification of personal pride; it is not the satisfaction of a government or of an admiral; it is the desire of the United States to protect its citizens under these conditions.

"If we omit from this resolution that we are to pass here to-night the matters included in the substitute preamble we omit the real reasons behind the action. On the facts in the resolution as reported by the committee we would be everlastingly wrong. On the facts in the substitute we could rest before the world, and before history, secure."

The committee resolution was vigorously defended by Senators Benjamin F. Shively of Indiana, John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, and others. Mr. Williams said: "I want this resolution to be so worded that the world shall know that it shall be war on Huerta until either Huerta salutes that flag or Huerta becomes an American prisoner or Huerta dies."

It was not until 3:21 a. m. of the 22d that a vote was reached on the committee resolution, which was passed by seventy-two yeas to thirteen nays. The senators, all republicans, voting against the resolution were: Brandegee, Bristow, Dillingham, Gallinger, La Follette, Lippitt, Lodge, Norris, Oliver, Root, Smoot, Weeks and Works. The resolution was engrossed, taken to the house and there adopted by a viva voce vote almost without opposition. It was signed by the president the same day.

AMERICANS TAKE VERA CRUZ.

In the meantime decisive action had been taken at Vera Cruz by the fleet under command of Rear-Admiral Frank F. Fletcher. Acting on information that the Hamburg-American steamer Ypiranga was outside the Mexican seaport with a cargo of arms and ammunition for President Huerta, the authorities in Washington directed the admiral to take possession of the custom house and prevent the delivery of the war material.

Early in the forenoon of Tuesday, April 21, Admiral Fletcher made a demand through the American consul, W. W. Canada, on Gen. Gustavo Maas, commander of the Vera Cruz garrison, that he permit the occupation of the custom house by the forces of the United States. Gen. Maas refused to comply with the demand, whereupon the admiral ordered the landing of marines and sailors and the seizure of the custom house. Ten whaleboats loaded with 390 marines were sent ashore from the transport Prairie and a landing was effected at 11 a. m. A little later sixty-five marines and 150 bluejackets from the Florida and a detachment from the Utah were ashore. The landing party was under command of Capt. William R. Rush of the Florida, who ordered the men to deploy along the approaches to the central plaza, where the Mexican troops were concentrated. Other marines and sailors were stationed along the water front and before the American consulate. No opposition was made at first, but soon the Mexican troops began firing upon the marines, who replied at once. Several volleys were exchanged two blocks from the main plaza and in Montesinos street, where a squad of Mexicans were posted. Gen. Maas' troops withdrew outside the city and apparently attempted a flanking movement, which was prevented by shells fired from the five and three inch guns of the Prairie. This ended the fighting between the regular troops, but shooting continued from the housetops at the marines and sailors through the afternoon and night. The "snipers" were soldiers and some civilians. Much of the shooting was done from the top of the Diligencia hotel and the old Benito Juarez tower, which was partially destroyed by shells from the Prairie.

Within a short time after the landing the American forces were in full possession of the postoffice, government telegraph office, cable office, custom house and all that part of the city in the vicinity of these structures. After this had been accomplished the marines and sailors were ordered to remain strictly on the defensive until further orders.

In the preliminary fighting the casualties on the American side were four killed and twenty wounded. Those killed were: Daniel Haggerty, private marine, Cambridge, Mass.; Samuel Martin or Meisenberg, private marine, Chicago, Ill.; George Poinsett, seaman, Philadelphia, Pa.; John F. Schumacher, coxswain, Brooklyn, N. Y. The Mexican loss was 126 killed and 195 wounded.

Members of the American colony in Vera Cruz, together with many who arrived from Mexico City on the forenoon of April 21, were taken aboard the steamers Esperanza and Mexico, which had been chartered for that purpose. Others found refuge on the warships.

Rear-Admiral Charles J. Badger, commanding the Atlantic fleet, arrived at Vera Cruz in the afternoon with the battle ships Louisiana, New Hampshire, Vermont, New Jersey, South Carolina and Michigan, having been diverted from Tampico. It was arranged that Admiral Fletcher was to have charge of the land operations while Admiral Badger brought his flag into the harbor on the battle ship Minnesota.

CITY IS OCCUPIED.

On the morning of the 22d orders were given to occupy the whole city. Firing was begun at daybreak, the ships shelling the southern part of the town. Many additional marines and sailors were landed before sunrise and by 8 o'clock Admiral Fletcher had nearly 2,000 men under his

command, enabling him to make effective dispositions. Detachments of marines and sailors under Lieut.-Col. Wendell C. Neville, Lieutenant-Commander Allen Buchanan and Lieutenant-Commander Arthur B. Keating advanced toward the main plaza, clearing the streets with rifle and machine gun fire. The Prairie, Chester and San Francisco supported the movement with shell fire directed against the roofs and houses from which Mexicans were firing. The building of the naval college was captured only after a brisk engagement in which a number of casualties occurred. The walls were shattered by shells fired from the supporting warships. By 10 o'clock in the forenoon the entire city was in the hands of the Americans, though occasional shots continued to be fired. Squads of marines and bluejackets were sent through the streets with orders to enter all houses and search for concealed arms. This work was done thoroughly at the cost of a few casualties.

In the course of the fighting on this day (the 22d) nine Americans were killed, twenty-six seriously wounded and eighteen slightly wounded, making the total casualties for the two days of fighting thirteen killed and sixty-four wounded. One of the marines was killed before daylight through the mistake of a young sailor on sentry duty. No reliable information as to the casualties on the other side was obtainable. It was officially reported later that the American casualties at the occupation of Vera Cruz were:

Killed—Eleven sailors, four marines, one service unidentified. Total, sixteen.

Wounded—Two naval officers, fifty-one sailors, fourteen marines, three service unidentified. Total, seventy.

For the purpose of quieting the city Admiral Fletcher issued a proclamation directed to the civil officers and inhabitants asking them to cooperate in the preservation of order, calling their attention to the fact that while it had become necessary for the naval forces of the United States to assume control of the customs wharves of Vera Cruz it was not the intention to interfere with the civil administration any more than was necessary to enforce the law and such sanitary requirements as were needed to meet military requirements, and enjoining upon the people to prevent firing by individuals from their houses upon the United States forces, contrary to the rules of war.

While the American congress was taking action to give President Wilson a free hand in dealing with the Mexican situation and while the naval forces of the United States took forcible possession of Vera Cruz, President Huerta in Mexico City took steps to resist the American "invasion" with all the forces at his command. He announced that foreigners in the capital were safe and would be given every protection. He reiterated his assertion that all the reparation for the Tampico flag incident consistent with the dignity of the Mexican republic had been made and that no salute would be fired as demanded.

Communication with Mexico City was practically cut off on the 20th, 21st and 22d, but early on the morning of the 23d the state department in Washington received a dispatch from Charge d'Affaires O'Shaughnessy, announcing that he had been given his passports by Gen. Huerta on Wednesday, the 22d, and that he had arranged to leave the capital. On the 24th Mr. O'Shaughnessy, with his family and the embassy staff, arrived in Vera Cruz, from which place he proceeded to Washington. Senor Don A. Algara R. de Terreros, the Mexican charge d'affaires in the American capital, was given his passports on the 23d. American interests in the Mexican capital were placed in charge of the Brazilian ambassador there.

Replying to a telegram from Secretary Bryan explaining that the action taken by congress did not amount to a declaration of war, but was merely a declaration justifying the president in using armed forces to compel redress for a specific indignity, Gen. Carranza sent a long dispatch from Chihuahua on the 22d to President Wilson declaring that the United States was not justified in occupying Mexican territory. He referred to the action of the naval authorities in Vera Cruz as a violation of national sovereignty and requested the evacuation of the city. President Wilson replied that the United States was dealing with those actually in control of the government of Mexico and that the action was not directed against the Mexican people, the sovereignty and independence of which would be respected.

Re-enforced by battalions from the Minnesota, Michigan and South Carolina, the marines and sailors ashore at Vera Cruz proceeded to extend their lines on the 23d so as to include the entire city, the sand hills to the west of it and the railroad tracks for a distance of three miles beyond the town. Maj. Smedley D. Butler of the marine corps occupied some defensive works which had just been abandoned by the Mexicans. In the course of the skirmishing west of the city and in the work of clearing the houses of "snipers" four Americans were killed and fourteen wounded. The naval force on shore before the close of the day was increased to 6,000 men. This was considered large enough for the time being, but Rear-Admiral Badger cabled to Washington requesting that infantry and artillery be sent to Vera Cruz at the earliest possible moment.

In the evening a refugee train arrived from Mexico City carrying 150 Americans, 100 Germans, 300 Spaniards and Mexicans and fifty Englishmen. The party was in charge of Thomas B. Hohler, charge d'affaires of the British legation at the capital. There were fourteen cars in the train, which had been provided by the Mexican war office at the request of the British and German diplomatic officials. Three miles from Vera Cruz the refugees had to leave the cars and walk a mile where the track had been torn up to a train on the Vera Cruz end of the break. A detachment of British marines, unarmed, with the permission of the American officials, acted as escort to the passengers when they entered Vera Cruz.

INFANTRY SENT TO VERA CRUZ.

In compliance with the request of Rear-Admiral Badger orders were given by Secretary of War Garrison to Brig.-Gen. Frederick Funston to embark the 5th brigade of about 5,000 men, infantry, artillery and cavalry, on transports at Galveston and proceed to Vera Cruz. At the same time three regiments of infantry at the Presidio, San Francisco, and the 6th field artillery at Fort Riley, Kas., were ordered to the Mexican border. By orders from the war department the shipment of arms to the constitutionalist forces was stopped, although no embargo was declared by the state department.

Three thousand four hundred men of the 5th U. S. infantry, comprising the 4th, 7th, 19th and 28th regiments, under Brig.-Gen. Funston sailed on the transports Sumner, McClellan, Kilpatrick and Meade from Galveston on the afternoon of April 23.

MEDIATION OFFERED AND ACCEPTED.

Saturday, April 25, the plenipotentiaries in Washington of Argentina, Brazil and Chile, on behalf of their respective governments, formally offered their good offices to the American government for the settlement of the conflict with Mexico, and the offer was promptly accepted by President Wilson. The text of the note proffering mediation was as follows:

"Mr. Secretary of State: With the purpose of subserving the interest of peace and civilization in our continent and with the earnest desire to prevent any further bloodshed to the prejudice of the cordiality and union which have always surrounded the relations of the governments and the people of America, we, the plenipotentiaries of Brazil, Argentina and Chile, duly authorized hereto, have the honor to tender to your excellency's government our good offices for the peaceful and friendly settlement of the conflict between the United States and Mexico.

"This offer puts in due form the suggestions which we have had occasion to offer heretofore on this subject to the secretary, to whom we

renew our highest and most distinguished consideration.

"DOMICIO DA GAMA, Brazil.
"ROMULO S. NAON, Argentina.
"EDUARDO SUAREZ MUJICA, Chile."

President Wilson's reply, made through Secretary Bryan, to each of the the diplomatic representatives, was as follows:

"The government of the United States is deeply sensible of the friendliness, the good feeling and the generous concern for the peace and welfare of America manifested in the joint note just received from your excellencies offering the good offices of your governments to effect if possible a settlement of the present difficulty between the government of the United States and those who now claim to represent our sister republic of Mexico. Conscious of the purpose with which the proffer is made, this government does not feel at liberty to decline it. Its own chief interest is in the peace of America, the cordial intercourse of her republics and their people, and the happiness and prosperity which can spring only out of frank, mutual understanding and the friendship which is created by common purpose.

"The generous offer of your governments is therefore accepted. This government hopes most earnestly that you may find those who speak for the several elements of the Mexican people willing and ready to discuss terms of satisfactory and therefore permanent settlement. If you should find them willing, this government will be glad to take up with you for discussion in the frankest and most conciliatory spirit any proposals that may be authoritatively formulated, and will hope that they may prove feasible and prophetic of a new day of mutual co-operation and confidence in America.

"This government feels bound in candor to say that its diplomatic relations with Mexico being for the present severed, it is not possible for it to make sure of an uninterrupted opportunity to carry out the plan of intermediation which you propose. It is, of course, possible that some act of aggression on the part of those who control the military forces of Mexico might oblige the United States to act to the upsetting of the hopes of immediate peace, but this does not justify us in hesitating to accept your generous suggestion. We shall hope for the best results within a brief time, enough to relieve our anxiety lest most ill considered hostile demonstrations should interrupt negotiations and disappoint our hopes of peace."

Prior to the acceptance of the offer of mediation a conference took place in the white house between the president, the secretary of state and Senators Stone, Shively and Lodge of the senate foreign relations committee, and it was determined that the negotiations should not be limited to President Huerta, but should include such rebel leaders as Carranza, Zapata and Villa, and that as a condition of the cessation of warlike measures by the United States Gen. Huerta should be required to resign as president, that an orderly government should be set up, that peace should be re-established throughout Mexico and that reparation should be made for all insults to the American flag.

Immediately after the acceptance of the mediation offer by the American government the South American envoys cabled it through the Spanish ambassador to the Spanish legation in Mexico City for presentation to Gen. Huerta, and on the following day it was announced unofficially that he had also agreed to the proposal. Formal acceptance was cabled April 27. The South American press was emphatic in its approval of the peace move and its prompt acceptance by the United States. Preparations for war were not discontinued by the American naval and military authorities and it was announced that they would continue until it became apparent that the peace negotiations would be successful.

In response to a letter from the mediators Gen. Carranza signified his willingness to listen to peace proposals, but omitted to say anything about the "pacification of Mexico." This was considered significant in view of the fact that the next step in the programme of mediation was to ask the United States, Gen. Huerta and the chief of the constitutionalists to cease all hostilities pending the outcome of the negotiations. President Wilson accepted the proposition with the understanding that there would be no aggressive act on the part of those in control of the military forces in Mexico that would compel the United States to act. President Huerta announced April 30 that he was willing to suspend hostilities, but Gen. Carranza sent a message to the mediators May 3 that he could not agree to an armistice on the ground that it would accrue only to the benefit of Gen. Huerta. This response caused the mediators to withdraw their invitation to the constitutionalist leader to send a representative to the peace conference.

The peace conference opened at Niagara Falls, Canada, May 20. The representatives of the United States were Joseph R. Lamar of the Supreme court, Washington, D. C., and Frederick W Lehmann of St. Louis, Mo., former solicitor-general of the United States. H. Percival Dodge was the secretary. The Huerta government was represented by Augustin Rodriguez, Louis Elguero and Senor Emilio Rabasa. The rules of procedure adopted provided that the deliberations should be secret, that the Brazilian ambassador should direct the proceedings and that the minutes should be drafted in English, Spanish and Portuguese.

The conference did not result in a solution of the Mexican problem, at least so far as concerned the internal troubles of the republic. It was announced June 17, after the mediators had been in session nearly a month, that the American and Mexican delegates could not agree in the matter of a provisional government for Mexico. According to an open statement made by Senor Rabasa the Mexican delegation agreed to the designation of a neutral as provisional president, while the American delegation insisted that he must be a constitutionalist, a condition which the Mexicans could not accept. The American delegates issued a statement June 18 in which they said that the effort should be to find not a neutral for president, but one whose attitude on the controlling issues would make him acceptable to the constitutionalists. The delegates also differed as to the method of electing a president.

PROTOCOL IS SIGNED.

June 24 a protocol was signed by all the delegates and the mediators. The text of the document follows:

"Article 1. The provisional government referred to in the protocol No. 3 shall be constituted by agreement of the delegates representing the parties between which the internal argument in Mexico is taking place.

"Art. 2, section A. Upon the constitution of the provisional government in the City of Mexico the government of the United States of America will recognize it immediately and thereupon diplomatic relations between the two countries will be restored.

"Art. 2, section B. The government of the United States of America will not in any form whatsoever claim a war indemnity or other international satisfaction.

"Art. 2, section C. The provisional government will proclaim an absolute amnesty to all foreigners for any and all political offenses committed during the period of civil war in Mexico.

"Art. 2, section D. The provisional government will negotiate for the constitution of internal commissions for the settlement of the claims of foreigners on account of damages sustained during the period of civil war as a consequence of military acts or the acts of national authorities.

"Art. 3. The three mediating governments agree on their part to recognize the provisional government organized as provided by section 1 of this protocol."

The adoption of the protocol was the only concrete result of the peace conference, which ended July 1. The mediators maintained, however, that the international side of the controversy had been settled by their efforts and that it had been established as a principle of American policy that national problems in the western hemisphere should be settled after a fair examination

and without foreign interference. This, it was declared, was all that the mediators had set out to do.

While the proposal for a peace conference was being considered and while the mediators were in session many things were happening in Mexico. State department officials received a long report April 26 from Consul-General Philip C. Hanna, at Monterey. His telegram, dated April 24, told of the tearing down of the American flag at the consulate April 21 by a federal military officer, Capt. Alvarez del Castillo, and a mob. They tore down all the American flags in the city, trampled on them and tore them to pieces. A police guard was placed before the consulate and its occupants were made prisoners. The next day (April 22) the consulate was searched by a police lieutenant, the consul-general arrested and taken through the streets to the state government palace, where he was locked up and kept a close prisoner until the federals evacuated Monterey on the evening of April 23. The following morning Mr. Hanna was released by order of Gen. Pablo Gonzales, Gen. Antonio Villarcal and Gen. Castro, leaders of the constitutionalist forces, who had captured the city after a five days' attack.

Gen. Villa left Juarez April 27 to consult Gen. Carranza at Chihuahua. There were rumors of differences between the two, especially as to what attitude the constitutionalists should assume toward the Americans and the mediation proposal. It was reported on the 28th that Gen. Carranza was disposed to reject the mediation plan if it involved any compromise or truce that would interfere with the purpose of the constitutionalists to obtain power in the City of Mexico.

Gen. Funston and the 5th brigade arrived at Vera Cruz on the morning of the 28th from Galveston. The general went ashore and consulted with Rear-Admiral Fletcher and, then, in his company, visited Rear-Admiral Badger on the flagship Arkansas. Arrangements were made for the substitution of infantry for the bluejackets doing duty ashore, but no soldiers were landed until the 29th. It was decided, however, to appoint at once a number of civilians to administer the government of the city under martial law. Those selected were: Civil governor, Robert J. Kerr of Chicago, Ill.; treasurer, Charles H. Stewart of Indianapolis, Ind.; administrator of justice, William F. Buckle of Austin, Tex. This administration came to an end May 2, not having been approved by the authorities in Washington. Commander H. O. Stickney of the Prairie was named inspector of customs. Orders were also issued from Washington detaching the marines at Vera Cruz from the navy and placing them under Gen. Funston's command.

There was fierce fighting between the rebels and federals around Tampico on the 29th. The former fired on the Cuban steamer Antilla, which brought a consignment of arms and supplies for the federal troops.

GEN. FUNSTON IN CONTROL.

On the last day of April Vera Cruz was placed under the military control of Gen. Funston and the United States army. The ceremony of transfer was effected on the pier of the health department wharf. Admiral Fletcher and his staff and Gen. Funston and his staff, all attired in service uniforms, and attended by a battalion of infantrymen and a battalion of marines, took positions and stood at attention while a column of 3,600 sailors marched past to the wharf, where they entered boats to proceed to their respective ships. They bore many marks of hard service in the streets and trenches. When they broke ranks they were cheered loudly by the marines and soldiers and by thousands of spectators. Admiral Fletcher and Gen. Funston exchanged salutes, after which the former went aboard his ship, the Florida, and the general to the headquarters formerly occupied by Gen. Maas, the Mexican commander.

The first man in the regular army to meet death after the occupation of Vera Cruz was Private Samuel Parks of the 28th infantry. On the afternoon of May 7, while, presumably, dazed by the heat, he wandered outside the American lines and two fine horses he had with him were taken by a Mexican patrol. Parks was taken to the commandant's house at Tejera and locked up, and the horses, which belonged to Lieut.-Col. Elmore F. Taggart, were given to Gen. Maas for his use. The following morning at daylight, by order of the post commander, Parks was shot by a file of soldiers and his body burned.

May 12 public funeral services for the sailors and marines who fell at the taking of Vera Cruz were held in the navy yard in Brooklyn. Seventeen flag draped coffins were carried on caissons from the Battery and through lower New York and over the Manhattan bridge to the navy yard. The procession was watched by thousands of silent spectators with bared heads as it wended its way through Broadway and other thoroughfares. President Wilson took part in the exercises of the day, riding in the procession and making an address at the navy yard, in which he extolled the services of the dead to their country. Secretary of the Navy Daniels read the hero roll, prayers were said and the ceremony ended with the firing of three volleys and the sounding of "taps." Later the coffins were sent to the various cities from which the dead came, where individual memorial exercises were held May 13 and 14.

The rebel forces besieging Tampico began a heavy bombardment May 12; the losses on both sides were reported heavy. The fighting continued on the 13th, when the federals began to evacuate the city along the railroad in the direction of San Luis Potosi. The federal gunboats left the river and the rebels seized such Mexican craft as they could lay their hands on. Early on the morning of the 14th Tampico was completely occupied by the constitutionalist forces under Gen. Pablo Gonzales. Most of the foreigners in the city had taken refuge on war and other vessels in the harbor. Order was restored and foreigners were told that they might return in safety. On the following day the rebels occupied Tuxpam unopposed.

Efforts were made May 16 to induce Rear-Admiral Mayo to join with the British, German, French and Dutch naval commands at Tampico to land forces to establish order in the oil fields. On instructions from Washington he declined to join in the movement, but marines were nevertheless landed from a Dutch cruiser and sent in to guard Dutch interests in the oil fields. Gen. Gonzales, the constitutionalist commander, demanded that the Dutch withdraw, but they declined to do so. May 20 the state department announced that Tampico would be an open port and that property in the oil fields would be guarded by the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands.

News was received May 20 that Gen. Villa, with 4,000 constitutionalists, had defeated 4,500 federals at Paredon, taking 900 prisoners, nine pieces of artillery and 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition. Miguel Alvarez and Ignacio Munoz, federal officers, were killed and Gen. Osorno and other federal officials were executed. At Zertuche the rebels captured a federal general and his staff, numbering thirty-two, who were executed. The troops that were defeated evacuated Monclova May 15 and were on their way to join the federals at Saltillo when they fell into a trap laid for them by Gen. Villa.

Landing of war material for Gen. Huerta by the German steamers Ypiranga and Bavaria in the latter part of May led to some trouble with the American government because of the failure of the officers to observe the Mexican regulations concerning manifests and invoices. Capt. Herman O. Stickney, acting port collector at Vera Cruz, imposed a fine of 118,685 pesos ($59,342) on the Bavaria for having discharged a large portion of her cargo consigned to Vera Cruz at Puerto Mexico and correcting her manifest after arriving at Vera Cruz. The Ypiranga was fined 894,930 pesos ($447,465) for failure to correct invoices accordingly and discharging her cargo at a port (Puerto Mexico) other than that to which consigned. The vessels were permitted to clear after giving bonds.

Throughout the month of June the constitutionalists continued their successful campaign against

the federals, capturing Colima on the 3d and Zacatecas on the 23d. This was accomplished in spite of the fact that the differences between Gen. Carranza and Gen. Villa, which had developed early in the year, became more accentuated. It was reported on several occasions that they were on the point of fighting each other, but while undoubtedly jealous of each other they continued to make war on their common enemy.

GEN. HUERTA RESIGNS.

July 5 Gen. Huerta and Gen. Blanquet had themselves "elected" president and vice-president, respectively, of the Mexican republic. The voting, of course, was confined to that part of the country still under the control of the federals. The Huerta regime, however, was nearing its end. With finances depleted, with the United States uncompromisingly hostile, with Vera Cruz, the chief port and source of customs revenue, in the hands of American troops, with the rebels advancing close to the capital on all sides and with dissensions in the ranks of his own followers, Gen. Huerta finally had to yield to the inevitable. He resigned the presidency July 15 and, with his chief aid, Gen. Blanquet, went to Puerto Mexico and sailed on the German cruiser Dresden to Jamaica. Thence they went to England and finally to Spain. In his farewell address to the chamber of deputies in the City of Mexico Gen. Huerta said that for seventeen months he had been trying to bring peace to Mexico, but that his efforts had been thwarted by the protection given the rebels by a great power. He referred to the peace conference in Niagara Falls which had adjusted "the petty Tampico incident," but had not resulted in the withdrawal of the Americans from Vera Cruz or of their support from the rebels. Some had said, he continued, that he would, come what may, seek his personal interest, and to refute that allegation with a fact he formally resigned the presidency of the republic.

CARRANZA ENTERS CITY OF MEXICO.

At the same session of the chamber of deputies Francisco Carbajal, minister of foreign relations, was called upon to assume the presidency. Carbajal accepted the office and thereafter was the spokesman for the federals. The departure of Huerta made no difference to the constitutionalists, who continued their operations in the field. Carranza demanded the unconditional surrender of Carbajal, but the latter decided to continue the struggle. Aug. 10 the constitutionalists occupied Mazatlan and won other successes. On the following day the federal troops evacuated the City of Mexico, and on Aug. 13 a peace pact between the Carranzista forces and the federal government was signed. Gen. Carranza was named provisional president of Mexico in an agreement signed Aug. 14 by Gen. Obregon and Gov. Iturbide. Carbajal retired from the presidency and Aug. 20 Gen. Carranza entered the City of Mexico in triumph.

The troubles of the republic were not yet ended. In the north Gen. Villa, who had come out openly in opposition to Carranza, was organizing his followers for a new rebellion. Then a convention of constitutionalists was called to settle upon a permanent government for the republic. This convention, which opened Oct. 10 in Aguascalientes, was composed of delegates supposed to represent the various factions within the constitutionalist party. It at once proceeded to vote itself supreme power and to demand the elimination of both Carranza and Villa. Neither would yield, and Nov. 1 Eulalio Gutierrez was chosen by the convention to act as president of the republic for twenty days. Carranza refused to accept Gutierrez as his successor, and so for the time being the country had two provisional presidents.

As early as Sept. 15 President Wilson had ordered the evacuation of Vera Cruz, but the lack of guaranties for the safety of the persons for whose safety the United States had made itself responsible prevented the order from being carried out. These persons included a number of priests and nuns who subsequently took refuge in the United States. The various factions also gave the required assurances, and Nov. 13 it was announced that the troops would evacuate Vera Cruz Nov. 23.

This plan was carried out and Gen. Funston and his troops sailed for Galveston, at which port they arrived Nov. 26. They were succeeded in Vera Cruz by constitutionalist troops. Nov. 24 Gen. Blanco evacuated the City of Mexico.

CHRONOLOGY OF REVOLUTIONS.

Following is a chronology of the main events in the political history of Mexico since the overthrow of President Porfirio Diaz:

June 26, 1910—Porfirio Diaz elected president for eighth successive term.
Nov. 18, 1910—Revolution started by anti-re-electionists.
Nov. 23, 1910—Francisco I. Madero proclaims himself provisional president of Mexico.
May 25, 1911—Porfirio Diaz resigns presidency of Mexico.
May 31, 1911—Gen. Diaz and family sail from Vera Cruz for Europe.
Oct. 1, 1911—Francisco I. Madero elected president of Mexico.
Oct. 16, 1912—Gen. Felix Diaz begins new revolution.
Oct. 27, 1912—Gen. Diaz captured by federal troops.
Feb. 9, 1913—Military uprising in City of Mexico: Gen. Diaz liberated; rebels seize arsenal.
Feb. 11-19, 1913—Bombardment in heart of City of Mexico, rebels firing from arsenal and federals from national palace.
Feb. 19, 1913—President Madero's own troops revolt; he is arrested and Gen. Victoriano Huerta is proclaimed provisional president; Gustavo Madero executed.
Feb. 21, 1913—New revolution started by Venustiano Carranza, governor of Coahuila.
Feb. 23-24, 1913—President Francisco I. Madero and Vice-President Jose Pino Suarez shot to death about midnight of Feb. 23-24.
May 8, 1913—Rebels under Gen. Carranza in control of larger part of northern Mexico.
July 16, 1913—Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson summoned to Washington.
Aug. 4, 1913—Resignation of Ambassador Wilson accepted to take effect Oct. 14; John Lind of Minnesota sent to Mexico as personal representative of President Wilson.
Aug. 19, 1913—President Huerta rejects all proposals made by Mr. Lind.
Aug. 26, 1913—President Wilson reads message to congress on Mexican situation.
Oct. 14, 1913—Gen. Huerta suspends constitutional guaranties and proclaims himself dictator of Mexico.
Oct. 26, 1913—Presidential and congressional elections take place; Gen. Huerta elected president and Gen. Blanquet vice-president.
Oct. 27-28, 1913—Gen. Felix Diaz flees to Havana.
Nov. 2, 1913—Gen. Huerta notified that he must resign the presidency of Mexico.
Nov. 15, 1913—New Mexican congress begins its sessions.
Dec. 31, 1913—Year closes with rebels generally victorious in northern Mexico and Gen. Huerta still in presidential office in the City of Mexico.

1914.

Jan. 1—Mexican federal army at Ojinaga defeated by rebels.
Jan. 2—President Wilson and John Lind have conference on scout cruiser Chester near Pass Christian, Miss.
Jan. 10—Rebels under Gen. Francisco Villa enter Ojinaga; federal generals, soldiers and camp followers to the number of several thousand cross to the American side of the Rio Grande near Presidio, Tex., and surrender to United States troops.
Jan. 27—Banquet given to officers of Japanese cruiser at national palace in the City of Mexico.
Feb. 3—President Wilson issues a proclamation ending the embargo on the exportation of arms and ammunition to Mexico.
Feb. 4—Cumbre tunnel burned by bandit leader Maximo Castillo; seventeen Americans and forty-one Mexicans killed by wreck of passenger train in obstructed tunnel.

Feb. 14—Clemente Vergara lured into Mexico and killed by federal soldiers at Hidalgo.
Feb. 17—Maximo Castillo and six of his followers captured by American troops near Hachita, N. M.
Feb. 17—William S. Benton, ranchman, an English subject, killed by revolutionists at or near Juarez, Mexico.
Feb. 20—News of killing of Benton causes excitement on becoming known in El Paso and Washington; Gen. Villa reported to claim that Benton tried to kill him and was shot after a court-martial hearing.
Feb. 21—Secretary of State William J. Bryan orders a full inquiry into Benton killing.
Feb. 28—Gen. Carranza says the United States has no right to inquire into death of Benton, a British subject; declares that investigation will be made by revolutionists.
March 3—Carranza appoints commission to investigate Benton killing; Great Britain refuses to take any action.
March 8—Body of Clemente Vergara exhumed at night from Hidalgo cemetery and brought across Rio Grande to Texas.
March 9—Senator Albert B. Fall of New Mexico makes a speech in the United States senate giving details of between seventy and eighty outrages on Americans in Mexico; severely criticises state department for its lack of action.
March 10—Two more regiments sent to patrol Texas-Mexico border to prevent raids.
March 14—Mexican raiders burn store and postoffice at Tecate, Cal., and murder Frank Johnston, the postmaster.
March 17—Gen. Villa, with rebel force of 12,000 men, marches on Torreon.
March 18—Mutineers to the number of 149 shot down by federals at Jojutla.
March 23—Bloody battle at Gomez Palacio, near Torreon; victory for rebels.
April 2—Gen. Villa's forces take Torreon after eleven days of fighting; losses heavy on both sides.
April 4—Gen. Villa orders 600 Spaniards in Torreon to be deported to the United States.
April 6—John Lind, President Wilson's representative, leaves Vera Cruz for Washington.
April 9—Paymaster and seven sailors of the U. S. Gunboat Dolphin arrested at boat landing in Tampico by Mexican soldiers; after their release Rear-Admiral Mayo demands an apology, punishment of the officer responsible and a public salute of twenty-one guns to the United States flag within twenty-four hours.
April 10—Apology for arrest of sailors at Tampico made and officer responsible is punished, but salute to flag is not fired.
April 11—Charge O'Shaugnessy in Mexico City directed by President Wilson to inform President Huerta that the salute to the flag must be fired as demanded by Rear-Admiral Mayo.
April 12—President Huerta replies that the apology for the arrest and the arrest of the officer concerned are sufficient and that no salute will be fired.
April 13—President Wilson insists upon the salute; Lind arrives in Washington; town of San Pedras de Colonias captured by rebels after six days of fighting; losses heavy.
April 14—Atlantic and Pacific fleets ordered to Mexican waters.
April 15—Warships start for Mexican ports; Washington administration issues official statement of situation.
April 16—President Huerta promises Charge O'Shaugnessy that United States flag will be saluted at Tampico on condition that American fleet return the salute in acknowledgment; Washington officials agree to condition as conforming to international usage.
April 17—President Huerta insists that the flag salute and return salute shall be gun for gun, or simultaneous; condition rejected by President Wilson.
April 18—Washington authorities give President Huerta until 6 p. m., Sunday, April 19, to comply with American demand for salute in the usual manner.
April 19—Huerta government refuses to fire unconditional salute to American flag.
April 20—President Wilson appears before joint session of congress and asks for authority to use naval and military forces of the United States in enforcing American rights in Mexico; house passes resolution giving authority asked, but senate delays action.
April 21—United States marines and sailors land at Vera Cruz and occupy customs house and part of city after sharp fighting; four American marines killed and twenty injured; Mexican loss estimated at 150.
April 22—Senate and house agree on joint resolution declaring that President Wilson is justified in using armed forces of United States in Mexico; Charge Nelson O'Shaugnessy given his passports by President Huerta.
April 23—Senor Algara, Mexican charge in Washington, receives his passports and diplomatic relations with Mexico are severed; naval forces occupy trenches and hills outside of Vera Cruz, losing three killed and twenty-five wounded; 5th U. S. infantry brigade ordered to embark at Galveston for Vera Cruz; embargo on shipment of arms to Mexico renewed.
April 24—Part of 5th brigade, U. S. A., under Brig.-Gen. Frederick Funston, sails from Galveston for Vera Cruz; reports received of mobs in Mexico City trampling on American flag and menacing Americans; Panama canal placed under guard by Col. Goethals.
April 25—Brazil, Argentina and Chile offer to mediate between the United States and Mexico; offer accepted by President Wilson.
April 26—President Huerta unofficially accepts offer of mediation; no advices as to stand of rebel leaders.
April 27—President Huerta formally accepts offer of mediation; American flag raised over Vera Cruz; foreigners permitted to leave Mexico City.
April 28—Gen. Funston and 5th brigade arrive at Vera Cruz.
April 29—Gen. Carranza accepts mediation "in principle."
April 30—Gen. Huerta agrees to suspension of hostilities in Mexico pending mediation negotiations; Gen. Carranza silent on proposal; military control of Vera Cruz turned over to Gen. Funston and United States army, the bluejackets returning to their ships.
May 3—Gen. Carranza refuses to suspend hostilities against federals pending mediation.
May 4—Gen. Carranza and rebels not to have representative at peace conference; El Pais, in Mexico City, announces that Gen. Huerta has named three men to represent him at peace conference; Mexican prisoners at Fort Bliss begin journey to Fort Wingate, N. M.
May 5—Announcement made that mediators will meet at Niagara Falls, Canada, May 18, to receive parties to Mexican controversy.
May 7—Rebel biplane drops bomb into Mazatlan, killing four and injuring eight persons.
May 8—Carranza changes front and expresses approval of American occupation of Vera Cruz; secretary of war hurrying preparations for reenforcing Gen. Funston; Gen. Huerta protests to mediators that the United States is violating agreement to suspend hostilities.
May 10—Lobos island, off coast of Mexico, seized by Americans; mediators on behalf of Gen. Huerta arrive in Vera Cruz; federal gunboat Morelos blown up by rebels at Mazatlan.
May 11—Public funeral services for sailors and marines killed at Vera Cruz held in New York city, President Wilson making address; Joseph R. Lamar of the United States Supreme court and Frederick W. Lehmann of St. Louis appointed to represent the United States at the peace conference.
May 12—Rebels bombard Tampico day and night; Gen. Huerta protests that seizure of Lobos island is an act of war; release of United States Vice-Consul Silliman at Saltillo ordered by Huerta government; archbishop of Mexico arrives in Vera Cruz on his way to Rome.
May 13—Federal forces begin to evacuate Tampico by way of railroad line, rebels under Gen. Pablo Gonzales fighting their way into the city; public honors paid to dead marines and sailors in Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Cambridge, Mass., and other places.

May 14—Constitutionalists capture Tampico, Gen. Gonzales and staff entering the city in the afternoon; order restored and some of foreigners return; number of federals killed in fighting estimated at 280, with 600 wounded.
May 15—Mediation conference postponed to May 20; state department demands information from Gen. Huerta as to fate of Private Parks; rebels occupy Tuxpam and Monclova.
May 16—Rebels under Gen. Lucio Blanco capture cities of Tepic and San Blas; Dutch marines land at Tampico and remain despite order from Gen. Gonzales to withdraw
May 17—Dutch marines remain to guard Dutch interests in oil fields at Tampico; Gen Villa defeats federals at Paredon and Zertuche, takes 900 prisoners and executes many officers.
May 19—State department announces that Tampico is an open port.
May 20—Peace conference begins at Niagara Falls, Ont.
May 22—Many foreigners leave Guadalajara for the Pacific coast; Vice-Consul J. R. Silliman arrives in Mexico City from Saltillo.
May 23—Plan to rule Mexico by a commission discussed at Niagara Falls conference.
May 24—Federals fire at naval aviators at Vera Cruz; German steamer Ypiranga lands cargo of arms at Puerto Mexico; German steamer Bavaria held by Gen. Funston for irregularity in manifest.
May 27—Eduardo Tamariz, minister of agriculture in Huerta cabinet, resigns.
May 29—German steamers Bavaria and Ypiranga fined 118,685 and 894,930 pesos ($59,342.50 and $447,465), respectively, by Capt. Herman O. Stickney, collector of the port at Vera Cruz, for irregularities in their papers.
May 31—Question of admitting constitutionalists to mediation conference causes deadlock; President Wilson insists that they shall be represented, but mediators are opposed.
June 1—Gen. Carranza issues statement in Durango that he will not be bound by decision of mediators unless it is satisfactory to him.
June 3—City of Colima taken by the rebels.
June 5—Arms and ammunition for rebels unloaded from American ship Sunshine at Tampico.
June 6—Powers notified by Gen. Huerta that the port of Tampico has been blockaded by Mexican government.
June 7—United States government intimates that no blockade of Tampico will be tolerated; mediators reported to be disturbed by Gen. Huerta's action.
June 8—Mexican government decides to suspend effects of blockade at Tampico.
June 10—Gen. Carranza proposes that a constitutionalist be elected president under the supervision of the United States and the protection of its army; rebels under Gen. Panfilo Natera begin attack on Zacatecas.
June 12-15—Rebels defeated at Zacatecas with heavy losses.
June 16—Constitutionalist gunboat Tampico sunk by federal gunboat Guerrero at Mazatlan.
June 18—Gen. Villa denies having any differences with Gen. Carranza.
June 19—Federal forces at Calera defeated.
June 23—Zacatecas captured by Gen. Villa's troops.
June 24—Peace protocol signed by mediators at Niagara Falls, Ont.
July 1—Niagara peace conference ended.
July 2—Gen. Villa and Gen. Carranza in new deadlock.
July 5—Gen. Huerta chosen president and Gen. Blanquet vice-president in election held in part of Mexico held by federals.
July 8—Gen. Obregon defeats 6,000 federals near Guadalajara.
July 9—Guadalajara captured by Gen. Obregon.
July 14—Gen. Huerta's family leaves City of Mexico.
July 15—Gen. Huerta resigns from provisional presidency of Mexico; Francisco Carbajal chosen to succeed him.
July 17—Gens. Huerta and Blanquet arrive at Puerto, Mexico; Gen. Villa reported to have started new revolution.
July 20—Huerta and Blanquet sail for Jamaica on the German cruiser Dresden.
July 24—Constitutionalists continue warfare on federals.
July 29—Gen. Carranza demands unconditional surrender of President Carbajal.
Aug. 4—Gen. Villa reorganizes his army to oppose Carranza.
Aug. 7—President Carbajal decides to fight Carranza to the end.
Aug. 10—Constitutionalists occupy Mazatlan.
Aug. 11—Federal troops evacuate City of Mexico.
Aug. 13—Gen. Villa demands that Carranza resign as chief of the constitutionalists; peace pact between constitutional army and federal government signed.
Aug. 14—Gen. Carranza named as provisional president of Mexico in agreement signed by Gen. Obregon and Gov. Iturbide; Carbajal retires from the presidency.
Aug. 16—Gen. Huerta arrives in Bristol, England, on his way to Spain.
Aug. 20—Gen. Carranza enters the City of Mexico.
Sept. 8—Announcement made that convention of constitutional officers is to be held to decide upon government for Mexico.
Sept. 15—President Wilson orders evacuation of Vera Cruz, but fixes no date.
Sept. 23—Gen. Villa denounces the Carranza government and declares his independence.
Sept. 25—Fighting between Villa rebels and Carranzistas begins in Sonora.
Oct. 4—Convention of constitutional generals in Mexico City refuses to accept resignation offered by Carranza.
Oct. 10—Constitutionalists meet in Aguascalientes for peace conference.
Oct. 14—Peace conference accepts Carranza's resignation.
Oct. 15—Aguascallentes convention votes itself supreme power.
Oct. 30—Both Carranza and Villa eliminated from power by conference.
Nov. 1—Eulalio Gutierrez selected by Aguascalientes conference to serve as president for twenty days.
Nov. 2—Gen. Carranza refuses to accept Gutierrez as his successor.
Nov. 4—Constitutional government moved to Puebla.
Nov. 7—Gen. Villa says he will support Gutierrez.
Nov. 9—Gen. Carranza proclaims himself chief of the republic.
Nov. 11—War declared between Carranza and Villa elements of the constitutionalist army; Villa advancing south from Aguascalientes with army; Carranza and Gutierrez fail to come to terms.
Nov. 23—American troops withdrawn from Vera Cruz.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT LASSEN.

Mount Lassen or Lassen's peak, a volcanic cone 10,437 feet high, situated on the boundary between Shasta and Plumas counties in northeastern California, became active May 30, 1914, when blackened steam from the crater rose to a height of a mile, while ashes fell over a wide territory. The eruptions grew in frequency and in violence for several days until the cloud of smoke by day and the pillar of fire by night could be seen far down the Sacramento valley. The volcano remained active during the rest of the year.

CLINICAL CONGRESS OF SURGEONS.

President—Dr. Charles H. Mayo, Rochester, Minn.
First Vice-President—Dr. H. A. Bruce, Toronto, Canada.
Second Vice-President—Dr. Robert L. Dickinson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Secretary-General—Dr. Franklin H. Martin, Chicago, Ill.
General Treasurer—Dr. Allen B. Kanavel, Chicago, Ill.
General Manager—Mr. A. B. Ballou, Chicago, Ill.

LOSS OF THE LINER EMPRESS OF IRELAND.

Date—May 29, 1914.
Place—St. Lawrence river, near Father Point, Que.
Persons aboard—1,479.
Lives lost—1,027.
Persons saved—452.
Cause of disaster—Collision with steamer.

The steamship Empress of Ireland, one of the finest vessels in the Atlantic service of the Canadian Pacific Railway company, was sunk in the St. Lawrence river near Father Point, Que., early on the morning of May 29, 1914, in a collision with the Norwegian collier Storstad. Of the 1,479 persons on board the liner 1,027 were lost. The Empress of Ireland left Quebec for Liverpool at 4:20 p. m., Thursday, May 28, with Lieut. H. G. Kendall of the royal navy reserve and well known as a sea captain in command. The first stop was made at Rimouski, Que., about 180 miles northeast of Quebec, where mail was taken aboard. At this point the river widens and is generally known as the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The channel for ocean going craft is about ten miles from the southern and twenty miles from the northern shore. The river was somewhat obscured by smoke from forest fires and Capt. Kendall proceeded carefully at reduced speed.

After leaving Rimouski and when about opposite Father Point the men on the bridge saw the lights of a steamer coming up the river and about two miles away. Signals were exchanged and then a blanket of fog settled down on the water, shutting out everything from view. The tide was running in strongly. At 1.45 a. m. the vessel whose lights had been seen suddenly appeared close at hand. It was the Norwegian collier Storstad, commanded by Capt. Thomas Anderson, on its way to Montreal. As soon as Capt. Kendall saw the Storstad he shouted to the man on its bridge to have his vessel go full speed astern and gave orders to have the Empress of Ireland go full speed ahead with the helm hard a port with the object of avoiding a collision. It was too late and in a moment the Storstad crashed into the port side of the liner almost amidships, tearing a big hole through which the water poured in torrents. Capt. Kendall shouted to the collier to keep full speed ahead so as to stay in the hole, but this was found to be impossible and the vessels drifted apart.

It was at once seen that the Empress of Ireland was sinking and desperate efforts were made to save as many lives as possible. The ship listed heavily toward the side which had been rammed and great difficulty was found in launching the lifeboats. Nine of these succeeded in reaching the water and they carried practically all who were saved except a few who were picked up clinging to bits of wreckage. The lights on the liner went out at the time of the collision and the darkness added to the confusion of the passengers, nearly all of whom were asleep when the two vessels came together. A considerable number of them, it is believed, were killed in their berths in that part of the ship penetrated by the bow of the Storstad. The wireless operators on the Empress of Ireland sent out calls for assistance immediately after the crash. The government steamers Eureka and Lady Evelyn at Rimouski hurried to the scene and did what they could to pick up and care for the survivors in the lifeboats and on the wreckage. They were too late to do anything more, as the Empress of Ireland sank within seventeen minutes after it was struck. Capt. Kendall jumped from the bridge and was injured by striking a floating hatch, but he was picked up by a lifeboat which was near at hand and was saved. The officers and crew of the Storstad, though their own vessel was badly damaged, did all they could to save the people struggling in the water.

The fate of the passengers and crew of the Empress of Ireland is told by the following figures:

First class passengers—Total sailing, 92; rescued, 36; dead, 56.

Second class passengers—Total sailing, 256; rescued, 47; dead, 209.

Third class passengers—Total sailing, 718; rescued, 136; dead, 582.

Crew—Total sailing, 413; rescued, 233; dead, 180.

Among those who lost their lives were Laurence Irving, son of the late Sir Henry Irving, and himself a well known actor; his wife, Mabel Hackney Irving, and Sir Henry Seton Carr, a famous hunter of big game and prominent at the English bar. Commissioner Rees and many other officers and members of the salvation army in Canada, who were on their way to London to take part in the world's congress of the army, were drowned. The saving of such a large proportion of the crew was explained by the fact that owing to the difficulties of navigation in the St. Lawrence river many of them were on duty at the time of the collision.

With its bows crumpled in and twisted around at an acute angle to port, the Storstad arrived in Montreal May 31 and was at once seized on a claim for $2,000,000 damages made by the Canadian Pacific Railway company.

The disaster aroused much controversy as to where the responsibility should be placed. Contradictory statements were made by the captains of both vessels as to what was done between the time when the vessels came within sight of each other and the collision. June 1 a royal commission to investigate the wreck was appointed with Lord Mersey as its chairman. The inquiry was begun in Quebec June 16 and came to an end July 11. The commission held that the disaster was due to the Storstad's change of course ordered by Alfred Tuftenes, the third officer, who was in charge of the collier at the time.

THE EMPRESS OF IRELAND.

"We can," said the finding, "come to no other conclusion than that Mr. Tuftenes was wrong and negligent in altering his course in the fog, as he undoubtedly did, and that he was wrong and negligent in keeping the navigation of the vessel in his own hands and failing to call the captain when he saw the fog coming on."

LOSS OF THE LINER TITANIC.

Date—April 15, 1912.
Place—Atlantic ocean, lat. 41:16 north, long. 50:14 west.
Persons aboard—2,223.
Lives lost—1,517.
Persons saved—706.
Cause of disaster—Collision with iceberg.

GREAT OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Name.	Reg. Ton'ge.	L'th. Ft.	B'th Ft.
Vaterland	58,000	920	100
Imperator	52,000	898	97
Europa	50,000	911	96
Britannic	50,000	900	94
Aquitania	47,000	901	92
Olympic	45,000	890	92
Columbus	35,000	696	76
Mauretania	32,000	790	83
Lusitania	32,000	790	88
George Washington	27,000	722	78
K. Aug. Victoria	24,581	677	77
Adriatic	24,541	726	75
Rotterdam	24,170	668	77
Baltic	23,876	726	75
France	23,666	720	75
Amerika	22,622	687	74
Cedric	21,035	680	75
Celtic	20,904	680	75
Minnesota	20,718	622	73
Caronia	19,594	650	72
Carmania	19,524	650	72
Kronp. Cecilie	19,500	706	72
Æneas	19,500	500	60
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	19,361	684	72
Lapland	18,694	620	70
President Lincoln	18,074	616	68
President Grant	18,072	616	68
Franconia	18,000	625	72
Berlin	17,324	612	70
Oceanic	17,274	685	68
Pr. Fr. Wilhelm	17,084	613	68
Cleveland	17,000	608	65
Cincinnati	17,000	608	65
New Amsterdam	16,697	600	69
Deutschland	16,502	661	67
Megantic	15,877	565	67
Arabic	15,801	616	65
Republic	15,378	570	68
Kronprinz Wilhelm	14,908	637	66
Laurentic	14,892	565	67
La Provence	14,744	602	65
Nestor	14,500	500	66
Saxonia	14,281	580	64
Empress of Britain	14,189	549	65
Ivernia	14,058	582	65
Canada	14,000	500	60
Æona	14,000	485	60
Verona	14,000	485	60
Taormina	14,000	485	60
Sant Anna	14,000	500	60
Mongolia	13,639	600	65
Carpathia	13,603	540	63
Cretic	13,507	582	60
Patricia	13,424	560	62
Minneapolis	13,401	600	66
Minnewaska	13,401	600	66
Minnetonka	13,398	600	66
Pennsylvania	13,333	559	62
Andania	13,300	540	64
Alaunia	13,300	540	64
Pretoria	13,234	561	62
Graf Waldersee	13,193	561	62
Grosser Kurfurst	13,182	560	62
Cymric	13,096	585	64
Oceania	13,000	477	56
Kenilworth Castle	12,975	570	65
Lucania	12,952	601	65
Campania	12,950	650	72
Finland	12,760	578	60
Kroonland	12,760	560	60
Walmer Castle	12,546	570	64
Noordam	12,534	550	62
Ryndam	12,527	550	62
Potsdam	12,522	550	62
Suevic	12,500	550	63
Runic	12,482	550	63
Saxon	12,385	570	64
Moltke	12,335	525	62
Bluecher	12,334	525	62
Ionic	12,232	500	63
Corinthic	12,231	500	63
Canopic	12,097	594	59
Vaderland	12,018	560	60
America	12,000	506	56
Duca degli Abruzzi	12,000	476	54
Duca d'Aosta	12,000	476	54
Duca di Genova	12,000	476	54
Cameronian	12,000	540	60
Frederick VIII	12,000	540	62
Kristianiafjord	12,000	530	61
Bergensfjord	12,000	530	61
Medic	11,985	550	63
Persic	11,973	550	63
Zeeland	11,905	561	60
Haverford	11,635	531	59
St. Louis	11,629	535	63
St. Paul	11,629	535	63
Merion	11,621	530	59
Bremen	11,570	550	60
Batavia	11,490	501	62
Corsican	11,436	500	61
Romanic	11,394	550	59
La Savoie	11,168	563	60
La Lorraine	11,146	563	60
Chicago	11,103	326	57
Barbarossa	10,915	526	60
New York	10,798	517	63
Philadelphia	10,786	527	63
Virginian	10,754	520	60
Scotian	10,750	540	60
Konigin Luise	10,711	523	60
Friedr'h der Grosse	10,695	523	60
Konig Albert	10,643	499	60
Victorian	10,629	520	60
Slavonia	10,606	510	59
Tunisian	10,576	500	59
Hamburg	10,531	499	60
Marmora	10,509	530	60
Statendam	10,491	515	60
Devonian	10,418	552	59
Winnifredian	10,405	552	59
Ultonia	10,405	500	57
Bavarian	10,387	501	59
Majestic	10,147	565	58
Amazon	10,100	513	60
United States	10,091	515	58
Helig Olav	10,085	500	58

BOARD OF MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION.

Commissioner of Mediation—William L. Chambers.
Assistant Commissioner of Mediation—G. W. W. Hangar.
Board of Mediation and Conciliation—Martin A. Knapp, chairman; William L. Chambers, G. W. W. Hangar, secretary.
Office—Southern building, Washington, D. C.

The board of mediation and conciliation, created by act of congress approved July 15, 1913, was established to settle by mediation, conciliation and arbitration controversies concerning wages, hours of labor or conditions of employment that may arise between common carriers engaged in interstate transportation and their employes engaged in train operation or train service. Whenever such a controversy arises, interrupting or threatening to interrupt the operation of trains to the serious detriment of the public interest, upon the request of either party the board of mediation is required to use its best efforts by mediation and conciliation to bring about an agreement. If such efforts are unsuccessful, the board endeavors to induce the parties to submit their controversy to arbitration and, if successful, makes the necessary arrangements for such arbitration. The board is an independent office.

PORK PACKING STATISTICS.

Season from Nov. 1 to March 1.

City.	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11	1909-10	1908-09	1907-08	1906-07	1905-06	1904-05
	No. hogs	No. hogs	No. hogs	No. hogs	No. hogs	No. hogs	No. hogs	No. hogs	No. hogs
Chicago	2,364,363	2,638,044	2,067,995	2,063,544	2,640,765	2,570,475	2,493,739	2,592,866	2,812,588
Cincinnati	212,072	262,249	206,562	196,471	245,528	297,472	226,988	255,167	268,269
Indianapolis	571,773	629,208	418,743	469,081	703,235	747,074	540,486	600,423	516,230
Kansas City	1,099,985	1,393,875	919,932	985,118	1,520,481	1,365,221	1,135,931	1,202,736	1,231,408
Louisville	50,692	70,100	58,190	69,853	96,606	83,647	69,381	154,767	184,446
*Milwaukee	513,637	551,619	415,191	365,823	583,338	684,060	453,463	467,407	394,425
Omaha	809,443	949,232	574,619	531,049	700,772	742,734	687,274	800,470	738,151
St. Louis	890,850	1,021,198	720,596	705,768	884,937	706,029	656,598	680,152	761,982

*Includes Cudahy.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

CHRONOLOGY.

1886—Gladstone's first Irish home rule bill defeated in house of commons June 7 by vote of 343 to 313.

1893—Gladstone's second home rule bill passed by house of commons Sept. 1 by vote of 301 to 267; defeated in house of lords.

1909—Irish nationalists and liberals make alliance, the former agreeing to support government budget and other measures on understanding that home rule bill is to be passed.

1911—Parliament act passed limiting veto power of house of lords.

1912—Home rule bill introduced April 11; passed first reading April 16; passed second reading May 9.

1913—Home rule bill passed third reading Jan. 16 by vote of 367 to 250; rejected by house of lords Jan. 30; bill reintroduced and passed by commons July 8, 352 to 243; again rejected by lords July 15.

1914—Home rule bill introduced for third time March 5; passed by house of commons May 25 by vote of 351 to 274; signed by King George and placed on statute book Sept. 18.

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The second parliament of King George V. was elected in December, 1910, and was made up of 272 liberals, 84 nationalists, 42 labor members and 272 conservatives and unionists. This gave the Irish party the balance of power and made it possible by means of coalition and the so-called parliament act of Aug. 10, 1911, to secure the enactment of a law giving a large measure of home rule to Ireland. The parliament act was framed primarily to enable the government to pass a budget which the conservatives had rejected on the ground that it was "socialistic and confiscatory," but the law as adopted permitted the party in power to pass other measures, such as Welsh church disestablishment and Irish home rule, even if vetoed by the house of lords. All that was required was that a bill should be passed at three successive sessions by the house of commons and be signed by the king to become a law. The Irish nationalists, under the leadership of John Edward Redmond, agreed to help pass the budget and other administration measures in return for government help in passing a home rule bill. The coalition was successful and the government, assisted by the nationalists and labor members, passed its budgets, the Welsh disestablishment measure and the Irish home rule bill. The coalition majority was somewhat reduced by defections and defeats in by-elections, but it remained sufficiently large to carry out the programme as originally made.

H. H. Asquith, premier and leader of the house of commons, introduced the home rule bill, officially entitled "The government of Ireland bill," April 11, 1912. It passed its first reading April 16 and its second reading May 9. It passed its third reading Jan. 16, 1913, by a vote of 367 to 250 and was rejected in the house of lords Jan. 30, 326 to 69. Parliament was prorogued March 7 and met again three days later. The home rule bill was reintroduced and passed by the commons July 8 by a vote of 352 to 253. The measure was again rejected by the house of lords July 15 by a vote of 302 to 64. The session ended Aug. 15. The fourth session of parliament began Feb. 10, 1914, and March 5 the Irish home rule bill was introduced for the third time. April 6 an amendment for the rejection of the bill was defeated, 356 to 276, and the measure went to its second reading. May 26 it was passed by the house of commons for the third and last time and was sent to the house of lords, requiring, however, only the king's signature to become a law.

The most serious opposition to the granting of self-government to Ireland came from the unionists of Ulster, who, for commercial and religious reasons, did not wish to come under the jurisdiction of a parliament in Dublin. English conservatives and unionists saw in this a chance to defeat Irish home rule and helped to fan the flame of discontent in the north of Ireland. Led by Sir Edward Carson, the unionists of Ulster made preparations in 1913 for armed resistance. Delegates met in Belfast Sept. 24 and formed what they called a provisional government to take over the administration of Ulster in case the home rule bill became a law. Drilling of volunteers was actively engaged in by large numbers of men in Belfast and vicinity.

So threatening was the situation that the government felt that some step should be taken to placate the opponents of home rule and March 9, 1914, Premier Asquith announced a plan for conciliation. It was that a poll should be taken of the parliamentary electors of each county in Ulster to decide whether it should be excluded from the operation of the law for a period of six years from the first meeting of the new Irish parliament. The proposition was not acceptable to the Ulster unionists, who continued to prepare for "war" with increased energy. "Gun running" on a large scale was reported and the drilling of volunteers was carried on day and night. The newspapers in London used the caption "War in Ulster" over their dispatches from Belfast.

March 20 the government began certain military movements in Ireland and at once the cry was raised that Ulster was to be coerced. Officers of regiments in the vicinity of Belfast began to resign their commissions rather than face the prospect of being called upon to serve against the Ulster men. An army council was held in London and a memorandum was given to Brig.-Gen. Hubert Gough, commander of the 3d cavalry brigade, in which most of the resignations had been offered, to take back to Ireland. In this memorandum, which was signed by Col. J. E. B. Seely, secretary of war; Field Marshal Sir John French, chief of the imperial staff of the British army, and others, it was said:

"The government must retain its right to use all the forces of the crown in Ireland or elsewhere to maintain order and support the civil powers in the ordinary execution of their duty, but has no intention whatever of taking advantage of this right in order to crush political opposition to the policy or the principles of the home rule bill."

This pledge to the disaffected officers of the army was repudiated by the government as having been given without its knowledge or consent. This was acknowledged to be true by Col. Seely, who offered his resignation. Field Marshal French and Sir John Spencer Ewart, adjutant-general, also resigned. Their resignations were accepted March 30, when Premier Asquith announced that he himself would take the post of secretary of war and for that purpose would resign from the house and seek re-election from his old constituency. This he did and was returned without opposition. His act strengthened the administration and correspondingly weakened the opposition, which was placed on the defensive by the action of the army officers. The passage of the home rule bill was not followed by the violent outbreak in Ulster that had been predicted. The unionists there contented themselves with declaring that home rule would never be applied to Ulster. The Irish nationalists began recruiting a volunteer army to oppose the Ulsterites, but the outbreak of the great European war in August brought the home rule controversy in Ireland to a close, both factions agreeing to support the government in the crisis. Sept. 15 the house of commons passed a bill suspending the operation of the home rule and Welsh disestablishment bills until after the close of the war. King George signed the home rule bill Sept. 18 and it was placed on the statute book.

SYNOPSIS OF ACT.

The home rule act provides for an Irish senate of forty members and an Irish house of commons of 164 members. Ireland will send forty-two members to the British house of commons in London. The senators will be chosen from the four provinces and according to the principle of proportional representation. In a constituency which returns three or more members to the

house of commons the election shall also be held on the proportional principle. The term of both senators and members of the commons is five years. Appropriation and tax bills shall originate only in the house of commons and the senate may not reject any such bill or amend it so as to increase the burden on the people. If the two houses fail to agree on any bill the lord lieutenant may convene a joint sitting. The act exempts specifically the following matters from the jurisdiction of the Irish parliament:

The crown or its succession.
The making of peace or war.
The navy, the army or the defense of the realm.
Treaties or foreign relations.
Dignities or titles.
Treason, alienage or naturalization.
Trade with any place out of Ireland, except as it affects the powers of taxation of parliament.
Postal services and rates.
Coinage, legal tender, weights and measures.
Trade marks, copyrights and patents.
Customs duties unless already levied by imperial act.
The rate of the income tax may not be varied.
Establishment, prohibition or free exercise of privilege of any religion.

If a resolution is passed by both houses of the Irish parliament the following reserved services may be transferred to Ireland after six years:

All public services connected with the old age pensions act.
Services connected with the national insurance act.
Services connected with the labor exchanges act.
Services connected with postoffice savings banks, trustee savings banks and friendly societies.

The direction of the royal Irish constabulary is arbitrarily transferred to the Irish parliament after six years.

The Irish parliament shall meet at least once a year, when called by the lord lieutenant. The latter shall give or withhold the assent of his majesty to bills passed by parliament.

DEATH OF POPE PIUS X.

Pope Pius X. died in the Vatican, Rome, at 1:20 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, Aug. 20, 1914. He was born at Riese, in the province of Treviso, June 2, 1835, and was thus 79 years of age when he passed away. Elected supreme head of the Roman catholic church Aug. 4, 1903, he occupied the papal chair eleven years and sixteen days. Giuseppe Sarto was ordained priest Sept. 18, 1858; consecrated bishop of Mantua Nov. 10, 1884; created and proclaimed cardinal and patriarch of Venice June 15, 1893; elected pope Aug. 4 and crowned Aug. 9, 1903. His title in full was: "Bishop of Rome and vicar of Jesus Christ; successor of St. Peter, prince of the apostles; supreme pontiff of the universal church; patriarch of the west; primate of Italy; archbishop and metropolitan of the Roman province and sovereign of the temporal dominions of the holy Roman church." Pius was not of robust physique and in the course of the last years of his life passed through a number of serious illnesses. He was a sufferer from bronchial catarrh and gout and had much difficulty in breathing. It was recognized on Tuesday, Aug. 18, that he was seriously ill, but it was not until the following day that hope of his recovery was given up. The bronchitis was diffused to the lower lobe of the left lung and symptoms of heart weakness developed. Stimulants were injected and oxygen was administered, but he grew steadily weaker until the end came. His death was unquestionably hastened by his intense grief over the great European war which had broken out. Some hours before he breathed his last he said: "Now I begin to think as the end is approaching that the Almighty in His inexhaustible goodness wishes to spare me the horrors Europe is undergoing." His last official act was to issue the following plea for peace:

"At this moment, when nearly the whole of Europe is being dragged into the vortex of a most terrible war, with its present dangers and miseries and the consequences to follow, the thought of which must strike every one with grief and horror, we whose care is the life and welfare of so many citizens and peoples cannot but be deeply moved and our heart wrung with the bitterest sorrow.

"And in the midst of this universal confusion and peril, we feel and know that both fatherly love and apostolic ministry demand of us that we should with all earnestness turn the thoughts of Christendom thither, 'whence cometh help'—to Christ, the Prince of Peace and the most powerful mediator between God and man.

"We charge, therefore, the catholics of the whole world to approach the throne of Grace and Mercy, each and all of them, and more especially the clergy, whose duty furthermore it will be to make in every parish, as their bishops shall direct, public supplication, so that the merciful God may, as it were, be wearied with the prayers of His children and speedily remove the evil causes of war, giving to them who rule to think the thoughts of peace and not of affliction.

"From the palace of the Vatican, the second day of August, 1914.

"PIUS X., Pontifex Maximus."

The entombment of Pope Pius took place at sunset Aug. 22, the ceremony being witnessed by about 1,000 persons, including the diplomatic representatives accredited to the holy see, the prelates and members of the Roman aristocracy. The body of the pontiff, resting in a cypress coffin incased in zinc and oak, was placed in a crypt close to the tomb of Pius VI., in St. Peter's basilica.

ELECTION OF POPE BENEDICT XV.

The college of cardinals began its conclave for the election of a successor to Pope Pius X. Aug 31 at the Vatican, in Rome, and the first ballot was taken on the following day. It was indecisive, as were also the second, third, fourth and fifth ballots, as the watching spectators outside the Vatican learned from seeing smoke from the burned ballots ascend from the chimney of the Sistine chapel. Cardinals Maffi, Ferrata, Gasparri and Serafini were most frequently mentioned as leading candidates for the papacy and it was supposed that the choice would fall upon one of them. The result, as had often been the case at previous conclaves, was a surprise, as the supreme honor of the church was conferred upon a cardinal who had not publicly been mentioned in connection with the exalted office. On the sixth ballot, which was taken, Sept. 3, Giacomo della Chiesa, archbishop of Bologna and a cardinal only since May 25, 1914, was elected pope. He took the title of Benedict XV. His coronation took place Sunday, Sept. 6, and he held his first consistory Sept. 8.

FAMOUS WATERFALLS OF THE WORLD.

Name and location.	Height in feet.
Gavarnie, France	1,385
Grand, Labrador	2,000
Minnehaha, Minnesota	50
Missouri, Montana	90
Montmorenci, Quebec	265
Multnomah, Oregon	850
Murchison, Africa	120
Niagara, New York-Ontario	164
Rjukan, Norway	780
Schaffhausen, Switzerland	100
Skjaeggedalsfos, Norway	530
Shoshone, Idaho	210
Staubbach, Switzerland	1,000
Stirling, New Zealand	500
Sutherland, New Zealand	1,904
Takkakaw, Brit'h Columbia	1,200
Twin, Idaho	180
Yellowstone (upper), Montana	110
Yellowstone (lower), Montana	310
Ygnassu, Brazil	210
Yosemite (upper), California	1,436
Yosemite (middle), California	626
Yosemite (lower), California	400
Vettis, Norway	950
Victoria, Africa	400
Voringfos, Norway	600

EARTHQUAKES AND ERUPTIONS IN RECENT TIMES.

ST. PIERRE, MARTINIQUE.
(Eruption of Mont Pelee.)

Date—May 8, 1902.
Lives lost—30,000.
Property destroyed (not estimated).

MOUNT VESUVIUS.
(Eruption.)

Date—April 8-11, 1906.
Lives lost—About 200.
Towns suffering damage—Torre del Greco, Torre Annunziata, Boscotrecase, Ottajano, San Giuseppe, Portici, Caserta, Nola and San Giorgio.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
(Earthquake and fire.)

Date—April 18, 1906.
Lives lost—452.
Persons injured—1,500.
Persons made homeless—265,000.
Property loss—$350,000,000 (estimated).
Loss of insurance companies—$132,823,067.21.
Buildings destroyed—60,000.
Blocks or squares burned—453.
Area of burned district—3.96 square miles.
Relief appropriation by congress—$2,500,000.
Relief subscription—$11,000,000.

VALPARAISO, CHILE.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Aug. 16, 1906.
Lives lost—1,500.
Property loss—$100,000,000.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Jan. 14, 1907.
Lives lost—1,100.
Persons injured—2,000.
Property loss—$25,000,000.
Buildings destroyed—6,000.
Area of ruined district—50 acres.
Area affected by earthquake—300 acres.
Duration of first shock—38 seconds.
Duration of fire after earthquake—40 hours.

SICILY AND CALABRIA.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Dec. 28, 1908.
Day of week—Monday.
Hour—5:23 a. m.
Duration of shock—35 seconds.
Lives lost—76,483.
Persons injured—95,470.
Persons made homeless—1,100,000.
Property destroyed—(No estimate attempted).
Region affected—Northeastern Sicily and southwestern Calabria.
Chief cities and towns destroyed or damaged—In Sicily: Messina, Faro, Santa Teresa, Scalleta. In Calabria: Reggio, Gallico, San Giovanni, San Eufemia, Pellaro, Palmi, Cannitello.

CARTAGO, COSTA RICA.
(Earthquake.)

Date—May 5, 1910.
Hour—7 p. m.
Lives lost—1,500.

TURKEY.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Aug. 9, 1912.
Lives lost—3,000.
Persons injured—6,000.
Persons homeless—40,000.

SAKURA, JAPAN.
(Eruption and earthquakes.)

Date—Jan. 12, 1914.
Lives lost—43.
Houses destroyed—855.
Persons made destitute—20,000.
Property loss (not estimated).

SICILY.
(Earthquakes.)

Date—May 8-9, 1914.
Lives lost—200.
Persons injured—1,000.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION AND EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

The volcano Sakurajima on the little island of Sakura, situated in the Bay of Kagoshima at the southern extremity of Japan, burst into violent eruption Jan. 12, 1914. Great quantities of rock, ashes and lava were thrown out over the surrounding country, which, in addition, was subjected to a series of severe earthquakes. For a time it was believed that hundreds if not thousands of persons had perished, but fortunately the loss of life was comparatively small. So far as could be ascertained, not more than twenty-five lives were lost on Sakura. In the city of Kagoshima, separated from the volcano by a narrow strait, eighteen persons were killed, eighty-seven severely injured and seventy-one slightly hurt as the result of the earthquakes, the worst of which occurred at 6:35 p. m. on the 12th. The people on Sakura island were warned by the activity of the volcano on the 11th and most of them were enabled to make their escape to the mainland. Nine villages composed of 840 houses were destroyed out of the total of eighteen villages on Sakura.

In Kagoshima thirty-five houses collapsed, 118 were partly destroyed and many others slightly damaged. In Kimotsu and Kira counties the damage caused by falling ashes and pumice stone affected 20,000 persons, to whom temporary assistance had to be given. No attempt was made to estimate the money value of the property destroyed by the eruption and earthquake.

EARTHQUAKE IN AKITA PREFECTURE.

The towns of Omagari, Yokote and Izume in the prefecture of Akita, island of Hondo, Japan, were wrecked by an earthquake March 15, 1914. Eighty-three persons were killed and 500 injured.

EARTHQUAKES IN SICILY.

The east coast of Sicily was visited by a series of earthquakes May 8 and 9, 1914, the most serious occurring at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 8th. The zone affected was that extending from Zaffarana, the highest village on Mount Ætna, to the sea between Aci Reale on the south and Giarre on the north. The center of the disturbance seemed to be at Linera, where 110 persons were killed and about 300 injured. The village, which contained 800 inhabitants, was completely destroyed. The deaths at other places, so far as reported, were: Bongiardo, 13; Passopomo, 12; Cosentini, 16; Malati, 12; Santa Veneri, 6; Santa Tecla, 2; Santa Maria Vergine, 8; Garbati, 4. In Catania the heaviest shock lasted 6 seconds, but no fatalities occurred there. The total number of deaths in the whole district affected was estimated at 200 and the injured at more than 1,000.

RECORD PRICES FOR PAINTINGS.

Following are some of the record prices paid in the United States for works of art:

"Small Cowper Madonna," by Raphael, $700,000; bought by P. A. B. Widener.

"The Mill," by Rembrandt, $500,000; bought by P. A. B. Widener.

"Portrait of the Duke of Olivares," by Velasquez, $400,000; bought by Mrs. Collis P. Huntington.

"Portrait of Self, Wife and Child," by Frans Hals, $400,000; bought by Duveen Bros.

"Portrait of the Hon. Anne E. Duncombe," by Gainsborough, $400,000; bought by Henry C. Frick.

"St. Roch," by Rubens, $300,000; bought by Andrew Carnegie.

"Portrait of Rosa Corder," by Whistler, $125,000; bought by Henry C. Frick.

STATISTICS OF EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From bureau of education reports.]

STATE COMMON SCHOOLS (1911-1912).

State.	Children. *Number.	Enrolled.	†Attendance.	‡Days.	Teachers. Men.	Women.	Total.	Salaries.	Total cost.
North Atlantic—									
Maine	172,381	139,957	107,768	164.2	818	6,710	7,528	$2,083,875	$3,151,917
New Hampshire	96,486	63,186	49,524	169.0	243	2,735	2,978	1,097,716	1,826,643
Vermont	83,508	64,518	52,160	160.0	293	3,139	3,432	1,033,759	1,815,267
Massachusetts	779,389	546,914	458,065	186.0	1,615	14,818	16,433	12,991,737	22,502,935
Rhode Island	131,462	81,799	64,878	194.1	200	2,228	2,428	1,557,108	2,404,652
Connecticut	266,310	197,852	155,735	184.2	361	5,130	5,491	3,250,672	6,217,127
New York	2,166,246	1,457,391	1,164,992	187.5	5,334	41,662	46,996	29,265,464	57,935,136
New Jersey	643,726	459,189	348,238	187.8	1,753	11,753	13,506	10,087,509	20,374,527
Pennsylvania	1,986,103	1,322,254	1,061,673	171.0	8,154	28,791	36,945	21,137,685	42,557,986
North Central—									
Ohio	1,159,173	853,002	659,044	165.5	8,433	20,026	28,459	15,904,958	28,858,413
Indiana	684,981	532,821	430,862	168.0	5,844	11,660	17,504	9,930,347	16,443,654
Illinois	1,432,623	987,379	865,009	158.0	5,746	24,727	30,473	18,870,622	34,217,582
Michigan	712,713	555,137	464,556	172.0	2,708	16,116	18,824	9,943,719	16,730,370
Wisconsin	656,901	438,460	323,781	175.7	1,344	10,916	12,260	7,607,613	11,763,878
Minnesota	581,742	446,083	335,951	162.0	1,730	14,343	16,073	8,562,838	15,224,507
Iowa	584,032	507,109	368,631	172.0	2,600	24,148	26,748	9,179,694	14,634,982
Missouri	870,456	687,920	493,444	157.4	5,025	13,601	18,626	8,971,809	14,720,856
North Dakota	178,613	139,361	99,686	146.3	1,260	6,309	7,569	2,976,856	5,459,002
South Dakota	172,968	132,764	87,792	167.1	1,071	5,493	6,564	2,424,996	4,109,642
Nebraska	331,209	285,220	213,488	158.5	1,470	9,469	10,939	5,068,989	8,757,288
Kansas	460,122	395,064	298,128	172.0	2,639	11,464	14,103	6,833,130	11,158,256
South Atlantic—									
Delaware	51,007	35,902	22,519	170.0	117	826	943	412,000	605,006
Maryland	346,064	228,425	147,893	179.5	895	4,843	5,738	2,912,377	4,129,747
Dist. of Columbia	68,212	57,781	46,231	179.2	214	1,523	1,737	1,727,297	2,989,513
Virginia	640,199	409,825	264,835	138.9	1,964	9,053	11,017	3,200,253	5,262,136
West Virginia	370,369	284,757	194,900	137.0	4,214	5,098	9,312	2,977,722	5,030,946
North Carolina	731,559	525,507	332,546	109.2	3,159	8,756	11,915	2,327,289	3,777,125
South Carolina	518,910	331,587	217,011	92.0	1,581	5,542	7,123	1,766,367	2,380,714
Georgia	861,409	571,230	357,243	142.0	3,029	10,076	13,105	3,826,297	5,094,430
Florida	230,463	157,161	110,364	122.2	966	3,318	4,284	1,325,098	2,327,395
South Central—									
Kentucky	682,384	513,118	292,569	139.2	5,382	5,707	11,089	3,971,858	6,699,872
Tennessee	667,117	539,911	368,888	127.8	3,970	7,467	11,437	3,465,169	5,537,031
Alabama	700,812	429,725	255,491	132.4	3,196	6,401	9,597	3,001,253	3,708,418
Mississippi	602,856	492,756	301,922	123.0	2,924	8,029	10,953	2,173,717	2,806,562
Louisiana	538,026	287,988	173,797	132.0	1,410	5,218	6,628	3,011,625	4,608,927
Texas	1,280,597	830,642	560,173	132.0	6,455	15,588	22,043	9,815,018	14,497,756
Arkansas	512,673	409,746	261,747	117.9	5,044	5,131	10,175	3,174,743	3,837,549
Oklahoma	567,883	449,027	286,273	130.0	3,369	8,361	11,730	4,072,302	7,603,039
Western—									
Montana	87,314	70,065	50,836	165.4	399	2,406	2,805	1,929,193	3,354,934
Wyoming	32,593	26,502	19,877	147.5	174	1,051	1,225	619,316	997,022
Colorado	200,541	177,428	120,326	175.0	902	4,823	5,725	3,836,167	6,527,563
New Mexico	103,442	61,027	40,018	125.0	510	1,088	1,598	588,359	1,112,840
Arizona	54,528	33,310	22,813	155.5	120	757	877	652,590	1,321,631
Utah	114,694	92,129	75,313	155.6	702	1,935	2,637	1,564,522	3,626,686
Nevada	14,887	11,098	8,190	145.0	68	461	529	502,192	625,562
Idaho	95,592	84,902	66,359	152.0	689	2,021	2,710	1,649,648	2,959,124
Washington	280,778	224,410	170,041	174.0	1,545	6,496	8,041	6,051,881	10,526,951
Oregon	160,397	139,520	112,057	143.5	999	4,190	5,189	3,022,549	6,095,111
California	500,995	414,078	318,666	173.4	1,921	11,327	13,248	12,687,314	23,978,621
Total	25,167,445	18,182,937	13,302,303	158.0	114,559	432,730	547,289	284,945,162	482,886,793
Divisions—									
North Atlantic	6,325,611	4,333,060	3,463,033	180.9	18,771	116,966	135,737	92,505,525	158,786,190
North Central	7,825,533	5,960,320	4,640,372	164.8	39,870	168,272	208,142	106,275,571	182,078,430
South Atlantic	3,818,192	2,602,175	1,693,542	131.5	16,139	49,035	65,174	20,474,650	31,596,994
South Central	5,552,348	3,952,913	2,500,860	129.5	31,750	61,902	93,652	32,685,685	49,299,148
Western	1,645,761	1,334,469	1,004,496	164.1	8,029	36,555	44,584	33,003,731	61,126,031

*School year 1911-1912; children 5 to 18 years of age. †Average daily attendance. ‡Average number of days the schools were kept in the year.

EXPENDITURES FOR COMMON SCHOOLS.

School year.	Buildings, etc.	Salaries.	Other.	Total.	Per capita.	Per pupil.
1901-1902	$39,962,863	$151,443,681	$48,855,755	$238,262,299	$3.03	$21.53
1902-3	46,289,074	157,110,108	48,058,443	251,457,625	3.15	22.75
1903-4	49,453,269	167,824,753	55,938,205	273,216,227	3.36	24.14
1904-5	56,416,168	177,462,981	57,737,511	291,616,660	3.53	25.40
1905-6	60,608,352	186,483,464	60,673,843	307,765,659	3.66	26.27
1906-7	65,333,340	202,047,814	69,517,179	336,898,333	3.90	28.25
1907-8	73,640,408	219,780,123	77,923,879	371,344,410	4.27	30.55
1908-9	81,878,591	237,013,913	82,505,243	401,397,747	4.45	31.65
1909-10	69,978,379	253,915,170	102,356,894	426,250,434	4.64	33.33
1910-11	75,555,615	266,678,471	104,492,843	446,726,929	4.76	34.71
1911-12	78,018,967	284,945,162	119,922,664	482,886,793	5.05	36.30

PUPILS ENROLLED IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES (1912).

Grades.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Elementary	17 077,577	1,505,637	18,583,214
Secondary (high sch'ls and academies)	1,105,360	141,467	1,246,827
Secondary (preparatory dept. high'r inst'it'ns)	21,431	70,789	92,220
University's & colleges	76,448	123,702	200,150
Professional schools	11,967	54,078	66,045
Normal schools	83,474	6,510	89,984
Total	18,376,257	1,902,183	20,278,440
City evening schools	419,981	.....	419,981
Business schools	.....	137,790	137,790
Reform schools	51,967	.....	51,967
Schools for the deaf	13,173	518	13,690
Schools for the blind	4,992	.....	4,992
Schools for the feeble minded	7,409	476	7,885
Gvmt. Indian schools	46,131	.....	46,131
Schools in Alaska supported by government	4,018	.....	4,018
Schools in Alaska supported by incorp'ted municipalities (est.)	5,000	.....	5,000
Orphan asylums, etc. (est.)	.....	20,000	20,000
Private kindergartens (est.)	.....	52,219	52,219
Miscellaneous art, music, etc. (est.)	.....	60,000	60,000
Total special schools	552,670	271,003	823,673
Total for all schools	18,928,927	2,173,186	21,102,113

AVERAGE MONTHLY AND ANNUAL SALARIES OF TEACHERS (1912).

Division.	Monthly. Men.	Monthly. Women.	Monthly. All.	Annual. All.
North Atlantic	$105.90	$66.52	$71.96	$651.24
North Central	75.71	56.99	60.58	499.18
South Atlantic	69.13	39.53	46.86	308.34
South Central	62.68	48.60	53.37	345.84
Western	103.71	76.52	81.42	668.46
United States	78.08	58.04	62.23	491.62

PUPILS ENROLLED IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS (1911-1912).

[Estimated by U. S. bureau of education.]

State.	Number.
North Atlantic—	
Maine	16,257
New Hampshire	16,458
Vermont	8,160
Massachusetts	102,273
Rhode Island	19,705
Connecticut	48,593
New York	272,536
New Jersey	60,000
Pennsylvania	175,000
North Central—	
Ohio	100,969
Indiana	25,170
Illinois	193,734
Michigan	68,391
Wisconsin	69,000
Minnesota	21,000
Iowa	32,000
Missouri	40,000
North Dakota	1,000
South Dakota	2,000
Nebraska	10,000
Kansas	15,818
South Atlantic—	
Delaware	3,900
Maryland	20,000
District of Columbia	5,000
Virginia	27,347
West Virginia	5,000
North Carolina	26,500
South Carolina	10,700
Georgia	10,000
Florida	8,500
South Central—	
Kentucky	26,019
Tennessee	30,000
Alabama	15,503
Mississippi	7,500
Louisiana	31,448
Texas	20,000
Arkansas	9,599
Oklahoma	9,000
Western—	
Montana	6,791
Wyoming	330
Colorado	6,174
New Mexico	4,600
Arizona	4,500
Utah	7,000
Nevada	524
Idaho	2,500
Washington	9,196
Oregon	8,409
California	33,000
Total	1,647,104
Divisions—	
North Atlantic	718,982
North Central	579,082
South Atlantic	116,947
South Central	149,069
Western	83,024

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS (1913).

Schools	11,277
Teachers—Men	23,412
Teachers—Women	30,326
Students—Boys	501,958
Students—Girls	632,813

PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS (1913).

Schools	2,168
Teachers—Men	5,656
Teachers—Women	7,698
Students—Boys	69,542
Students—Girls	78,696

NORMAL SCHOOLS (1913).

PUBLIC

Schools	230
Teachers—Men	1,632
Teachers—Women	2,827
Students—Men	17,442
Students—Women	69,730

PRIVATE.

Schools	54
Teachers—Men	185
Teachers—Women	253
Students—Men	2,253
Students—Women	5,030

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOOLS (1913).

Institutions	596
Instructors—Men	24,982
Instructors—Women	5,913
Preparatory students—Men	37,372
Prepar'y students—Women	19,957
Collegiate students—Men	120,380
Collegiate stud'ts—Women	60,767
Colleges for Men—Number	145
Undergraduate students	37,503
Colleges for women—No.	105
Undergraduate students	18,896
Coeducational colleges—No.	346
Undergrad. students—Men	82,877
Undergrad. stud'ts—Wom.	50,871
Total students	133,748

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS (1913).

Theology—Schools	179
Students	10,965
Law—Schools	124
Students	20,878
Medicine—Schools	108
Students	17,238
Dentistry—Schools	48
Students	8,015
Pharmacy—Schools	75
Students	6,165
Veterinary—Schools	22
Students	2,524

SCHOOLS FOR BLIND, DEAF, FEEBLE MINDED (1913).

State schools for blind—No.	64
Pupils	4,973
State schools for deaf—No.	68
Pupils	11,070
Public schools for deaf—No.	62
Pupils	1,932
Priv. schools for deaf—No.	17
Pupils	516
Schools for feeble minded:	
State—Number	36
Inmates	24,737
Private—Number	23
Inmates	857

OTHER SCHOOLS (1913).

Training nurses—Number	1,094
Students	34,417
Commercial—Number	618
Students	160,557
Summer—Number	477
Students	181,288
Agriculture—Number	52
Students	90,705

REVOLUTION IN PERU.

Guillermo Billinghurst, installed as president of Peru Sept. 24, 1912, for the term ending in 1916, was taken prisoner by military revolutionists led by Col. Benavides early on the morning of Feb. 4, 1914. The rebels attacked the presidential palace and after a sharp fight in which Gen. Enrique Varela, premier and minister of war, was killed, captured the executive mansion. It was taken possession of by Dr. Augusto Durand, a former revolutionary leader. President Billinghurst was taken to Callao immediately and confined in the penitentiary until Feb. 18, when with his son George and his minister of the interior, Don Gonzalo Girado, he was placed on board the Peruvian cruiser Lima, which conveyed him to Panama.

PERSONS OF SCHOOL AGE AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE (1910).

6 to 20 years inclusive. [From census bureau report.]

BY STATES AND DIVISIONS.

	Total.	Attend'g school. Number.	Pr. ct.
New England—			
Maine	195,197	132,082	67.7
New Hampshire	111,634	73,487	65.8
Vermont	94,701	66,845	70.6
Massachusetts	881,024	588,029	66.7
Rhode Island	148,102	90,328	61.0
Connecticut	298,454	192,497	64.5
Middle Atlantic—			
New York	2,454,428	1,563,374	63.7
New Jersey	708,525	440,903	62.2
Pennsylvania	2,194,303	1,366,542	62.3
East North Central—			
Ohio	1,313,809	868,578	66.1
Indiana	777,889	513,623	66.0
Illinois	1,615,914	1,025,053	63.4
Michigan	796,887	539,739	67.7
Wisconsin	732,544	484,629	66.2
West North Central—			
Minnesota	648,775	443,761	68.4
Iowa	675,222	469,778	69.6
Missouri	993,998	646,866	65.1
North Dakota	183,336	117,453	64.1
South Dakota	183,979	122,640	66.7
Nebraska	373,868	261,219	69.9
Kansas	515,156	363,695	70.6
South Atlantic—			
Delaware	57,932	35,304	60.9
Maryland	388,436	227,024	58.4
District of Columbia	79,249	50,859	64.2
Virginia	697,649	392,498	56.3
West Virginia	396,818	259,971	65.5
North Carolina	785,583	481,450	61.3
South Carolina	564,260	291,307	51.6
Georgia	925,865	480,378	51.9
Florida	243,917	128,659	52.7
East South Central—			
Kentucky	755,709	461,195	61.0
Tennessee	738,478	438,547	59.4
Alabama	750,357	385,449	51.4
Mississippi	644,805	388,072	60.2
West South Central—			
Arkansas	551,672	324,035	58.7
Louisiana	575,866	248,420	43.1
Oklahoma	566,323	383,816	67.8
Texas	1,363,713	790,736	58.0
Mountain—			
Montana	93,771	60,678	64.7
Idaho	96,819	66,779	69.0
Wyoming	35,776	23,020	64.3
Colorado	215,940	147,626	68.4
New Mexico	105,403	64,342	61.0
Arizona	56,897	30,355	53.4
Utah	121,016	85,006	70.2
Nevada	16,132	10,141	62.9
Pacific—			
Washington	293,478	195,259	66.5
Oregon	175,386	117,078	66.8
California	555,554	361,077	65.0
Geographic Divisions—			
New England	1,729,112	1,143,268	66.1
Middle Atlantic	5,357,256	3,370,819	62.9
East North Central	5,237,043	3,431,622	65.5
West North Central	3,574,334	2,425,412	67.9
South Atlantic	4,139,759	2,347,450	56.7
East South Central	2,889,349	1,673,263	57.9
West South Central	3,057,574	1,747,007	57.1
Mountain	741,754	487,947	65.8
Pacific	1,024,418	673,414	65.7
Total United States	27,750,599	17,300,202	62.3

BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

City.	Total.	Attend'g school. Number.	Pct.
Albany, N. Y.	23,794	14,816	62.3
Atlanta, Ga.	42,981	23,981	54.3
Baltimore, Md.	153,586	79,933	52.0
Birmingham, Ala.	36,939	20,135	54.5
Boston, Mass.	169,116	115,210	68.1
Bridgeport, Conn.	26,938	16,262	60.4
Buffalo, N. Y.	120,366	73,412	61.0
Cambridge, Mass.	27,426	19,152	69.8
Chicago, Ill.	594,012	349 037	58.8
Cincinnati, O.	93,618	55,474	59.3
Cleveland, O.	150,587	92,094	61.0
Columbus, O.	44,354	27,631	62.3
Dayton, O.	28.726	17,624	61.4
Denver, Col.	51,958	34,537	66.5
Detroit, Mich.	122,979	69,808	56.8
Fall River, Mass.	36,235	22,819	63.0
Grand Rapids, Mich.	30,138	19,141	63.5
Indianapolis, Ind.	56,997	35,014	61.4
Jersey City, N. J.	78,300	47,198	60.3
Kansas City, Mo.	57,467	34,220	59.5
Los Angeles, Cal.	69,036	44,995	65.2
Louisville, Ky.	60 690	35,762	58.9
Lowell, Mass.	28,570	17,603	61.6
Memphis, Tenn.	32,462	17,169	52.9
Milwaukee, Wis.	109,078	63,228	58.0
Minneapolis, Minn.	75,611	48,655	64.3
Nashville, Tenn.	31,803	18,191	57.2
New Haven, Conn.	36,263	24,252	66.9
New Orleans, La.	98,468	52,799	53.6
New York, N. Y.	1,334,357	828,720	62.1
Newark, N. J.	97,544	61,916	63.5
Oakland, Cal.	34,153	22,253	65.2
Omaha, Neb.	31,281	20.085	64.2
Paterson, N. J.	36,457	21,779	59.7
Philadelphia, Pa.	410,243	237.333	57.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.	146,609	85,777	58.5
Portland, Ore.	43,272	26,146	60.4
Providence, R. I.	57.559	35,309	61.3
Richmond, Va.	35,271	17,986	51.0
Rochester, N. Y.	54,998	33,752	61.4
St. Louis, Mo.	181,402	101.320	55.9
St. Paul, Minn.	58,946	37,187	63.1
San Francisco, Cal.	85.368	50,128	58.7
Scranton, Pa.	39,397	22,964	58.3
Seattle, Wash.	49.294	31,099	63.1
Spokane, Wash.	24,150	15,259	63.2
Syracuse, N. Y.	34,171	21 131	61.8
Toledo, O.	45,314	28,198	62.2
Washington, D. C.	79.249	50,859	64.2
Worcester, Mass.	38,277	24,928	65.1

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION IN WASHINGTON.

The Smithsonian institution was established by statute in 1846, under the terms of the will of James Smithson, who bequeathed his fortune in 1826 to the United States for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." From the income of the fund a building, known as the Smithsonian building, was erected in Washington, D. C., on land given by the United States. The institution is legally an establishment having as its members the president and vice-president of the United States, the chief justice and the president's cabinet. It is governed by a board of regents consisting of the vice-president, the chief justice, three members of the United States senate, three members of the house of representatives and six citizens appointed by joint resolution of congress. It is under the immediate direction of the secretary of the Smithsonian institution, who is the executive officer of the board and the director of the institution's activities. The institution aids investigators by making grants for research and exploration, providing for lectures, initiating scientific projects and publishing scientific papers. It has administrative charge of the national museum, the national gallery of art, the international exchange service, the national zoological park, the astrophysical observatory and the regional bureau for the international catalogue of scientific literature. The institution's original endowment of $541,000 has been increased by gifts and accumulated interest. The secretary of the institution is Charles D. Walcott.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

Nonsectarian and undenominational schools marked with an asterisk (*).

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors.	Students.
Adelphi college,* Brooklyn, N. Y. (1896)	S. P. Cadman, D. D. (acting)	41	506
Adrian college, Adrian, Mich. (1859)	B. W. Anthony, D. D., LL. D.	16	148
Agnes Scott college, Decatur, Ga.	F. H. Gaines, D. D., LL. D.	30	279
Ag. and Mech. Col. of Tex.,* Col. S., Tex. (1876)	Charles Puryear, M. A., C. E., LL. D.	98	1,040
Alabama Polytechnic Inst.,* Auburn, Ala. (1872)	C. C. Thach, M. A., LL. D.	75	820
Albany college, Albany, Ore. (1866)	H. M. Crooks	16	156
Alcorn Ag. and Mech. Col.,* Alcorn, Miss. (1871)	J. A. Martin	28	600
Albion college, Albion, Mich. (1861)	Hon. Samuel Dickie, LL. D.	26	524
Alfred university,* Alfred, N. Y. (1836)	Boothe C. Davis, Ph. D., D. D.	42	400
Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa. (1815)	W. H. Crawford, D. D., LL. D.	23	406
Alma college, Alma, Mich. (1887)	Thomas C. Blaisdell, Ph. D.	27	275
American Inter. Col.,* Springfield, Mass. (1885)	C. Stowe McGowan (chancellor)	14	125
American university, Washington, D. C. (1913)	Franklin E. E. Hamilton, Ph. D.	..	.....
Amer. Univ. of Harriman, Harriman, Tenn. (1893)	W. T. Robinson, M. A.	12	265
Amherst college,* Amherst, Mass. (1825)	Alexander Meiklejohn, A. M., Ph. D.	44	420
Amity college,* College Springs, Iowa (1855)	Rev. R. A. McConaghа, D. D.	11	200
Andover Theological sem., Cambridge, Mass. (1808)	Albert P. Fitch, D. D.	8	35
Antioch college,* Yellow Springs, O. (1852)	S. D. Fess, LL. D.	25	250
Arkansas college, Batesville, Ark. (1872)	J. P. Robinson, A. M., D. D.	12	144
Armour Inst. of Technology,* Chicago, Ill. (1893)	F. W. Gunsaulus, D. D., LL. D.	60	1,400
Atlanta university,* Atlanta, Ga. (1869)	Edward T. Ware, A. B., D. D.	32	450
Auburn Theological sem., Auburn, N. Y. (1819)	G. B. Stewart, D. D., LL. D.	13	65
Augsburg seminary, Minneapolis, Minn. (1869)	George Sverdrup, Jr., D. D.	15	150
Augustana college, Rock Island, Ill. (1860)	Gustav Andreen, Ph. D.	33	685
Baker university, Baldwin, Kas. (1858)	Wilbur N. Mason, A. M., D. D.	3	519
Baldwin Wallace college, Berea, O. (1845)	Arthur L. Breslich, A. B., Ph. D.	55	681
Barnard college,* New York, N. Y. (1889)	N. M. Butler, LL. D., Litt. D.	95	684
Bates college,* Lewiston, Me. (1864)	George C. Chase, A. M., D. D., LL. D.	34	463
Baylor university, Waco, Tex. (1845)	Samuel P. Brooks, A. M., LL. D.	49	1,500
Bellevue college, Bellevue, Neb. (1880)	Wm. E. Nicholl (acting)	10	145
Beloit college,* Beloit, Wis. (1846)	E. D. Eaton, D. D., LL. D.	35	395
Berea college,* Berea, Ky. (1855)	W. Goodell Frost, Ph. D., D. D., LL. D.	90	1,735
Bethany college, Bethany, W. Va. (1840)	T. E. Cramblet, A. M., LL. D.	30	450
Bethany college, Lindsborg, Kas. (1881)	Ernest P. Pihlblad, A. M.	37	816
Bethel college, Russellville, Ky.	Harry G. Brownell, B. S., M. E.	8	124
Bissell Col. of Photo-Engraving, Effingham, Ill.	L. H. Bissell	5	80
Blackburn college, Carlinville, Ill. (1857)	William M. Hudson, Ph. D., D. D.	12	140
Boston college, Boston, Mass. (1863)	Rev. Charles W. Lyons, S. J.	46	1,450
Boston university, Boston, Mass. (1869)	Samuel H. Murlin, D. D., LL. D.	170	1,827
Bowdoin college, Brunswick, Me. (1794)	William DeWitt Hyde, D. D., LL. D.	28	358
Bradley Polytechnic institute, Peoria, Ill.	Theodore C. Burgess, Ph. D.	47	1,190
Brigham Young college, Logan, Utah (1877)	C. N. Jensen, Ph. D.	32	327
Brown university,* Providence, R. I. (1764)	William H. P. Faunce, D. D., LL. D.	78	941
Bryn Mawr college,* Bryn Mawr, Pa. (1885)	Miss M. C. Thomas, Ph. D., LL. D.	66	472
Buchtel college, Akron, O. (1870)	Parke R. Kolbe, Ph. D.	22	198
Bucknell university, Lewisburg, Pa. (1846)	John Howard Harris, LL. D.	47	711
Butler college,* Indianapolis, Ind. (1850)	Thomas C. Howe, LL. D.	20	525
Campion college, Prairie du Chien, Wis. (1880)	Rev. George R. Kistro, S. J.	32	325
Canisius college, Buffalo, N. Y. (1870)	Rev. George J. Krim, S. J.	27	451
Carleton college,* Northfield, Minn. (1866)	Donald G. Cowling, D. D., Ph. D.	50	432
Carlisle Indian school,* Carlisle, Pa. (1879)	Oscar H. Lipps (acting supt.)	44	958
Carnegie Inst. Technology,* Pittsburgh, Pa. (1905)	Arthur A. Hamerschlag, Sc. D., LL. D.	204	3,033
Carroll college, Waukesha, Wis. (1846)	Wilbur O. Carrier, M. A., D. D.	20	302
Carson & Neman col., Jefferson City, Tenn. (1851)	J. M. Burnett, D. D.	20	418
Carthage college, Carthage, Ill. (1870)	Henry D. Hoover, A. M., B. D., Ph. D.	20	171
Case Sch. Applied Science,* Cleveland, O. (1881)	Charles S. Howe, Ph. D., D. Sc.	43	531
Cath. Univ. of Am., Washington, D. C. (1889)	Thomas J. Shahan, D. D.	75	1,150
Cedarville college, Cedarville, O. (1887)	David McKinney, D. D., LL. D.	14	86
Central college, Fayette, Mo. (1857)	Paul H. Linn, LL. B., D. D.	11	145
Central Univ. of Kentucky, Danville, Ky. (1819)	F. W. Hinitt, Ph. D., D. D.	15	170
Central Wesleyan college, Warrenton, Mo. (1864)	Otto E. Kriege, D. D., A. B.	27	358
Charles City college, Charles City, Iowa (1891)	William C. Hilmer, Ph. D., D. D.	12	214
Chicago Theological seminary, Chicago, Ill. (1854)	Ozora S. Davis, Ph. D., D. D.	29	91
Christian university, Canton, Mo. (1853)	Carl Johan, A. M., LL. D.	12	127
Cladin university, Orangeburg, S. C. (1869)	Lewis M. Dunton, A. M., D. D.	42	938
Clark college,* Worcester, Mass. (1902)	Edmund C. Sanford, Ph. D.	31	156
Clark university, Atlanta, Ga. (1870)	W. W. Foster, D. D., LL. D.	18	400
Clark university,* Worcester, Mass. (1889)	G. Stanley Hall, Ph. D., LL. D.	27	127
Clarkson College Tech.,* Potsdam, N. Y. (1896)	John P. Brooks, M. S.	13	104
Clemson Ag. col.,* Clemson College, S. C. (1896)	W. M. Riggs, E. M. E., LL. D.	64	834
Coe college, Cedar Rapids, Iowa (1881)	John A. Marquis, D. D., LL. D.	35	580
Colby college, Waterville, Me. (1820)	Arthur J. Roberts, A. M.	25	412
Colgate university,* Hamilton, N. Y. (1819)	Elmer B. Bryan, LL. D.	50	449
College of Emporia, Emporia, Kas. (1882)	Henry C. Culbertson, D. D.	19	256
College of the Pacific, San Jose, Cal. (1851)	John L. Seaton, LL. D.	30	305
College of St. Elizabeth, Convent Station, N. J.	Sister Mary Pauline	32	400
Colorado college,* Colorado Springs, Col. (1874)	William F. Slocum, D. D., LL. D.	44	561
Columbia university,* New York, N. Y. (1754)	Nicholas M. Butler, Ph.D., LL.D., Litt.D.	992	9,929
Concordia college, Brinxville, N. Y. (1881)	H. Feth, D. D.	7	130
Concordia college, Fort Wayne, Ind. (1839)	Rev. Martin Luecke	12	280
Concordia college, Milwaukee, Wis. (1881)	M. J. F. Albrecht, D. D.	8	241
Concordia college, New Orleans, La. (1904)	O. H. Reisig, D. D.	3	20
Concordia college, St. Paul, Minn. (1893)	Theodore Buenger	10	178
Converse college,* Spartansburg, S. C. (1890)	Robert P. Pell, Litt. D.	25	289
Cooper college, Sterling, Kas. (1887)	R. T. Campbell, D. D.	17	188
Cornell college, Mount Vernon, Iowa (1853)	James Elliott Harlan, LL. D.	38	686

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors.	Students.
Cornell university,* Ithaca, N. Y. (1868)	Jacob G. Schurman, D. Sc., LL. D.	696	5,000
Creighton university, Omaha, Neb. (1879)	Eugene A. Magerney, S. J.	150	1,232
Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn. (1842)	Samuel A. Coile D.	21	408
Dakota Wesleyan univ., Mitchell, S. D. (1883)	William G. Seaman	25	440
Dartmouth college,* Hanover, N. H. (1769)	Ernest Fox Nichols, D. Sc., LL. D.	127	1,623
Davidson college, Davidson, N. C. (1837)	William J. Martin, M. A., M. D., Ph. D.	34	335
Decatur college, Decatur, Ill. (1901)	George E. Fellows, Ph. D., LL. D.	58	970
Defiance college, Defiance, O. (1902)	P. W. McReynolds, A. M.	26	564
Delaware college,* Newark, Del. (1833)	George A. Harter, M. A., Ph. D.	26	159
Denison university, Granville, O. (1831)	Clark W. Chamberlain, Ph. D.	45	688
De Paul university, Chicago, Ill.	Very Rev. F. X. McCabe, C. M., LL. D.	75	925
De Pauw university, Greencastle, Ind. (1837)	George R. Grose	40	1,005
Des Moines college, Des Moines, Iowa (1865)	John A. Earl, D. D.	22	550
Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa. *(1783)	Eugene A. Noble, D. D.	16	300
Doane college, Crete, Neb. (1872)	William O. Allen, Ph. D.	20	199
Drake university, Des Moines, Iowa (1881)	Hill M. Bell, A. M.	80	1,405
Drew Theological seminary, Madison, N. J. (1866)	Ezra S. Tipple, D. D., LL. D.	15	180
Drury college, Springfield, Mo. (1873)	Jas. G. McMurtry, A. M., Ph. D.	32	550
Dubuque college, Dubuque, Ia. (1873)	Daniel M. Gorman, LL. D.	25	418
Earlham college, Richmond, Ind. (1847)	Robert L. Kelly, LL. D.	30	450
Eastern college,* Manassas, Va. (1900)	Hervin U. Roop, Ph. D., LL. D.	20	175
Elmira college, Elmira, N. Y. (1855)	A. C. Mackenzie, D. D., LL. D.	13	210
Elon college, Elon College, N. C. (1890)	L. A. Harper, M. A., Litt. D.	22	386
Emory and Henry college, Emory, Va. (1838)	Charles C. Weaver, A. M., Ph. D.	23	217
Emory college, Oxford, Ga. (1836)	James E. Dickey, D. D.	17	260
Erskine college, Due West, S. C. (1839)	James S. Moffat, D. D.	9	149
Ewing college, Ewing, Ill. (1867)	F. L. Carr, A. B., D. D.	10	153
Fairmount college, Wichita, Kas. (1895)	Arthur J. Hoare (acting)	18	320
Fargo college, Fargo, N. D. (1888)	John W. Hansel	36	555
Findlay college, Findlay, O. (1882)	William Harris Guyer, A. M., D. D.	18	360
Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn. (1866)	Prof. C. W. Morrow (dean)	43	513
Fordham university, New York, N. Y. (1841)	Rev. Thomas J. McCloskey, D. D., S. J.	156	1,333
Frank Hughes college, Clifton, Tenn. (1906)	W. E. Johnston	8	175
Franklin & Marshall college, Lancaster, Pa. (1887)	Henry H. Apple, D. D., LL. D.	15	302
Franklin college, Franklin, Ind. (1834)	Elijah A. Hanley, A. M., D. D.	14	206
Franklin college,* New Athens, O. (1825)	E. M. Baxter, A. M.	29	244
Friends university, Wichita, Kas. (1898)	Edmund Stanley	18	380
Furman university, Greenville, S. C. (1851)	Edwin McNeil Poteat, LL. D.	14	318
Gallaudet college, Washington, D. C. (1864)	Percival Hall, M. A.	14	113
General Theological sem., New York, N. Y. (1817)	Wilford L. Robbins, D. D., LL. D.	14	137
Georgetown university, Washington, D. C. (1789)	Rev. Alphonsus J. Donlon, S. J.	193	1,611
Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga. (1888)	Kenneth G. Matheson, A. M., LL. D.	60	1,002
Goucher college, Baltimore, Md. (1888)	William W. Guth	32	390
Grand Island college, Grand Island, Neb. (1892)	George W. Taft	30	343
Greenville college, Greenville, Ill. (1892)	Eldon G. Burritt, A. M.	20	343
Greer college,* Hoopeston, Ill. (1891)	E. L. Bailey, B. S., M. S.	15	75
Grinnell college, Grinnell, Iowa (1847)	J. H. T. Main, Ph. D., LL. D.	50	621
Grove City college,* Grove City, Pa. (1876)	I. C. Ketler, D. D., LL. D., Ph. D.	30	774
Guilford college, Guilford College, N. C. (1888)	Lewis L. Hobbs, A. M., LL. D.	18	264
Gustavus Adolphus college, St. Peter, Minn. (1862)	O. J. Johnson, D. D.	24	359
Hamilton college,* Clinton, N. Y. (1812)	M. Woolsey Stryker, D. D., LL. D.	20	190
Hamline university, St. Paul, Minn. (1854)	Samuel F. Kerfoot, D. D.	24	395
Hampden-Sidney col., Hampden-Sidney, Va. (1776)	Harry T. Graham, D. D.	9	115
Hampton institute,* Hampton, Va. (1868)	Hollis B. Frissell, D. D., LL. D.	135	1,309
Hanover college, Hanover, Ind. (1832)	William A. Millis, LL. D.	21	288
Harvard university,* Cambridge, Mass. (1636)	Abbott L. Lowell, M. A., LL. D.	524	5,407
Hastings college, Hastings, Neb. (1882)	R. B. Crone	15	206
Haverford college, Haverford, Pa. (1833)	Isaac Sharpless, Sc. D., LL. D.	22	175
Hedding college, Abingdon, Ill. (1856)	Walter D. Agnew, D. D.	16	165
Heidelberg university, Tiffin, O. (1850)	Charles E. Miller, D. D., LL. D.	30	484
Hendrix college, Conway, Ark. (1884)	A. C. Millar, A. M., D. D.	12	200
Henry Kendall college, Tulsa, Okla. (1895)	F. W. Hawley, A. M., D. D.	16	211
Highland Park college, Des Moines, Iowa (1889)	George P. Magill, A. M., D. D.	50	1,800
Hillsdale college, Hillsdale, Mich. (1855)	Joseph W. Mauck, A. M., LL. D.	22	362
Hiram college, Hiram, O. (1850)	Miner Lee Bates, A. M.	20	244
Hiwase college,* Sweetwater, Tenn. (1849)	J. E. Lowey	8	140
Hobart college,* Geneva, N. Y. (1822)	Lyman P. Powell, D. D.	22	100
Holy Cross college, Worcester, Mass. (1843)	Rev. Joseph N. Dinand, S. J.	34	551
Hope college, Holland, Mich. (1866)	Arne Vennema, D. D.	22	426
Howard college, Birmingham, Ala. (1889)	James M. Shelburne	14	200
Howard Payne college, Brownwood, Tex. (1890)	J. M. Carroll, M. A., D. D.	20	317
Howard university,* Washington, D. C. (1867)	Stephen M. Newman, D. D.	125	1,500
Huron college, Huron, S. D. (1883)	Henry Morehouse Gage	23	298
Illinois college, Jacksonville, Ill. (1829)	C. H. Rammelkamp, Ph. D.	25	370
Illinois College of Photography, Effingham, Ill.	L. H. Bissell	8	200
Illinois State Normal univ., Normal (1857)	David Felmley, LL. D.	94	2,392
Illinois Wesleyan univ., Bloomington, Ill. (1850)	Theodore Kemp, D. D., LL. D.	41	688
Indiana university,* Bloomington, Ind. (1820)	William Lowe Bryan, Ph. D., LL. D.	135	2,620
Iowa State Col. of Ag. & Mech. Arts, Ames ('69)	Raymond A. Pearson, LL. D.	230	2,404
Iowa Wesleyan college, Mt. Pleasant, Ia. (1842)	Edwin A. Schell, D. D., Ph. D.	23	318
Jacob Tome institute,* Port Deposit, Md.	Thomas S. Baker, Ph. D. (director)	31	230
James Milliken univ., Decatur, Ill. (1901)	George Emory Fellows, Ph. D., LL. D.	58	970
John B. Stetson university,* DeLand, Fla. (1883)	Lincoln Hulley, Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D.	40	469
Johns Hopkins university,* Baltimore, Md. (1876)	Frank J. Goodnow, LL. D.	225	1,325
Judson college, Marion, Ala. (1838)	Paul V. Bomar, D. D.	33	245
Juanita college, Huntingdon, Pa. (1876)	I. H. Brumbaugh, A. M.	24	327
Kalamazoo college, Kalamazoo, Mich. (1833)	H. L. Stetson	15	234
Kansas City university, Kansas City, Mo. (1886)	J. H. Lucas, D. D.	71	342
Kansas Wesleyan university, Salina, Kas. (1886)	Robert P. Smith, A. M., D. D.	43	954

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors.	Students.
Kemper Hall, Kenosha, Wis. (1871)	Mother superior	21	125
Kenyon college, Gambier, O. (1824)	William F. Peirce, L. H. D., D. D.	14	117
Keuka college,* Keuka Park, N. Y. (1892)	Joseph A. Serena	14	89
Knox college, Galesburg, Ill. (1837)	Thomas McClelland, D. D., LL. D.	33	576
Knoxville college, Knoxville, Tenn. (1875)	R. W. McGranahan, D. D.	27	481
Lafayette college, Easton, Pa. (1832)	E. D. Warfield, D. D., LL. D.	56	568
LaGrange college, LaGrange, Mo.	Jere T. Muir, A. B., D. D.	12	168
Lake Erie college,* Painesville, O. (1837)	Miss Vivian Small, M. A., Litt. D.	29	120
Lake Forest college,* Lake Forest, Ill. (1876)	John S. Nollen, Ph. D., LL. D.	19	202
Lander college, Greenwood, S. C. (1872)	John O. Willson, D. D.	20	283
Lane Theological seminary, Cincinnati, O. (1832)	William McKibbin, D. D., LL. D.	6	61
LaSalle college, Philadelphia, Pa. (1867)	Rev. Brother Edward, F. S. C.	18	275
Lawrence university,* Appleton, Wis. (1847)	Samuel Plantz, Ph. D., LL. D.	46	641
Lebanon Valley college, Annville, Pa. (1866)	G. O. Gossard	13	122
Lehigh university,* South Bethlehem, Pa. (1866).	Henry S. Drinker, E. M., LL. D.	72	705
Leland Stanford, Jr., U.,* Stanford U., Cal. (1891)	John Caspar Branner, Ph. D., LL. D.	220	1,902
Leland university, New Orleans, La. (1869)	Alfred E. Earle, LL. D.	14	375
Lenox college, Hopkinton, Iowa (1856)	E. E. Reed, M. A., D. D.	12	131
Lewis institute, Chicago, Ill. (1865)	George N. Carman (director)	130	3,000
Liberty college, Glasgow, Ky. (1874)	Robert E. Hatton, A. M., Ph. D.	12	126
Lincoln univ., Lincoln Univ., Pa. (1857)	John B. Rendall, D. D.	11	194
Lincoln college, Lincoln, Ill. (1865)	James H. McMurray, Ph. D.	17	279
Livingstone college, Salisbury, N. C.	W. H. Goler, A. M., D. D.	18	290
Lombard college, *Galesburg, Ill. (1851)	Huber W. Hurt	18	207
Louisiana State univ.,* Baton Rouge, La. (1860)	Thomas D. Boyd, A. M., LL. D.	87	1,438
Loyola university, Chicago, Ill. (1909)	John L. Mathery	198	1,542
Luther college, Decorah, Iowa (1861)	Rev. C. K. Preus	16	210
Macalester college, St. Paul, Minn. (1884)	T. Morey Hodgman, M. A., LL. D.	40	400
Manhattan college, New York, N. Y. (1863)	Rev. Brother Edward, F. S. C.	18	275
Marietta college,* Marietta, O. (1835)	George W. Hinman	15	200
Marquette university, Milwaukee, Wis. (1864)	Rev. Joseph Grimmelsman, S. J.	210	1,606
Maryville college, Maryville, Tenn. (1819)	Samuel T. Wilson, D. D.	40	769
Massachusetts Agr. col.,* Amherst, Mass. (1863)	Kenyon L. Butterfield, A. M., LL. D.	60	600
Mass. Inst. of Technology, Boston, Mass. (1861)	R. C. Maclaurin, A. M., LL. D., D. Sc.	272	1,685
Meredith college, Raleigh, N. C. (1899)	R. T. Vann, D. D.	27	389
Methodist Univ. of Okla., Guthrie, Okla. (1881)	Edward Hislop, D. D.	17	348
Miami university, Oxford, O. (1809)	R. M. Hughes, M. Sc.	55	634
Michigan Agr. college, East Lansing, Mich. (1857)	J. L. Snyder, M. A., Ph. D.	175	2,000
Michigan Col. of Mines,* Houghton, Mich. (1884)	F. W. McNair, B. S., D. Sc.	26	138
Middlebury college,* Middlebury, Vt. (1800)	John M. Thomas, D. D., LL. D.	32	340
Midland college, Atchison, Kas. (1887)	Rev. Rufus B. Peery, D. D.	18	210
Milligan college, Milligan College, Tenn. (1882)	J. M. McKissick	12	244
Mills college,* Oakland, Cal. (1885)	Hettie B. Ege, B. L.	33	127
Millsaps college, Jackson, Miss. (1892)	A. F. Watkins, A. B., D. D.	13	245
Milton college, Milton, Wis. (1867)	Rev. W. C. Daland, M. A., D. D.	15	145
Milwaukee-Downer college, Milwaukee, Wis.	Miss Ellen C. Sabin, M. A., LL. D.	37	376
Milwaukee-Downer seminary, Milwaukee, Wis.	Miss Ellen C. Sabin, M. A., LL. D.	13	209
Miss. A. & M. college, Agricultural College, Miss.	George R. Hightower	62	1,151
Mississippi college, Clinton, Miss. (1826)	J. W. Provine, D. D., LL. D.	18	463
Missouri Valley college, Marshall, Mo. (1889)	W. H. Black, D. D., LL. D.	14	205
Missouri Wesleyan college, Cameron, Mo. (1887)	H. R. DeBra, A. M., D. D.	30	284
Monmouth college, Monmouth, Ill. (1857)	T. H. McMichael, A. M., D. D.	26	438
Montana State college,* Bozeman (1893)	James M. Hamilton, M. S.	49	724
Moores Hill college, Moores Hill, Ind. (1807)	Henry A. King, D. D.	15	250
Morgan college, Baltimore, Md. (1867)	John O. Spencer, Ph. D.	25	230
Morningside college, Sioux City, Iowa (1894)	Alfred E. Craig, D. D.	20	638
Morris Brown university, Atlanta, Ga. (1885)	W. A. Fountain, D. D., Ph. D.	31	800
Mount Angel college, Mount Angel, Ore. (1887)	Rt.-Rev. Placidus Fuerst, O. S. B.	24	125
Mount Holyoke col.,* South Hadley, Mass. (1837)	Miss M. E. Wooley, M.A., Litt.D., L.H.D.	86	772
Mount St. Mary's college, Emmitsburg, Md. (1808)	Very Rev. B. J. Bradley, A. M., LL. D.	40	388
Mount Union college, Alliance, O. (1858)	W. H. McMaster, A. M.	37	644
Muhlenburg college, Allentown, Pa. (1867)	John A. W. Haas, D. D., LL. D.	14	177
Muskingum college, New Concord, O. (1837)	J. K. Montgomery, D. D.	30	701
McCormick Theological sem., Chicago, Ill. (1829)	James G. K. McClure, D. D., LL. D.	16	184
McKendree college, Lebanon, Ill. (1828)	John F. Harmon, M. A., D. D.	17	363
McMinville college, McMinville, Ore. (1857)	Leonard W. Riley, D. D.	15	269
Nebraska Christian univ., Bethany, Neb. (1888)	William Oeschger, LL. D.	25	263
Neb. Wesleyan univ., Univ. Place, Neb. (1888)	Clark A. Fulmer (chancellor)	38	900
Newberry college, Newberry, S. C. (1856)	J. Henry Harms, D. D.	14	235
N. Hampshire Col. of Agr. and Mech. Arts* (1866)	Edward T. Fairchild, A. M., LL. D.	50	403
New Orleans university, New Orleans, La. (1873)	Charles M. Melden, D. D., Ph. D.	20	500
New Rochelle college, New Rochelle, N. Y.	M. C. O'Farrell, D. D.	32	105
Newton Theo. inst., Newton Center, Mass. (1825)	George E. Horr, D. D.	11	80
New York university,* New York, N. Y. (1830)	Elmer E. Brown, Ph. D., LL. D.	375	5,900
Niagara university, Niagara Falls, N. Y. (1856)	Very Rev. M. A. Drennan, C. M.	21	230
Norwich university, Northfield, Vt. (1819)	Charles H. Spooner, A. M., LL. D.	17	185
N. C. Col. of Ag. & Me. Arts,* W. Raleigh, N. C. (1889)	D. H. Hill, LL. D., Litt. D.	60	738
N. C. State Nor. & Ind. Col.,* Greensboro, N. C. (1892)	Julius I. Foust, LL. D.	78	633
Northwestern college, Naperville, Ill. (1861)	L. H. Saeger, D. D.	23	349
Northwestern Mil. & Nav. acad., Lake Geneva, Wis.	Col. R. P. Davidson, A. M.	13	100
Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill. (1865)	Abram W. Harris, Sc. D., LL. D.	500	5,000
Oberlin college,* Oberlin, O. (1833)	Henry C. King, D. D., LL. D.	157	1,809
Occidental college, Los Angeles, Cal. (1887)	John Willis Baer, LL. D.	22	270
Ohio Northern university, Ada, O. (1871)	Albert E. Smith, D. D. Ph. D.	39	1,764
Ohio State university,* Columbus, O. (1870)	William O. Thompson, D. D., LL. D.	325	4,206
Ohio university,* Athens, O. (1804)	Alston Ellis, Ph. D., LL. D.	80	2,276
Ohio Wesleyan university,* Delaware, O. (1842)	Herbert Welsh, D. D., LL. D.	60	1,167
Olivet college,* Olivet, Mich. (1859)	E. G. Lancaster, Ph. D., LL. D.	25	245
Oregon Agricultural college,* Corvallis, Ore. (1885)	William J. Kerr, Sc. D.	150	2,435

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors.	Students.
Ottawa university, Ottawa, Kas. (1865)	Silas Eber Price, D. D.	20	308
Otterbein university, Westerville, O. (1847)	W. G. Clippinger, A. B., D. D.	25	451
Ouachita college, Arkadelphia, Ark. (1886)	R. G. Bowers, A. B., D. D.	30	354
Pacific university, Forest Grove, Ore. (1849)	William M. Ferrin, LL. D.	30	200
Park college,* Parkville, Mo. (1875)	Arthur L. Wolfe, Ph. D. (acting)	22	479
Parker college, Winnebago, Minn. (1889)†	Benjamin Longley, D. D.	..	.....
Parsons college, Fairfield, Iowa (1875)	Lowell M. McAfee, LL. D.	18	267
Peabody college, Nashville, Tenn.‡	Bruce R. Payne, A. M., Ph. D.	..	.....
Penn college, Oskaloosa, Iowa (1873)	David M. Edwards, Ph. D.	30	513
Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, Pa. (1832)	W. A. Granville, Ph. D., LL. D.	25	359
Pennsylvania Col. for Women,* Pitts., Pa. (1869)	Cora H. Coolidge	30	265
Pennsylvania Military col.,* Chester, Pa. (1858)	Col. C. E. Hyatt, C. E.	15	100
Philander Smith college, Little Rock, Ark. (1887)	Rev. James M. Cox, D. D.	23	491
Polytechnic institute,* Brooklyn, N. Y. (1854)	Fred W. Atkinson, Ph. D.	40	676
Pomona college,* Claremont, Cal. (1887)	James A. Blaisdell, D. D.	45	481
Potomac university,* Washington, D. C. (1904)	Ernest W. Porter, Ph. D.	15	240
Pratt institute,* Brooklyn, N. Y. (1887)	Charles M. Pratt, A. M.	194	3,537
Presbyterian Col. of S. C., Clinton, S. C. (1905)	Davison McD. Douglas, M. A., D. D.	10	155
Princeton Theological sem., Princeton, N. J. (1812)	J. Ross Stevenson, D. D., LL. D.	19	154
Princeton university,* Princeton, N. J. (1746)	John Grier Hibben, Ph. D., LL. D.	202	1,599
Pritchett college,* Glasgow, Mo. (1868)	U. S. Hall, A. B.	10	135
Proseminar college, Elmhurst, Ill. (1871)	Rev. D. Irion, D. D.	8	162
Purdue university,* Lafayette, Ind. (1874)	W. E. Stone, Ph. D., LL. D.	185	2,400
Radcliffe college,* Cambridge, Mass. (1879)	LeBaron R. Briggs, A. M., LL. D.	133	583
Randolph-Macon col. for men, Ashland, Va. (1830)	Robert E. Blackwell, A. M., LL. D.	16	186
Randolph-Macon Woman's col., Lynchburg, Va. (1893)	William A. Webb, Litt. D.	58	584
Redfield college, Redfield, S. D. (1887)	Edward A. Fath	9	149
Rensselaer Polytechnic inst.,* Troy, N. Y. (1824)	Palmer C. Ricketts, C. S., E. D., LL. D.	60	625
Rice institute, Houston, Tex. (1912)	Dr. Edgar O. Lovett, Ph. D., LL. D.	25	185
Richmond college, Richmond, Va. (1832)	F. W. Boatright, M. A., LL. D.	24	331
Rio Grande college, Rio Grande, O. (1876)	Simeon H. Bing, M. S.	10	277
Ripon college,* Ripon, Wis. (1850)	Silas Evans, D. D., LL. D.	23	222
Roanoke college, Salem, Va. (1853)	J. A. Morehead, D. D.	19	174
Rochester Mechanics inst., Rochester, N. Y. (1885)	Carleton B. Gibson, A. M.	85	2,267
Rochester Theological sem., Rochester, N. Y. (1850)	J. W. A. Stewart (acting)	30	156
Rockford college for women,* Rockford, Ill. (1847)	Julia H. Gulliver, Ph. D., LL. D.	31	250
Rock Hill college, Ellicott City, Md. (1857)	Brother Dorotheus, F. S. C.	18	163
Rose Polytechnic inst.,* Terre Haute, Ind. (1883)	Leo C. Mees, Ph. D.	21	208
Rust college, Holly Spring, Miss. (1868)	James Docking, Ph. D., D. D.	21	378
Rutgers college, New Brunswick, N. J. (1766)	W. H. S. Demarest, D. D., LL. D.	75	940
St. Anselm's college, Manchester, N. H. (1899)	E. Helmsetter, D. D., O. S. B.	21	170
St. Bede college, Peru, Ill. (1891)	Rt.-Rev. Vincent Huber, O. S. B.	15	140
St. Benedict's college, Atchison, Kas. (1858)	Rt.-Rev. Innocent Wolf, O. S. B.	21	250
St. Charles college, Catonsville, Md. (1848)	Very Rev. M. F. Dinneen, S. S., D. D.	15	183
St. John's college, Annapolis, Md. (1784)	Thomas Fell, Ph. D., LL. D., D. C. L.	13	265
St. John's college, Brooklyn, N. Y. (1870)	John W. Moore, C. M.	24	500
St. John's college, Washington, D. C. (1866)	Brother Flamian, F. S. C.	15	185
St. John's college, Winfield, Kas.	A. W. Meyer	8	108
St. John's Military academy, Delafield, Wis.	Sidney T. Smythe, Ph. D., D. D.	19	200
St. John's university, Collegeville, Minn. (1857)	Rt.-Rev. Peter Engel, O. S. B., Ph. D.	42	401
St. Joseph's college, Rensselaer, Ind. (1891)	Rev. Hugh Lear	23	320
St. Lawrence university, Canton, N. Y. (1858)	Almon Gunnison, LL. D.	82	646
St. Louis university, St. Louis, Mo. (1818)	Very Rev. Bernard J. Otting, S. J.	210	1,395
St. Mary's college, Dayton, O. (1878)	Rev. Bernard P. O'Reilly, S. M.	37	513
St. Mary's college, Oakland, Cal. (1863)	Brother Fabrician	19	242
St. Mary's college, St. Mary's, Kas. (1848)	Rev. Wm. J. Wallace, S. J.	30	469
St. Mary's college, St. Mary's, Ky. (1821)	Rev. M. Jaglowicz, C. R.	10	110
St. Olaf college, Northfield, Minn. (1874)	John N. Kildahl, D. D.	32	508
St. Paul's college, Concordia, Mo.	J. H. C. Kaeppel	8	173
St. Stanislaus college, Chicago, Ill. (1890)	Rev. L. G. Zapala, C. R. A. M.	18	254
St. Stephen's college, Annandale, N. Y. (1860)	Rev. W. C. Rodgers, M. A., S. T. D.	12	70
St. Vincent's college, Los Angeles, Cal. (1865)	Joseph S. Glass, C. M., D. D.	20	362
Scotia seminary, Concord, N. C. (1870)	A. W. Verner, D. D.	20	275
Seton Hall college, South Orange, N. J. (1856)	James F. Mooney, D. D., LL. D.	18	253
Shaw university, Raleigh, N. C. (1865)	Charles F. Meserve, LL. D.	46	447
Shorter college, Rome, Ga. (1877)	A. W. Van Hoose, A. M., LL. D.	30	275
Shurtleff college, Alton, Ill. (1827)	George M. Potter, A. M.	15	128
Simmons college,* Boston, Mass. (1899)	Henry Lefavour, Ph. D., LL. D.	117	1,050
Simpson college, Indianola, Iowa (1860)	F. L. Strickland, Ph. D., D. D.	31	472
Sioux Falls college, Sioux Falls, S. D.	A. LeGrand, LL. D.	15	212
Smith college,* Northampton, Mass. (1872)	Marion Le Roy Burton, Ph. D., LL. D.	149	1,549
Southern Baptist Theo. sem., Louisville, Ky. (1859)	Edgar Y. Mullins, D. D., LL. D.	10	302
Southern university, Greensboro, Ala. (1856)	Andrew Sledd, Ph. D., D. D., LL. D.	10	125
Southwestern college, Winfield, Kas. (1885)	Frank E. Mossman, A. M.	38	413
Southwestern Pres. univ., Clarksville, Tenn. (1875)	William Dinwiddie, LL. D. (chancellor)	10	78
Spelman seminary, Atlanta, Ga.	Miss Lucy Hale Tapley	50	703
Springhill college, Mobile, Ala. (1830)	E. Cumming, S. J.	28	224
State col. of Washington,* Pullman, Wash. (1892)	E. A. Bryan, A. M., LL. D.	120	1,531
State Normal & Indust. col.,* Greensboro, N. C.	J. I. Foust, D. D.	78	633
State University of Iowa,* Iowa City, Ia. (1847)	Thomas H. Macbride, LL. D.	200	3,000
State Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. (1865)	Henry S. Barker, LL. D.	106	1,244
State university, Louisville, Ky.	William T. Amiger, A. M., D. D., LL. D.	14	250
Stevens Institute of Technology,* Hoboken, N. J.	A. C. Humphreys, M. E., Sc. D., LL. D.	33	341
Susquehanna university, Sellinsgrove, Pa. (1869)	Charles T. Aikens, D. D.	22	361
Swarthmore college, Swarthmore, Pa. (1869)	Joseph Swain, B. L., M. S., LL. D.	42	420
Syracuse university,* Syracuse, N. Y. (1870)	James R. Day, LL. D. (chancellor)	280	3,800
Tabor college, Tabor, Iowa (1866)	Nelson W. Wehrhan, Ph. B., B.D.(acting)	12	100
Talladega college,* Talladega, Ala. (1867)	John M. P. Metcalf, M. A.	44	768
Tarkio college, Tarkio, Mo. (1883)	Joseph A. Thompson, D. D.	26	243

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors.	Students.
Taylor university, Upland, Ind. (1848)	Monroe Vayhinger, D. D.	24	291
Temple university,* Philadelphia, Pa. (1884)	Russell H. Conwell, D. D., LL. D.	230	3,542
Texas Christian univ., Fort Worth, Tex. (1873)	Frederick D. Kershner	81	565
The Col. of the City of New York,* N. Y. (1847)	Adolph Werner (acting)	212	3,426
The Geo. Washington univ.,* Wash., D. C. (1821)	Charles H. Stockton, LL. D.	189	1,611
The Pennsylvania State col.,* State Col. Pa. (1855)	Edwin Erle Sparks, M. A., Ph. D.	251	2,949
The United Pres. Theo. Sem. of Xenia, O.	Joseph Kyle, D. D., LL. D.	5	26
Throop Col. of Technology,* Pasadena, Cal. (1891)	James A. B. Scherer, Ph. D., LL. D.	19	58
Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky. (1798)	R. H. Crossfield, Ph. D., LL. D.	43	553
Trinity college, Durham, N. C. (1838)	William P. Few, A. B., A. M., Ph. D.	37	454
Trinity college,* Hartford, Conn. (1823)	Flavel S. Luther, Ph. D., LL. D.	23	264
Trinity university, Waxahachie, Tex. (1869)	S. L. Hornbeak, LL. D.	24	368
Tufts college, Tufts College, Mass. (1852)	Wm. L. Hooper, A. M., Ph. D. (acting)	242	1,064
Tusculum college, Tusculum, Tenn. (1794)	C. O. Gray, D. D.	21	207
Tulane university,* New Orleans, La. (1834)	Robert Sharp, Ph. D.	272	2,811
Tuskegee institute,* Tuskegee, Ala. (1881)	Booker T. Washington, A. M., LL. D.	180	1,500
Union Christian college, Merom, Ind. (1860)	Daniel A. Long, D. D.	12	145
Union college, Barbourville, Ky.	Percy L. Ports, B. S.	14	288
Union college, College View, Neb. (1891)	Harry A. Morrison	25	436
Union college,* Schenectady, N. Y. (1795)	Charles A. Richmond, D. D., LL. D.	32	402
Union Theological sem., New York, N. Y. (1836)	Francis Brown, Ph. D., D. D., LL. D.	27	251
Union university, Jackson, Tenn. (1848)	A. T. Barrett, Ph. D., LL. D. (acting)	14	208
U. S. Military academy,* West Point, N. Y. (1802)	Col. C. P. Townsley, U. S. A. (supt.)	126	582
United States Naval acad.,* Annapolis, Md. (1845)	Capt. Wm. F. Fullam, U. S. N. (supt.)	125	861
University of Alabama,* Tuscaloosa (1831)	John H. Denny, LL. D.	105	1,167
University of Arizona,* Tucson (1891)	(Vacancy)	35	350
University of Arkansas,* Fayetteville (1871)	John C. Tutrall	85	685
University of California,* Berkeley (1860)	Benjamin Ide Wheeler, LL. D.	768	7,527
Univ. of Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Tenn. (1867)	F. W. Hixson	28	708
University of Chicago,* Chicago, Ill. (1892)	Harry Pratt Judson, LL. D.	425	7,301
University of Cincinnati,* Cincinnati, O. (1870)	Charles M. Dabney, Ph. D., LL. D.	270	2,001
University of Colorado,* Boulder (1877)	Livingston Farrand, LL. D.	200	1,236
University of Denver, University Park, Col. (1864)	Henry A. Buchtel, D. D., LL. D.	125	1,159
University of Detroit, Detroit, Mich. (1879)	Rev. Wm. F. Dooley, S. J.	57	493
University of Florida Gainesville (1905)	A. H. Murphree, LL. D.	42	489
University of Georgia,* Athens (1785)	David C. Barrow (chancellor)	80	682
University of Idaho,* Moscow (1892)	Melvin A. Brannon, Ph. D.	85	747
University of Illinois,* Urbana (1867)	Edmund J. James, Ph. D., LL. D.	704	5,539
University of Kansas,* Lawrence (1866)	Frank Strong, Ph. D., LL. D. (chancellor)	200	2,637
University of Maine,* Orono (1865)	Robert J. Aley, Ph. D., LL. D.	126	1,058
University of Maryland,* Annapolis (1784)	Thos. Fell, Ph.D.,LL.D.,D.C.L. (provost)	211	1,400
University of Michigan,* Ann Arbor (1837)	H. B. Hutchins, LL. D.	480	6,258
University of Minnesota,* Minneapolis (1868)	George E. Vincent, LL. D.	450	4,957
University of Mississippi,* University (1848)	A. A. Kincannon, LL. D. (chancellor)	35	408
University of Missouri,* Columbia (1839)	Albert Ross Hill, LL. D.	279	3,624
University of Montana,* Missoula (1895)	Edwin B. Craighead, LL. D.	45	600
University of Nebraska,* Lincoln (1869)	Samuel Avery, Ph. D., LL.D.(chancellor)	383	3,812
University of Nevada, Reno (1886)	Robert Lewers (acting)	50	305
University of New Mexico, Albuquerque (1892)	David Ross Boyd, Ph. D.	17	99
Univ. of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind. (1849)	John Cavanaugh, C. S. C., D. D.	86	1,027
University of North Carolina,* Chapel Hill (1789)	Edward K. Graham, M. A., Ph. B.	59	886
University of North Dakota, Grand Forks (1883)	Frank L. McVey, Ph. D., LL. D.	104	1,129
University of Oklahoma,* Norman (1892)	Stratton D. Brooks, Ph. D., LL. D.	127	1,377
University of Oregon,* Eugene (1878)	Prince L. Campbell, A. B., LL. D.	57	732
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (1740)	Edgar F. Smith, Ph. D., LL. D.(provost)	560	6,332
University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1787)	S. B. McCormick, LL. D. (chancellor)	294	2,738
University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y. (1850)	Rush Rhees, D. D., LL. D.	36	425
Univ. of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, Cal. (1851)	Walter F. Thornton, S. J.	30	350
Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles (1879)	George F. Bovard, A. M., D. D., LL. D.	247	2,649
University of Southern Minnesota,* Austin (1896)	Wm. F. Meiners, A. M., Ph. D.	32	1,031
University of South Carolina,* Columbia (1805)	Andrew C. Moore (acting)	30	551
University of South Dakota,* Vermilion (1882)	Robert L. Slagle	46	423
University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. (1868)	Albion W. Knight, D. D. (chancellor)	24	268
University of Tennessee,* Knoxville (1794)	Brown Ayres, Ph. D., LL. D.	175	951
University of Texas,* Austin (1883)	Sidney E. Mezes, Ph. D.	200	3,501
University of Utah,* Salt Lake City (1850)	J. T. Kingsbury, Ph. D.	77	1,407
University of Vermont,* Burlington (1791)	Guy P. Benton, D. D., Ph. D., LL. D.	110	559
University of Virginia,* Charlottesville (1819)	Edwin A. Alderman, D. C. L., LL. D.	103	919
University of Washington,* Seattle (1862)	Thomas F. Kane, Ph. D., LL. D.	172	3,340
University of Wisconsin,* Madison (1848)	Charles R. Van Hise, Ph. D.	651	6,765
University of Wooster, Wooster, O. (1868)	Louis E. Holden, D. D., LL. D.	49	1,430
University of Wyoming,* Laramie (1886)	C. A. Duniway, LL. D.	55	423
Upper Iowa university, Fayette, Iowa (1858)	William A. Shanklin, D. D., LL. D.	21	364
Upsala college, Kenilworth, N. J. (1893)	Rev. Peter Froeberg, B. D.	13	94
Urbana U. schools, Urbana, O. (1850)	Rev. Russell Eaton (head master)	6	40
Ursinus college, Collegeville, Pa. (1869)	George L. Omwake, Ph. D.	15	189
Utah Agricultural college,* Logan, Utah (1890)	John A. Widtsoe, A. M., Ph. D.	54	1,138
Valparaiso university, Valparaiso, Ind. (1873)	Henry P. Brown, A. M.	214	6,000
Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn. (1873)	J. H. Kirkland, LL. D. (chancellor)	125	1,112
Vassar college,* Poughkeepsie, N. Y. (1861)	(Vacancy)	122	1,073
Villanova college, Villanova, Pa.	Edward G. Dohan, A. M., O. S. A.	36	394
Vincennes university,* Vincennes, Ind. (1806)	Horace Ellis, A. M., Ph. D.	15	311
Virginia Christian college, Lynchburg, Va. (1903)	G. O. Davis	12	88
Virginia Military Institute,* Lexington, Va. (1839)	Gen. E. W. Nichols (superintendent)	22	381
Virginia Polytechnic Inst.,* Blacksburg, Va. (1872)	J. D. Eggleston, B. A.	53	624
Virginia Union university, Richmond, Va.	George Rice Hovey, D. D.	16	302
Wabash college,* Crawfordsville, Ind. (1832)	George L. Mackintosh, D. D., LL. D.	19	342
Wake Forest college, Wake Forest, N. C. (1834)	G. W. Hubbard (acting)	70	459
Walden university, Nashville, Tenn. (1866)	George F. Dwegin, M. A., D. D.	14	150

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors.	Students.
Washburn college, Topeka, Kas. (1865)	Frank K. Sanders, D. D., Ph. D.	25	788
Washington & Jefferson col.,* Wash., Pa. (1802)	James D. Moffat, D. D., LL. D.	18	270
Washington and Lee univ.,* Lexington, Va. (1749)	Henry Louis Smith, M. A., Ph. D., LL.D.	27	466
Washington college, Chestertown, Md. (1782)	James W. Cain, A. M., Ph. D.	9	125
Washington university, St. Louis, Mo. (1853)	David F. Houston, A. M., LL.D.(chanc.)	197	1,644
Waynesburg college,* Waynesburg, Pa. (1850)	William M. Hudson, Ph. D.	12	200
Wellesley college,* Wellesley, Mass. (1875)	Ellen F. Pendleton, M. A., Litt. D.	80	1,480
Wells college,* Aurora, N. Y. (1868)	Kerr D. Macmillan, A. B., B. D.	32	194
Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn. (1831)	William A. Shanklin, D. D., LL. D.	41	420
Western College for Women,* Oxford, O. (1854)	W. M. Boyd, Ph. D.	22	249
Western Maryland col., Westminster, Md. (1867)	Thos. H. Lewis, D. D., LL. D.	24	256
Western Reserve university,* Cleveland O. (1826)	Charles F. Thwing, D. D., LL. D.	228	1,654
Western Theological sem., Pittsburgh, Pa. (1825)	James A. Kelso, Ph. D., D. D.	11	86
Westfield college, Westfield, Ill. (1865)	H. M. Tipsword, M. A., Ph. D.	12	150
West Lafayette college, West Lafayette, O. (1900)	Aubrey F. Hess, D. D.	12	200
Westminster college, Fulton, Mo. (1849)	Charles B. Boving, D. D.	12	161
Westminster college, New Wilmington, Pa. (1852)	Robert McW. Russell, D. D., LL. D.	26	247
West Virginia university, Morgantown (1867)	Thomas E. Hodges, LL. D.	93	1,392
Wheaton college,* Norton, Mass. (1834)	S. V. Cole, D. D., LL. D.	25	175
Wheaton college, Wheaton, Ill. (1860)	Charles A. Blanchard, D. D.	25	239
Whitman college,* Walla Walla, Wash. (1882)	S. B. L. Penrose, D. D.	31	400
Whittier college, Whittier, Cal. (1901)	Thomas Newlin, M. A., Ph. M.	15	110
Whitworth college, Tacoma, Wash. (1883)	Donald D. McKay, A. M., Ph. D.	17	150
Wilberforce university, Wilberforce, O. (1856)	William S. Scarborough, Ph. D., LL. D.	35	498
Wiley university, Marshall, Tex. (1873)	M. W. Dogan, A. M., Ph. D.	26	520
Willamette university, Salem, Ore. (1844)	Fletcher Homan, D. D.	31	375
William and Mary col.,* Williamsburg, Va. (1693)	L. G. Tyler, M. A., LL. D.	20	184
William and Vashti college, Aledo, Ill. (1908)	Ward L. Ray, A. M.	12	250
William Jewell college, Liberty, Mo. (1849)	John P. Greene, D. D., LL. D.	28	443
Williams college,* Williamstown, Mass. (1793)	Harry A. Garfield, LL. D.	58	496
William Smith college,* Geneva, N. Y. (1908)	Lyman P. Powell, D. D.	23	73
Wilson college, Chambersburg, Pa. (1870)	Anna Jane McKeag, Ph. D.	26	196
Wittenberg college, Springfield, O. (1845)	Charles G. Heckert, D. D.	40	922
Wofford college, Spartanburg, S. C. (1854)	Henry N. Snyder, M. A., Litt. D., LL. D.	15	334
Worcester Poly. inst.,* Worcester, Mass. (1865)	Ira N. Hollis	60	535
Yale university,* New Haven, Conn. (1701)	Arthur Twining Hadley, LL. D.	457	3,268
Yankton college, Yankton, S. D. (1881)	Henry K. Warren, M. A., LL. D.	22	475
York college, York, Neb. (1890)	M. O. McLaughlin, M. A., D. D.	18	225

STUDENTS IN LEADING FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES.

[From Minerva for 1913-1914.]

Paris	17,556	Halle	2,982	Marburg	2,072	Genoa	1,413
Berlin	14,178	Cracow	2,960	Prague (German)	2,053	Aberdeen	1,300
Moscow	9,760	Toulouse	2,869	Sendai	1,915	Tomsk	1,300
Cairo	9,540	Dorpat	2,684	Jena	1,993	Poitiers	1,318
Vienna	8,784	Luttich	2,778	Durham	1,648	Erlangen	1,295
Budapest	7,814	Athens	2,800	Lille	1,828	Brussels	1,250
Munich	7,718	Glasgow	2,800	Bern	2,015	Melbourne	1,319
St. Petersburg	7,455	Breslau	2,684	Konigsberg	1,744	Lund	1,247
Naples	6,600	Louvain	2,630	Kiel	1,876	Czernowitz	1,194
Leipzig	6,143	Freiburg	2,766	Valencia	1,700	Liverpool	1,312
Toronto	5,903	Strassburg	2,485	Manchester	1,691	Ghent	1,253
Madrid	5,675	Bordeaux	2,548	Wales, Univ. of	1,389	Griefswald	1,387
Lemberg	5,567	Gottingen	2,668	Padua	1,648	Salamanca	1,200
Tokyo (Imperial)	5,354	McGill (Montreal)	2,213	Pavia	1,600	Leiden	1,212
Buenos Aires	5,054	Barcelona	2,430	Palermo	1,669	Leeds	1,320
Valladolid	4,600	Heidelberg	2,466	Rennes	1,570	Pisa	1,150
Bonn	4,478	Klausenburg	2,124	Wurzburg	1,456	Amsterdam	1,215
Prague (Bohemian)	4,406	Odessa	2,023	Kingston (Canada)	1,548	Seville	1,100
London	4,047	Munster (Germany)	2,368	Christiania	1,500	Utrecht	1,096
Oxford	4,025	Sofia	2,116	Algiers	1,440	Havana	1,070
Copenhagen	4,000	Warsaw	2,257	Giessen	1,426	Belgrade	1,167
Rome	3,919	Upsala	2,419	Grenoble	1,746	Dijon	1,000
Cambridge	3,748	Turin	2,199	Zurich	1,481	Dublin	1,000
Helsingfors	3,532	Nancy	2,248	Gothenburg	2,021	Granada	1,000
Edinburgh	3,352	Graz	2,151	Sydney	1,496	Rome	1,070
Charkow	3,342	Geneva	1,853	Montreal (Laval)	1,624	Agram	1,045
Bucharest	3,283	Bologna	2,000	Coimbra	1,350	Santiago (Chile)	1,000
Lyons	3,084	Kasan	2,122	Innsbruck	1,365	Birmingham (Eng.)	1,000
Kiev	3,000	Tubingen	2,016	Lausanne	1,254		

THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING.

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching was founded by Andrew Carnegie in 1905 and incorporated by the congress of the United States in 1906 for the purpose of providing retiring allowances for teachers and officers of universities, colleges and technical schools in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, and, in general, of advancing the profession of the teacher and the cause of higher education. By the eighth annual meeting of the trustees in 1913, 316 allowances were being paid to teachers and eighty-eight pensions to widows of teachers, the amount of the average allowance being $1,703.34, the total annual cost being $618,120, and the average age of retirement being about 69 years.

In the administration of its endowment, which now amounts to $15,000,000, the foundation has restricted its allowances to professors and officers in a list of seventy-three institutions, selected for their educational standing, and has published a series of widely influential reports and bulletins concerning educational conditions. The president of the foundation is Henry S. Pritchett; its trustees are presidents of universities and colleges and financiers. Further information may be had by addressing the secretary, Clyde Furst, 576 5th avenue, New York.

BANKING STATISTICS.

[From reports of the comptroller of the currency.]

NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR ENDED MARCH 1—	Banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Total dividends.	Net earnings.	RATIOS. Dividends to capital.	Dividends to capital and surplus.	Earnings to capit'l and surpl's
1870	1,526	$409,008,896	$84,112,029	$43,246,926	$58,218,118	10.5	8.8	11.8
1880	2,045	454,606,073	116,187,926	35,523,140	38,025,984	7.8	6.2	6.7
1890	3,244	607,428,365	200,837,659	49,575,353	69,756,914	8.1	6.1	8.6
1900	3,571	603,396,550	250,543,068	47,435,357	69,981,810	7.9	5.6	8.2
1901	3,765	622,366,094	257,948,200	50,219,115	87,674,175	8.1	5.7	10.0
1902	4,131	659,608,169	285,623,449	64,802,442	99,103,168	9.8	6.8	10.5
1903	4,451	688,81[illegible],835	324,462,477	60,123,622	102,743,721	8.7	5.9	10.1
1904	4,914	746,365,438	372,551,716	73,640,123	116,475,135	9.9	6.6	10.4
1905	5,336	763,114,231	402,330,890	70,996,322	105,196,154	9.2	6.1	9.0
1906	5,685	779,544,247	414,799,562	80,831,561	113,662,529	10.4	6.8	9.5
1907*	6,017	837,002,528	501,774,453	144,376,245	219,195,804	17.2	10.8	16.4
1908	6,562	901,384,244	552,502,178	98,149,236	132,254,329	10.89	6.75	9.1
1909	6,788	919,143,825	585,407,483	92,993,450	131,185,750	10.12	6.18	8.72
1910	6,984	963,457,549	630,159,719	105,898,622	154,167,489	10.99	6.65	9.67
1911	7,163	1,008,180,225	669,931,760	114,685,412	156,985,513	11.38	6.83	9.35
1912	7,307	1,031,383,425	704,346,706	120,300,872	149,056,603	11.66	6.93	8.59
1913	7,404	1,051,720,675	725,272,675	119,906,051	160,980,084	9.06	6.75	11.40

*March 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

Issued since 1864 and outstanding Oct. 31, 1913, by denominations and amount.

Denomination.	Issued.	Outstanding.
Ones	$23,169,077	$343,587
Twos	15,495,038	164,312
Fives	1,695,254,560	145,992,510
Tens	2,538,961,960	330,783,110
Twenties	1,520,196,340	229,948,980
Fifties	211,971,750	19,614,550

Denomination.	Issued.	Outstanding.
One hundreds	$360,778,050	$33,367,350
Five hundreds	11,947,000	87,000
One thousands	7,379,000	23,000
Total	6,385,153,375	760,324,398

NOTE—Gold notes and fractions not included.

NATIONAL BANKS CLASSIFIED BY CAPITAL.

Class.	Number.	Per ct.
$25,000	2,037	27.20
Over $25,000 and less than $50,000	385	5.14
$50,000 and less than $100,000	2,339	31.24
$100,000 and less than $250,000	2,044	27.30
$250,000 and less than $1,000,000	506	6.76
$1,000,000 and less than $5,000,000	159	2.12
$5,000,000 and over	18	.24

The national banks having $5,000,000 or more capital in 1914 were:
Bank of Commerce, New York, N. Y., $25,000,000.
National City, New York, N. Y., $25,000,000.
Continental and Com'ercial, Chicago, Ill., $21,500,000.
First National, New York, N. Y., $10,000,000.
First National, Chicago, Ill., $10,000,000.
National Bank of Com'rce, St. Louis, Mo., $10,000,000.
Shawmut, Boston, Mass., $10,000,000.
Bank of California, San Francisco, Cal., $8,500,000.
Mechanics and Metals, New York, N. Y., $6,000,000.
Farmers' Deposit, Pittsburgh, Pa., $6,000,000.
Mellon National, Pittsburgh, Pa., $6,000,000.
Wells Fargo-Nevada, San Francisco, Cal., $6,000,000.
First National, Cincinnati, O., $6,000,000.
Fourth National, New York, N. Y., $5,000,000.
American Exchange, New York, N. Y., $5,000,000.
Chase, New York, N. Y., $5,000,000.
National Park, New York, N. Y., $5,000,000.
First National, Boston, Mass., $5,000,000.

SAVINGS-BANK STATISTICS OF UNITED STATES FROM 1820.

YEAR.	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Average to each depositor.	Average per capita in U. S.	YEAR.	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Average to each depositor.	Average per capita in U. S.
1820	10	8,635	$1,138,576	$131.86	$0.12	1904	1,157	7,305,443	$3,060,178,611	$418.89	$37.43
1830	36	38,085	6,973,304	183.09	.54	1905	1,237	7,696,299	3,261,236,119	423.74	39.17
1840	61	78,701	14,051,520	178.54	.82	1906	1,319	8,027,192	3,482,137,198	433.79	41.13
1850	108	251,354	43,431,130	172.78	1.87	1907	1,415	8,588,811	3,690,078,945	429.64	42.87
1860	278	693,870	149,277,504	215.13	4.75	1908	1,453	8,705,848	3,660,553,945	420.47	41.84
1870	517	1,630,846	549,874,358	337.17	14.26	1909	1,703	8,831,863	3,713,405,710	420.45	41.75
1880	629	2,335,582	819,106,973	350.71	16.33	1910	1,759	9,142,908	4,070,486,246	445.20	45.05
1890	921	4,258,896	1,524,844,506	358.03	24.35	1911	1,884	9,794,647	4,212,583,598	430.09	44.82
1900	1,002	6,107,083	2,449,547,885	401.10	31.78	1912	1,922	10,010,804	4,451,818,522	444.72	46.53
1903	1,078	7,035,228	2,935,204,845	417.21	36.52	1913	1,978	10,766,936	4,727,403,451	439.07	48.72

BANKING POWER OF THE UNITED STATES (1913).

CLASSIFICATION.	No.	Capital.	Surplus and profits.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Total.
National banks	7,473	$1,056,919,792	$988,747,755	$6,021,518,465	$722,125,024	$8,789,641,036
State, etc., banks	18,520	1,039,330,069	1,261,091,605	*11,528,883,723	.....	13,829,304,397
Nonreporting banks	3,261	65,000,000	37,000,000	490,000,000	.....	562,000,000
Total	29,254	2,161,849,861	2,286,839,360	18,010,731,188	722,125,024	23,181,545,433

*Includes postal savings deposits.

SAVINGS BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATE.	1912.				1913.			
	Banks.	Depositors.	Deposits.	Average.*	Banks.	Depositors.	Deposits.	Average.*
Alabama	11	24,925	$2,652,784.50	$106.43	11	36,285	$3,309,933.09	$91.22
Arizona	1	798	429,789.14	538.58	3	2,961	1,596,929.03	539.33
Arkansas	5	2,015	331,063.13	164.29	6	11,375	2,283,872.11	200 78
California	132	597,519	407,006,665.52	681.16	136	841,780	440,656,006.34	523 48
Colorado	5	14,955	2,816,070.85	188.30	6	8,496	2,255,072.64	265.43
Connecticut	85	595,360	295,517,738.43	496.36	84	616,530	306,428,726.95	497 02
Delaware	2	33,515	10,300,113.45	321.67	2	34,035	11,524,425.34	338 60
District of Columbia	12	61,165	8,911,160.62	145.69	17	65,065	10,423,273.69	160.20
Florida	3	5,311	1,244,731.39	234.36	5	7,011	1,503,082.10	214.39
Georgia	24	42,184	10,665,118.56	252.82	28	51,754	12,397,318.85	239.54
Idaho	4	1,489	355,565 80	238.79	3	1,310	235,103.86	179.47
Indiana	5	33,583	12,677,454.80	377.49	5	33,650	13,056,514.48	388.01
Iowa	728	539,763	187,363,040.37	347.12	759	590,763	210,697,716.70	356.65
Kansas	13	19,668	4,137,242.16	210.35	13	20,240	4,689,387.00	231.69
Kentucky	15	33,416	5,786,782.57	173.17	15	42,507	5,958,503.35	140.18
Louisiana	11	72,434	19,059,912.97	263.13	11	151,676	21,780,873.22	165.41
Maine	49	224,665	92,209,826.61	410.43	48	236,279	95,222,151.37	403.01
Maryland	51	269,311	103,679,889.94	384.98	47	278,495	106,899,457.65	383.85
Massachusetts	193	2,179,973	824,778,925.86	378.33	190	2,249,824	861,416 889.41	382.88
Michigan	25	156,655	55,879,088.22	356.70	27	189,445	83,902,490.27	443.36
Minnesota	11	109,789	27,885,860.13	254.11	11	116,031	30,977,493.09	266.98
Mississippi	20	15,117	4,285,196.51	283.53	17	16,092	4,521,451.55	280.97
Montana	2	4,826	2,410,181.04	499.41	2	5,282	2,762,311.54	522.97
Nebraska	19	17,730	2,849,551.12	160.71	21	20,584	3,197,069.77	155.32
Nevada	1	1,466	1,162,795.26	793.17	1	1,710	1,336,178.98	781.39
New Hampshire	54	197,724	92,123,970.88	465.92	55	207,454	97,125,389.20	468.18
New Jersey	27	324,748	117,278,834.49	361.13	27	350,105	124,449,710.52	355.46
New Mexico	10	5,406	668,296.47	193.27	9	5,490	1,133,975.81	206.55
New York	140	3,024,746	1633,495,812.16	540.04	140	3,114,240	1700,063,766.36	545.90
North Carolina	26	41,149	7,269,461.78	176.66	26	44,061	7,559,221.43	171.56
North Dakota	2	4,197	651,073.36	155.12	2	4,050	833,939.81	207.15
Ohio	63	302,350	105,907,535.41	350.28	67	331,480	118,264,835.52	356.78
Oklahoma	2	1,845	229,340 88	170.51	2	2,189	334,546.83	152.83
Oregon	13	32,984	13,545,007.66	410.65	14	38,152	13,891,787.56	364 12
Pennsylvania	12	480,113	196,140,892.80	408.53	10	491,668	208,057,915.06	423.17
Rhode Island	17	141,619	76,791,402.05	542.23	15	146,560	79,864,916.43	544.93
South Carolina	25	36,340	10,473,491.22	288.21	26	38,385	10,699,946.24	278.75
Tennessee	13	31,028	8,621,000.67	277.84	20	45,352	11,894,627.84	262.27
Utah	11	52,100	12,931,603.83	248.20	13	51,566	13,626,837.36	265.29
Vermont	19	124,742	45,383,859.12	363.82	21	115,481	49,777,631.00	431.05
Virginia	20	31,213	9,484,506.68	303.86	20	34,335	9,365,412.60	272.77
Washington	10	25,451	9,578,696.09	376.35	10	27,198	10,123,018.52	372.20
West Virginia	8	31,065	4,666,786.48	150.22	8	31,485	5,289,964.09	168 01
Wisconsin	20	64,877	21,065,419.84	324.69	22	76,414	25,062,555.15	327.98
Wyoming	2	1,465	626,722.06	427.79	3	2,291	856,750.74	373.96
Total	1,922	10,010,304	4451,818,522.88	444.72	1,978	10,766,956	4727,403,930.79	459.07

NOTE—The statistics for Illinois, Missouri and South Dakota are included in reports on state banks with savings departments. June 4, 1913, there were 607 such banks in Illinois with $76,289,250.80 savings deposits. In Missouri there were 1,199 banks with $2,398,778.56 savings deposits. In South Dakota there were 501 banks with $1,791,650.92 in savings deposits. *To each depositor.

DEPOSITS IN ALL BANKS JUNE 4, 1913.

Banks.	No.	Savings deposits.	Tot. deposits.
State	14,011	$636,910,746.06	$3,081,011,582.79
Mutual savings	623	3,768,895,176.30	3,769,555,330.59
Stock savings	1,355	744,532,754.43	956,917,437.09
Loan and trust	1,515	970,855,018.71	3,571,361,003.90
Private	1,016	26,398,536.71	143,457,229.32
National	7,473	824,476,995.42	5,953,461,551.12
Total	25,993	6,972,069,227.63	17,475,764,134.81

BANKS OF ALL KINDS IN THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 4, 1913.

Includes national, state, savings and private banks and loan and trust companies.

State.	Banks.	*Deposits.	†Per cap.
Alabama	357	$83,065,428.89	$7.63
Alaska	16	4,001,090.20	1.03
Arizona	56	28,363,579.27	18.88
Arkansas	331	50,652,933.72	3.45
California	804	839,661,640.97	166.37
Colorado	319	123,653,130.70	26.41
Connecticut	208	423,154,478.98	270.32
Delaware	48	7,083,201.53	75.39
Dist. Columbia	36	72,552,236.06	23.40
Florida	236	68,086,062.07	22.52
Georgia	786	115,592,908.87	11.34
Hawaii	13	11,313,718.56	13.22
Idaho	192	34,546,087.38	6.13
Illinois	1,352	1,115,803,176.23	58.99
Indiana	938	337,262,738.34	25.57
Iowa	1,477	447,947,967.30	70.41
Kansas	1,132	179,424,502.44	4.12
Kentucky	620	$143,498,395.48	$10.13
Maine	162	188,175,323.94	196.72
Maryland	239	260,375,882.57	105.56
Massachusetts	437	1,457,518,190.94	248.11
Michigan	641	464,627,942.74	85.25
Minnesota	1,074	343,861,877.03	30.54
Mississippi	365	65,193,956.07	4.23
Missouri	1,416	464,111,347.29	12.50
Montana	236	79,561,389.46	31.88
Nebraska	942	179,320,769.34	15.13
Nevada	33	16,024,902.41	41.58
New Hampshire	120	124,954,251.49	240.99
New Jersey	363	543,267,493.39	106.57
New Mexico	82	20,535,400.29	2.48
New York	907	4,400,902,307.20	195.50
North Carolina	437	91,673,629.52	7.94
North Dakota	752	80,600,604.29	4.06
Ohio	1,043	821,240,047.04	65.41
Oklahoma	923	107,557,105.23	1.11
Oregon	255	110,769,664.79	20.48
Pennsylvania	1,328	1,168,779,240.71	82.53
Philippines	11	11,741,536.30	.....
Porto Rico	6	10,939,100.47	1.31
Rhode Island	52	221,448,068.73	243.63
South Carolina	383	60,833,269.39	17.23
South Dakota	629	81,105,884.61	5.90
Tennessee	488	126,718,876.79	9.40
Texas	1,355	283,938,564.20	2.25
Utah	101	53,982,475.21	54.13
Vermont	102	99,201,101.69	240.64
Virginia	392	146,697,807.64	22.16
Washington	355	175,921,895.60	37.62
West Virginia	307	125,586,974.50	18.56

State.	Banks.	*Deposits.	†Per cap.
Wisconsin	755	$321,051,776.32	$32.27
Wyoming	97	19,780,693.11	18.77
Total	25,993	17,475,764,134.81	70.57

*Individual. †Savings deposits per capita.

STATE BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

June 4, 1913.

State.	Banks.	Deposits. *Individual.	Savings.
Alabama	233	$17,073,386.31	$3,337,753.53
Alaska	14	3,126,000.00	.....
Arizona	28	9,262,044.55	2,297,925.15
Arkansas	251	17,385,697.14	1,306,731.81
California	406	139,937,349.62	.....
Colorado	139	9,010,900.83	1,767,806.49
Connecticut	7	11,334,198.33	148,347.91
Delaware	4	1,360,607.63	626,816.58
Florida	166	19,092,587.68	4,833,367.23
Georgia	612	25,886,454.64	10,462,647.01
Hawaii	9	5,195,995.10	2,355,667.20
Idaho	118	8,677,451.72	505,685.42
Illinois	607	89,009,781.72	76,289,250.82
Indiana	348	41,923,947.95	7,319,277.50
Iowa	278	37,065,756.72	24,180,259.82
Kansas	396	72,474,967.96	3,996,249.99
Kentucky	416	33,840,404.47	10,666,512.37
Louisiana	183	18,334,782.46	4,986,882.51
Maryland	65	13,852,050.33	8,989,250.15
Michigan	426	75,116,368.16	137,047,823.35
Minnesota	787	39,738,832.38	15,524,161.71
Mississippi	295	31,712,779.41	1,889,818.91
Missouri	1,199	135,925,282.67	2,398,778.56
Montana	143	17,171,747.36	6,422,140.46
Nebraska	679	40,398,731.15	12,343,643.97
Nevada	29	5,785,919.85	1,906,247.63
New Hampshire	9	1,345,858.71	6,276,658.34
New Jersey	23	11,329,026.63	5,546,726.71
New Mexico	30	2,646,112.55	55,291.13
New York	192	337,619,161.00	72,167,331.00
North Carolina	353	25,069,593.04	2,461,318.15
North Dakota	603	20,293,743.83	830,396.82
Ohio	376	46,932,613.16	15,271,067.84
Oklahoma	583	30,793,281.98	746,252.14
Oregon	140	24,522,373.98	3,438,196.50
Pennsylvania	170	49,160,450.09	108,627,456.21
Philippines	11	6,869,045.44	1,239,218.58
Porto Rico	6	7,641,692.59	1,522,454.88
Rhode Island	4	2,228,750.34	202,728.39
South Carolina	290	14,735,384.35	7,618,535.39
South Dakota	501	20,644,488.38	1,971,650.92
Tennessee	343	27,636,359.11	1,093,466.97
Texas	716	49,675,439.06	966,541.24
Utah	63	11,756,504.50	6,712,237.51
Virginia	228	22,097,178.19	12,345,986.63
Washington	231	30,728,408.31	17,876,198.02
West Virginia	162	25,538,952.42	3,340,183.23
Wisconsin	592	75,116,368.16	137,047,823.35
Wyoming	56	3,427,587.97	681,859.85
Total	14,011	1,740,122,513.11	636,910,746.06

*Subject to check without notice.

PRIVATE BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

June 4, 1913.

State.	Banks.	Deposits. *Individual.	Savings.
Alabama	12	$1,946,072.76	$57,443.59
Arizona	1	55,534.66	.....
California	4	711,880.94	140,356.36
Colorado	27	1,779,098.34	14,988.27
Florida	4	126,284.39	12,157.27
Georgia	6	254,230.77	10,000.00
Idaho	6	525,046.36	79,055.35
Illinois	235	17,513,737.54	9,139,065.91
Indiana	197	15,434,904.66	1,483,195.30
Iowa	84	5,892,474.81	2,319,397.69
Kansas	4	290,984.60	4,004.05
Maryland	2	34,143.93	77,528.71
Michigan	83	2,042,627.27	1,979,617.44
Mississippi	1	9,791.35	.....
Missouri	26	1,787,012.84	189,276.30
Montana	25	5,802,971.55	1,738,788.36
New Jersey	11	273,613.78	989,142.13
New York	21	209,750.97	1,741,224.36
Ohio	152	11,515,843.39	4,455,457.45
Oregon	4	951,210.42	130,813.38
Pennsylvania	24	2,988,140.22	1,244,873.61
South Carolina	3	160,036.07	.....
South Dakota	15	929,259.07	8,789.79
Texas	51	3,588,787.09	373,418.01
Utah	1	224,107.92	30,000.00
Washington	13	590,569.41	57,237.86
Wyoming	4	198,424.48	122,701.52
Total	1,016	75,836,439.52	26,398,586.71

*Subject to check without notice.

NOTE—There are more than 3,500 private banking concerns and brokerage houses in the United States, but less than one-half of these furnish reports for statistical purposes.

SAVINGS BANKS OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

Exclusive of postal savings banks.

Country.	Year.	Deposits.	Average.*
Austria	1911	$1,291,041,227	$44.89
Belgium Gov't	1912	204,147,391	26.94
Municipal, etc.	1911	11,798,579	1.56
Chile	1910	10,543,275	3.09
Denmark	1912	189,978,301	67.85
Egypt	1912	2,819,947	.24
France	1912	754,409,859	19.05
Germany	1911	4,241,560,792	65.83
Italy	1912	480,965,040	13.37
Japan	1911	81,458,012	1.58
Netherlands	1910	44,573,361	7.40
Norway	1912	152,065,236	62.42
Roumania	1910	11,616,820	1.69
Russia	1911	48,431,375	15.42
Spain	1912	55,943,487	2.51
Sweden	1912	242,335,228	43.24
Switzerland	1908	307,386,431	86.47
United Kingdom	1912	261,875,606	5.73
Australia	1913	367,239,960	76.51
Canada	1913	14,140,754	1.82
United States	1913	4,727,403,950	48.72
Total†		16,974,282,316	17.10

*Per inhabitant. †Includes minor countries and colonies not included in the table.

FOREIGN POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Country.	Year.	Depositors.	Deposits.	Av. deposits.
Austria	1911	2,261,658	$46,319,119	$20.48
Belgium	1911	2,472,697	166,306,355	67.26
Bulgaria	1910	280,775	9,129,433	32.52
Finland	1911	66,002	1,530,935	23.20
France	1911	5,970,839	328,890,226	55.98
Hungary	1911	823,251	23,653,855	28.73
Italy	1912	5,780,010	376,072,443	65.06
Netherlands	1911	1,556,950	68,726,245	44.14
Russia	1912	2,691,361	192,456,530	70.02
Sweden	1911	565,759	12,645,957	22.35
United Kingdom	1912	12,750,693	886,211,861	69.50
Bahamas	1911	2,108	124,086	58.86
Canada	1913	145,396	41,885,255	288.08
British Guiana	1911	25,816	1,188,467	46.04
Dutch Guiana	1911	10,268	361,067	35.16
British India	1912	1,500,834	61,313,176	40.85
Ceylon	1911	89,074	989,058	11.10
Straits Settlements	1911	4,812	429,531	89.26
Fed. Malay States	1911	6,200	391,439	63.14
Dutch East Indies	1912	102,486	3,789,750	36.98
Japan	1913	12,584,743	96,495,896	7.67
Formosa	1912	143,650	1,133,847	7.89
Gold Coast	1911	3,137	169,262	53.96
Rhodesia	1911	4,214	538,970	127.90
Sierra Leone	1911	6,002	485,735	80.93
Union of S. Africa	1911	225,238	29,824,117	132.41
Egypt	1912	265,003	2,819,947	10.64
Tunis	1911	5,567	1,397,357	251.01
New South Wales	1911	407,011	85,630,423	210.39
Victoria	1913	678,470	102,714,680	151.39
Queensland	1913	159,232	39,530,662	248.26
Tasmania	1912	26,817	3,827,308	142.72
Western Australia	1913	114,481	21,776,721	190.22
New Zealand	1911	495,566	75,640,920	186.51
Philippines	1913	39,909	1,498,560	37.55
United States	1913	331,006	33,818,870	102.17

BANK CLEARINGS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Clearings.	Year.	Clearings.
1903	$113,963,298,913	1909	$158,877,192,100
1904	102,356,435,047	1910	168,986,664,000
1905	140,501,841,957	1911	159,373,450,000
1906	157,681,259,999	1912	168,506,362,000
1907	154,476,830,537	1913	173,755,278,000
1908	126,238,694,398		

MONEY AND FINANCE.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN 1912.

[From report of the director of the mint. Figures are for calendar year.]

Country.	Gold.	Silver.	Country.	Gold.	Silver.	Country.	Gold.	Silver.
U'ted States	$93,451,500	$39,197,500	Germany ...	$78,100	$3,064,100	Uraguay	$111,000	.....
Canada	12,648,800	19,440,200	Great Britain	27,800	70,000	Venezuela...	623,500	$75.200
Mexico	24,500,000	45,881,400	Greece	.....	494,100	Guiana, Brit.	879,800	445,200
Transvaal ...	188,293,100	605,300	Italy	11,000	275,200	Guiana, Dutch	407,300	.....
West Coast..	7,286,000	.....	Norway	.....	152,400	Guiana, Fr..	3,050,600	.....
French col...	2,044,600	45,000	Portugal	2,300	126,500	Cent. Amer.	3,030,400	1,749,400
Rhodesia	14,226,900	97,500	Russia	22,199,000	123,000	British India	11,055,700	57,600
W. Australia	26,514,900	92,200	Servia	251,100	14,800	China	$,658,900	.....
Victoria	9,925,200	15,500	Spain	.....	3,167,300	Br. E. Indies	1,352,000	.....
Queensland .	7,192,700	165,500	Sweden	20,300	19,800	Dutch E. Ind.	3,387,100	286,400
N. S. Wales	3,416,900	8,307,200	Turkey	500	927,700	Indo-China .	74,700	.....
Tasmania ...	785,000	.....	Argentina ..	107,300	50,400	Japan	4,467,000	3,032,200
S. Australia	136,300	.....	Bolivia-Chile	175,000	2,489,500	Korea	2,852,600	7,500
N. Territory	110,300	.....	Brazil	3,570,600	25,000	Siam	56,500	.....
New Zealand	6,428,100	479,000	Columbia ...	2,971,700	361,200			
Aus.-Hungary	2,043,200	1,131,200	Ecuador	406,500	13,900	Total	466,136,100	137,833,800
France	1,812,100	264,200	Peru	492,200	5,133,700			

COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER BY NATIONS IN 1912.

Untd. States.	$17,498,523	$7,340,995	Colombia		$829,200	Nicaragua ..	.....	$268,000
Philippines .	.....	465,500	Costa Rica..	.....	53,556	Dutch E. Ind.	.....	4,020,000
Abyssinia ..	.....	10,000	Denmark ...	$996,858	106,907	Norway	.....	221,100
Aus.-Hungary	4,993,229	8,313,251	Ecuador	.....	6,818	Persia	.....	1,173,576
Belgium	.....	1,737,000	Egypt	.....	834,909	Peru	$320,356	51,585
Brazil	53,268	1,726,998	France	43,655,764	3,860,193	Portugal	.....	476,852
Australasia..	46,640,291	1,212,795	Indo-China ..	.....	300,000	Portuguese India	.....	195,717
Brit. E.Africa	.....	95,000	Tunis	249	193,350	Russia	.....	6,593,920
Canada	1,477,710	278,550	Germany ...	32,481,248	8,185,438	Roumania ..	.....	1,928,070
Ceylon	.....	32,443	Ger. E.Africa	.....	162,217	San Salvador	.....	300,000
Gt. Britain..	162,687,479	12,705,458	Honduras ..	350	2,071	Sweden	.....	298,072
Hongkong ..	.....	14,274,810	Italy	448,428	1,968,031	Switzerland..	2,123,000	386,000
India	.....	42,731,174	Italian Somaliland		210,882	Travancore .	.....	68,492
Newfoundland	.....	100,000	Japan	14,720,880	2,430,406	Turkey	17,441,528	756,167
Straits Settlements ..	.....	310,860	Mexico	.....	1,220,100	Venezuela ..	579,000	1,351,000
Bulgaria	241,443	.....	Morocco	.....	6,828,794			
China	.....	34,355,162	Netherlands.	14,411,778	321,600	Total	360,671,382	171,293,019

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES (1792-1912).

[For 1792-1873 is by R. W. Raymond, commissioner, and since by the director of the mint.]

Period.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Period.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Apr. 2,1792-July31,1834	$14,000,000	Insignificant	$14,000,000	1900	$79,171,000	$74,533,000	$153,704,000
July31,1834-Dec.31,1844	7,500,000	$250,000	7,750,000	1901	78,667,000	71,388,000	150,055,000
1845-1850	103,086,769	300,000	103,336,769	1902	80,000,000	71,758,000	151,758,000
1851-1860	551,000,000	1,100,000	552,100,000	1903	73,591,700	70,206,000	143,797,700
1861-1870	474,250,000	100,750,000	575,000,000	1904	80,464,700	57,682,800	138,147,500
1871-1880	395,300,000	360,300,000	755,600,000	1905	83,180,700	54,222,000	122,402,700
1881-1890	326,620,000	535,056,000	861,676,000	1906	94,373,800	38,276,400	132,650,200
1891	33,175,000	75,417,000	108,592,000	1907	90,435,700	37,299,700	127,735,400
1892	33,000,000	82,101,000	115,101,000	1908	94,560,000	28,050,600	122,610,600
1893	35,955,000	77,576,000	113,531,000	1909	99,673,400	28,455,200	128,128,600
1894	39,500,000	64,000,000	103,500,000	1910	96,269,100	30,854,500	127,123,600
1895	46,610,000	72,051,000	118,661,000	1911	96,890,000	32,615,700	129,505,700
1896	53,088,000	76,069,000	129,157,000	1912	93,451,500	39,197,500	132,649,000
1897	57,363,000	69,637,000	127,000,000				
1898	64,463,000	70,384,000	134,847,000				
1899	71,053,000	70,806,000	141,859,000	Total	3,451,915,000	1,669,169,500	5,121,084,500

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER SINCE 1492.

[From report of the director of the mint, 1914.]

Calendar Years.	Gold.	Silver (coining value).	Per cent gold.	Per cent silver.	Calendar Years.	Gold.	Silver (coining value).	Per cent gold.	Per ct. silver.
1492—1520	$107,931,000	$54,703,000	66.4	33.6	1841—1850	$363,928,000	$324,400,000	52.9	47.7
1521—1544	114,205,000	98,986,000	55.9	44.1	1851—1855	682,566,000	184,169,000	78.3	21.9
1545—1560	90,492,000	207,240,000	30.4	69.6	1856—1860	670,415,000	188,092,000	78.1	21.1
1561—1580	90,917,000	248,990,000	26.7	73.3	1861—1865	614,944,000	228,861,000	72.9	27.0
1581—1600	98,095,000	348,254,000	22.0	78.0	1866—1870	648,071,000	278,313,000	70.0	30.5
1601 -1620	113,248,000	351,579,000	24.4	75.6	1871—1875	577,883,000	409,332,000	58.5	41.0
1621—1640	110,324,000	327,221,000	25.2	74.8	1876—1880	572,931,000	509,256,000	53.0	47.5
1641—1660	116,571,000	304,525,000	27.7	72.3	1881—1885	495,582,000	594,773,000	45.5	54.5
1661—1680	123,048,000	280,166,000	30.5	69.5	1886—1890	564,474,000	704,074,000	44.5	55.6
1681—1700	143,088,000	284,240,000	33.5	66.5	1891—1895	814,736,000	1,018,708,000	44.4	55.4
1701—1720	170,403,000	295,629,000	36.6	63.4	1896—1900	1,286,505,400	1,071,148,400	54.6	45.8
1721—1740	253,611,000	358,480,000	41.4	58.6	1901—1905	1,610,309,700	1,046,848,300	60.2	39.9
1741—1760	327,161,000	443,232,000	42.5	57.5	1906	402,503,000	213,403,600	65.3	34.7
1761—1780	275,211,000	542,058,000	33.7	66.3	1907	412,966,000	238,166,600	63.4	36.6
1781—1800	236,464,000	730,810,000	24.4	75.6	1908	443,006,200	262,634,500	62.8	37.2
1801—1810	118,152,000	371,677,000	24.1	75.9	1909	454,059,100	274,293,700	62.3	37.7
1811—1820	76,063,000	224,786,000	25.3	74.0	1910	455,259,800	286,652,300	61.4	38.6
1821—1830	94,479,000	191,444,000	33.0	67.8	1911	461,939,700	292,451,500	61.3	38.7
1831—1840	134,841,000	247,930,000	35.2	64.1	1912	466,136,100	261,402,300	64.0	36.0

STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES.

Fiscal Year Ended June 30.	Population.	Total Coin and Bullion.		Per Capita.		
		Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver	Total metallic
1873	41,677,000	$135,000,000	$6,149,305	$3.23	$0.15	$3.38
1880	50,155,783	351,841,206	148,522,678	7.01	2.96	9.97
1890	62,622,250	1,695,563,029	463,211,919	11.10	7.39	18.49
1900	76,891,000	1,034,439,264	647,371,030	13.45	8.42	21.87
1905	83,259,000	1,357,881,186	686,401,168	16.31	8.24	24.55
1906	84,662,000	1,472,995,209	687,958,920	17.40	8.12	25.52
1907	86,074,000	1,466,056,632	705,330,224	17.03	8 20	25.28
1908	87,496,000	1,615,140,575	723,594,595	18.46	8.27	26.73
1909	88,926,000	1,640,567,131	725,550,073	18.45	8.16	26.61
1910	90,363,000	1,635,424,513	727,078,304	18.10	8.05	26.15
1911	93,983,000	1,753,134,114	732,002,448	18.65	7.79	26.44
1912	95,656,000	1,812,856,241	741,184,095	18.95	7.75	26.70
1913	97,337,000	1,866,619,157	745,585,964	19.17	7.66	26.83

PRICE OF BAR SILVER IN LONDON.

Highest, lowest and average price of bar silver per ounce British standard (.925) since 1872 and the equivalent in United States gold coin of an ounce 1.000 fine, taken at the average price.

Calendar Year.	Lowest quotation.	Highest quotation.	Average quotation.	Value of a fine oz. at av. quotat'n	Calendar Year.	Lowest quotation.	Highest quotation.	Average quotation.	Value of a fine oz. at av. quotat'n
	d.	d.	d.			d.	d.	d.	
1872	59¼	61⅛	60 5-16	$1.322	1893	30⅛	38¾	35 9-16	$0.78031
1873	57⅞	59 15-16	59¼	1.298	1894	27	31¾	28 7-16	.63479
1874	57¼	59⅛	58 5-16	1.278	1895	27 3-16	31⅝	29⅞	.65406
1875	55⅛	57⅝	56⅞	1.246	1896	29¾	31 15-16	30¾	.67437
1876	46¾	58⅛	52¾	1.156	1897	23⅝	29 13-16	27 9-16	.60462
1877	53¼	58¼	54 13-16	1.201	1898	25	28⅛	26 15-16	.59010
1878	49⅝	55¼	52 9-16	1.152	1899	26⅝	29	27 7-16	.60154
1879	48⅞	53¾	51¼	1.123	1900	27	30¼	28 5-16	.62007
1880	51⅝	52⅞	52¼	1.145	1901	24 15-16	29 9-16	27 3-16	.59595
1881	50⅞	52⅞	51 15-16	1.133	1902	21 11-16	26 1-16	24 1-16	.52795
1882	50	52⅜	51 13-16	1.136	1903	21 11-16	28⅛	24¾	.54257
1883	50	51 3-16	50⅝	1.110	1904	24 7-16	28 9-16	26 13-32	.57876
1884	49⅛	51⅜	50¼	1.112	1905	25 7-16	30 5-16	27 27-32	.61087
1885	46⅞	50	48 9-16	1.0645	1906	29	33½	30⅞	.67629
1886	42	47	45⅜	.9946	1907	24¼	32 7-16	30 3-16	.66152
1887	43¼	47⅛	44⅝	.97823	1908	22	27	24 13-32	.53490
1888	41⅝	44 9-16	42⅞	.93897	1909	22	24 13-16	23.7024	.52016
1889	42	44⅜	41 11-16	.93512	1910	23 3-16	26	24 21-32	.54077
1890	45⅝	54⅝	47¾	1.04833	1911	23 11-16	26⅛	24 19-32	.53928
1891	43½	48¾	45 1-16	.98782	1912	25⅛	29 11-16	28 3-64	.61476
1892	37⅜	43¾	39¾	.87106	1913	26 7-16	29⅜	27 9-16	.60458

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Approximate distribution, by producing states and territories, for the calendar year 1912 as estimated by the director of the mint.

State or Territory.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Commercial value.
Alabama	795	$16.400	200	$160
Alaska	831,981	17,198.600	539,700	331,800
Arizona	183.117	3.785,400	3.445.500	2,118.000
California	967.887	20.008.000	1.384,800	851.200
Colorado	906,606	18,741.200	7,933,100	4.876.500
Georgia	526	10.900	200	160
Idaho	67,810	1,401.700	7,862.900	4,833.400
Illinois	.....	.....	1,800	1,100
Maryland	60	1,200	700	400
Michigan	.....	.....	543,500	334,100
Missouri	.....	.....	30.000	18.400
Montana	179,371	3.707.900	12.524.000	7.698,500
Nevada	656.724	13,575.700	13.851,400	8,514.400
New Mexico	36.506	754 600	1,460.800	898.000
North Carolina	7,544	156.000	2.300	1.400
Oregon	36,749	759,700	54 000	33.200
Philippines	22,331	461,600	5,800	3,600
South Carolina	744	15,400	.....	.....
South Dakota	378,470	7,823.700	205.800	126.500
Tennessee	557	11.500	112.000	68.800
Texas	105	2.200	379.800	233 500
Utah	208,623	4,312,600	13.076,700	8,038,300
Virginia	14	300	100	400
Washington	33,023	682.600	359,800	215,600
Wyoming	1.176	24.300	300	200
Total	4.520.719	93,451,500	63.766.800	39,197.500

MONEY OF THE WORLD (JAN. 1, 1913).

Monetary systems and approximate stocks of money in the principal countries of the world as reported by the director of the mint.

COUNTRY.	Monetary standard.	Monetary unit.	Gold in thousands of dollars.	Silver in thousands of dollars.	Uncovered paper in thousands of dollars.	PER CAPITA. Gold.	Silver.	Paper.	Total.
United States	Gold	Dollar	$1,879,500	$542,100	$761,600	$19 48	$5.61	$7.89	$32.98
Austria-Hungary	Gold	Crown	244,500	152,000	279,400	5.96	3.07	5.65	14.68
Belgium	Gold	Franc	61,400	43,000	14,400	8.18	5.73	1.92	15.83
Australasia	Gold	Pound sterling	166,900	10,900	.....	36.28	2.17	.....	38.45
Canada	Gold	Dollar	147,800	.....	94,000	20.52	.....	13.05	33.57
United kingdom	Gold	Pound sterling	730,900	116,800	115,200	16.10	2.57	2.54	21.21
India	Gold	Pound sterling and rupee	374,000	89,000	45,400	1.53	3.48	.18	5.19
South Africa	Gold	Pound sterling	57,600	20,000	.....	9.60	3.33	.....	12.93
Straits Settlements*	Gold	Dollar	4,900	6,900	5,000	2.45	3.45	2.50	8.40
Bulgaria	Gold	Lev	9,800	4,800	9,900	2.23	1.09	2.25	5.57
Cuba	Gold	Peseta	30,000	500	.....	13.63	.22	.....	13.85
Denmark	Gold	Crown	21,400	7,900	18,600	7.92	2.92	6.89	17.73
Egypt	Gold	Piaster	190,000	15,800	7,000	16.81	1.39	.62	18.82
Finland	Gold	Markkaa	10,600	500	14,900	3.42	.16	4.80	8.38
France	Gold	Franc	1,200,000	411,100	325,800	30.30	10 38	8.23	48.91
Germany	Gold	Mark	863,400	261,700	261,600	13.10	4.03	4.03	21.36
Greece	Gold	Drachma	5,000	3,000	20,800	1.92	1.15	8.00	11.07
Haiti	Gold	Gourde	3,400	2,500	8,200	1.70	1.25	4.10	7.05
Italy	Gold	Lira	248,300	24,100	182,300	7.15	.69	5.25	13.09
Japan	Gold	Yen	142,200	57,800	101,400	2.68	1.09	1.91	5.68
Mexico	Gold	Peso	31,200	56,000	51,200	2.07	3.71	3.39	9.17
Netherlands	Gold	Florin	73,000	29,000	59,200	12.17	4.83	9.86	26.86
Norway	Gold	Crown	16,400	3,700	9,900	6.83	1.54	4.13	12.50
Portugal	Gold	Milreis	73,800	33,100	69,900	12.30	5.51	11.65	29.46
Roumania	Gold	Lei	32,100	12,600	52,000	4.40	1.72	7.12	13.24
Russia	Gold	Ruble	1,200,000	78,800	.....	5.98	.47	.....	6.45
Servia	Gold	Dinar	9,700	1,300	4,900	3.35	.45	1.69	5.49
Siam	Gold	Tical	100	37,100	3,000	.01	4.62	.37	5.00
Argentina	Gold	Peso	281,400	9,400	234,000	39.08	1.30	32.58	72.96
Bolivia	Gold	Boliviano	7,800	700	2,000	3.39	.30	.87	4.56
Brazil	Gold	Milreis	125,500	25,000	174,700	7.25	1.44	10.10	18.79
Chile	Gold	Peso	500	8,500	19,000	.15	2.50	5.59	8.24
Colombia	Gold	Dollar	.....	2,100	10,000	.....	.40	1.92	2.32
Ecuador	Gold	Sucre	2,300	1,300	2,400	1.77	1.00	1.85	4.62
Guiana (British)	Gold	Pound sterling	100	.....	.....	.33	.....	.....	.33
Guiana (Dutch)	Gold	Florin	200	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	2.00
Guiana (French)	Gold	Franc	100	.....	.....	1.00	.....	.....	1.00
Paraguay	Gold	Peso	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.57	.57
Peru	Gold	Sol	12,500	2,400	.....	2.65	.....	.62	3.17
Uruguay	Gold	Peso	21,700	4,300	1,100	18.08	3.58	.92	22.58
Venezuela	Gold	Bolivar	3,500	10,800	800	1.22	4.00	.29	5.51
Spain	Gold	Peseta	125,000	175,100	94,000	6.27	8.89	4.80	19.96
Sweden	Gold	Crown	30,200	8,600	25,500	5.50	1.54	4.55	11.59
Switzerland	Gold	Franc	45,400	15,400	29,600	12.16	4.16	8.00	24.32
Turkey	Gold	Piaster	142,400	26,400	.....	5.98	1.11	.....	7.09
Central Amer. states	Silver†	Peso	1,900	11,700	115,900	.40	2.49	24.66	27.55
Total	.....	.....	8,480,700	3,132,700	3,234,200	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Includes the Malay states, Ceylon and Johore. †Except Costa Rica and British Honduras, gold standard countries. Blank spaces indicate that no satisfactory information is available.

COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER OF THE WORLD (1901-1912).

CALENDAR YEAR.	GOLD. Fine ounces.	GOLD. Value.	SILVER. Fine ounces.	SILVER. Coining value.	CALENDAR YEAR.	GOLD. Fine ounces.	GOLD. Value.	SILVER. Fine ounces.	SILVER. Coining value.
1901	12,001,537	$248,093,787	107,439,666	$138,911,891	1907	19,921,014	$411,803,902	171,561,490	$221,816,876
1902	10,662,098	220,405,125	149,826,725	193,715,362	1908	15,828,573	327,205,649	151,352,824	195,688,499
1903	11,634,007	240,496,274	161,159,508	208,367,849	1909	15,153,116	313,242,714	87,728,951	113,427,331
1904	22,031,285	455,427,085	145,332,335	172,270,379	1910	22,004,542	454,874,248	78,786,842	108,915,627
1905	11,898,037	245,954,257	73,371,385	103,880,205	1911	18,002,444	372,143,555	117,237,838	148,156,282
1906	17,721,058	366,330,450	120,339,501	155,590,466	1912	17,447,478	360,671,382	161,763,415	171,293,019

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

By calendar years.

YEAR.	Gold.	Silver.	YEAR.	Gold	Silver.	YEAR.	Gold.	Silver.	YEAR.	Gold.	Silver.
1878	$49,786,052	$28,513,850	1887	$23,972,383	$35,191,081	1896	$47,055,000	$23,089,899	1905	$49,638,441	$6,332,187
1879	39,080,080	27,569,776	1888	31,380,808	33,025,600	1897	76,028,485	18,487,207	1906	77,538,045	10,651,087
1880	62,308,279	27,411,694	1889	21,413,931	35,496,683	1898	77,985,757	23,034,033	1907	131,907,490	13,178,435
1881	96,850,080	27,940,164	1890	20,467,182	39,202,908	1899	111,544,220	26,061,520	1908	131,638,632	12,391,775
1882	65,887,685	27,973,132	1891	29,222,005	27,518,858	1900	99,272,942	36,295,321	1909	88,776,907	8,087,852
1883	29,241,960	29,246,968	1892	34,787,225	12,641,078	1901	101,735,188	30,888,461	1910	104,723,735	3,740,468
1884	23,991,756	28,554,806	1893	56,497,050	8,802,797	1902	47,184,932	30,028,167	1911	56,176,822	6,457, 01
1885	27,773,012	28,862,176	1894	79,646,160	9,200,351	1903	43,683,970	19,874,440	1912	17,498,522	7 340,995
1886	28,945,542	32 086,709	1895	59,616,358	5,638,010	1904	233,402,428	15,695 610	1913	25,433,378	3,184,229

BULLION VALUE OF 371¼ GRAINS OF PURE SILVER AT THE ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICE OF SILVER.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1860	$1.045	1879	$0.869	1886	$0.769	1893	$0.608	1900	$0.479	1907	$0.511
1870	1.027	1880	.885	1887	.757	1894	.490	1901	.460	1908	.414
1874	.989	1881	.875	1888	.726	1895	.505	1902	.408	1909	.402
1875	.960	1882	.878	1889	.723	1896	.522	1903	.419	1910	.418
1876	.900	1883	.857	1890	.809	1897	.467	1904	.447	1911	.417
1877	.929	1884	.859	1891	.764	1898	.456	1905	.472	1912	.475
1878	.892	1885	.823	1892	.674	1899	.465	1906	.523	1913	.605

COMMERCIAL RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD.

Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.
1700	14.81	1830	15.82	1870	15.57	1881	18.16	1892	23.72	1903	38.10
1720	15.04	1850	15.70	1871	15.57	1882	18.19	1893	26.49	1904	35.70
1740	14.94	1860	15.29	1872	15.63	1883	18.64	1894	32.56	1905	33.87
1750	14.55	1862	15.35	1873	15.92	1884	18.57	1895	31.60	1906	30.54
1760	14.14	1863	15.37	1874	16.17	1885	19.41	1896	30.59	1907	31.24
1770	14.62	1864	15.37	1875	16.59	1886	20.78	1897	34.20	1908	38.64
1780	14.72	1865	15.44	1876	17.88	1887	21.13	1898	35.03	1909	39.74
1790	15.04	1866	15.43	1877	17.22	1888	21.99	1899	34.86	1910	38.22
1800	15.68	1867	15.57	1878	17.94	1889	22.10	1900	33.33	1911	38.33
1810	15.77	1868	15.59	1879	18.40	1890	19 76	1901	34.48	1912	33.62
1820	15.62	1869	15.60	1880	18.05	1891	20.92	1902	39.15	1913	34.19

PER CAPITA STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Statistical Abstract of the United States for 1913.]

	1900.	1910.	1913.
Money in circulation	$26.93	$34.33	$34.56
Debt less cash in treasury.	14.52	11.35	10.60
Interest paid	.44	.23	24
Net ordinary receipts	7.43	7.48	7.44
Net ordinary expenditures.	6.39	7.30	7.01
Customs revenue collected.	3.02	3.50	3.17
Internal revenue collected.	3.87	3.14	3.55
Consumption—wheat, bu...	4.74	7.05	6.07
Corn, bu.	24.44	29.44	31.90
Sugar, lbs.	65.20	79.90	85.04
Coffee, lbs.	9.81	9.33	8.85
Tea, lbs.	1.09	1.29	.95
Distilled spirits, pf. gals.	1.40	1.43	1.50
Wines, gals.	.39	.65	.56
Malt liquors, gals.	16.01	19.79	20.62
All liquors & wines, gals.	17.76	22.19	22.68
Raw cotton, lbs.	18.50	23.67	.....
Raw wool, lbs.	5.72	6.39	5.01
Production—Gold, dollars..	1.04	1.40	.91
Silver, dollars	.47	.33	.44
Exports, dollars	17.96	18.28	24.66
Imports, dollars	10.93	16.54	17.94
Postal receipts, dollars	1.34	2.43	2.75
Expenditures, dollars	1.46	2.49	2.70
School expenditures, dollars	3.03	4.76	.....

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT (JUNE 30, 1914).

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

TITLE OF LOAN.	Authorizing act.	Rate.	Issued.	* Amount issued.	Total outstanding June 30, 1914.
Consols of 1930	March 14, 1900	2 per cent	1900	$646,250,150	$646,250,150
Loan of 1908-1918	June 13, 1898	3 per cent	1898	†198,792,660	63,945,460
Loan of 1925	Jan. 14, 1875	4 per cent	1895-1896	†162,315,400	118,489,900
Panama canal loan:					
Series 1906	June 28, 1902, & Dec. 21, 1905	2 per cent	1906	54,631,980	54,631,980
Series 1908	June 28, 1902, & Dec. 21, 1905	2 per cent	1908	30,000,000	30,000,000
Series 1911	Aug. 5, 1909, Feb. 4, 1910, and March 2, 1911	3 per cent	1911	50,000,000	50,000,000
Postal savings bonds: (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th & 5th series)	June 25, 1910	2½ per cent	1911-13	3,506,000	3,506,000
1914-34 (6th series)	June 25, 1910	2½ per cent	1914	1,129,820	1,129,820
Aggreg. int.-bearing debt				1,146,626,010	967,953,310

*Of this original amount issued $132,449,900 has been refunded into the 2 per cent consols of 1930, and $2,397,300 has been purchased for the sinking fund and canceled. †Of this original amount issued $43,825,500 has been purchased for the sinking fund and canceled.

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent, called for redemption May 18, 1900; interest ceased Aug. 18, 1900	$4,000.00
Funded loan of 1891, matured Sept. 2, 1891	23,650.00
Loan of 1904, matured Feb. 2, 1904	15,050.00
Funded loan of 1907, matured July 2, 1907	594,900.00
Refunding certificates, matured July 1, 1907	13,300.00
Old debt matured at various dates prior to Jan. 1, 1861, and other items of debt matured at various dates subsequent to Jan. 1, 1861	903,660.26
Aggregate of debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,552,560.26

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

United States notes—Feb. 25, 1862; July 11, 1862; March 3, 1863	$346,681,016.00
Old demand notes—July 17, 1861; Feb. 12, 1862	53,152.50
National bank notes—Redemption fund—July 14, 1890—included as "debt bearing no interest," according to specific requirement of the act of July 14, 1890	15,142,888.50
Fractional currency—July 17, 1862; March 3, 1863; June 30, 1864, less $8,375,934 estimated as lost or destroyed, act of June 21, 1879	6,852,472.90
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest	368,729,529.90

CERTIFICATES AND NOTES ISSUED ON DEPOSITS OF COIN AND SILVER BULLION.

CLASSIFICATION.	In circulation.	In the treasury.	Outstanding.
Gold certificates—March 3, 1863; July 12, 1882; March 14, 1900	$1035,454,129	$45,5 0,740	$1,080,974,869
Silver certificates—Feb. 28, 1878, Aug. 4, 1886; March 3, 1887; March 14, 1900	479,422,376	11,387,624	490,850,000
Treasury notes of 1890—July 14, 1890; March 14, 1900	2,427,088	11,942	2,439,000
Aggreg. of certificates and treasury notes offset by cash in the treasury	1,517,345,565	56,920,306	1,574,263,869

RECAPITULATION OF PUBLIC DEBT.

GROSS DEBT.

	June 30, 1914.	May 31, 1914.
Interest-bearing debt..	$967,953,310.00	$967,953,310.00
Debt on which interest has ceased.....	1,552,560.26	1,610,720.26
Debt bearing no int....	368,729,529.90	369,717,862.40
Aggregate.....	1,338,235,400.16	1,339,281,892.66
Certificates and treasury notes.....	1,574,263,869.00	1,620,641,869.00
Gross debt.....	2,912,499,269.16	2,959,923,761.66

NET DEBT.

Gross debt (opposite)		$2,912,499,269.16
Cash in treasury—		
Currency trust funds..	$1,574,263,869.00	
Gold reserve fund....	150,000,000.00	
Net bal., general fund.	145,835,502.10	
National bank notes:		
Redemption fund.. (Included opposite in public debt under requirement of act of congress, July 14, 1890.)	15,142,888.50	
Total.....		1,885,242,259.60
Net debt, June 30, 1914.....		1,027,257,009.56

CASH IN THE TREASURY AND CURRENT LIABILITIES—GENERAL FUND.

ASSETS.

Cash in treasury offices—Gold coin...		$45,381,760.92
Gold certificates.....		45,520,740.00
Standard silver dollars.....		4,670,087.00
Silver certificates.....		11,387,624.00
United States notes.....		7,841,373.00
Treasury notes of 1890.....		11,942.00
Certified checks on banks.....		422,502,53
National bank notes.....		32,586,262.46
Note—This includes $26,200,644.46 which the treasury has redeemed and for which it will receive payment from the national banks.		
Subsidiary silver coin.....	22,052,187.82	
Fractional currency.....	226.22	
Minor coin.....	2,123,564.80	
Silver bullion (available for subsidiary coinage).....	2,853,784 76	
	174,852,055.51	
In national bank depositaries—		
To credit of treas. of United States..	93,388,665.72	
To credit of postmasters, judicial officers, etc.....	6,566,058.85	
In treasury Philippines—		
To credit of treasurer United States.	2,998,175.29	
To credit of disbursing officers.....	2,937,006.96	
Total.....	280,741,962.33	

LIABILITIES.

Current liabilities in treasury offices—		
Disbursing officers' balances.....		$51,858,439.31
Outstanding warrants.....		933,941.45
Outstanding treasurer's checks.....		3,336,884.18
Outstanding interest checks.....		272,349.37
Postoffice department balances.....		2,915,466.70
Postal savings balances.....		1,547,406.18
Judicial officers' balances, etc.....		7,625,867.84
National bank notes: Redemption fund.....		15,142,888.50
National bank 5 per cent fund.....		25,874,236.19
Assets of failed national banks.....		1,894,705.96
Miscellaneous (exchanges, etc.).....		5,475,176.39
Total.....		123,877,361.57
Subtract: Checks not cleared.....		883,154.62
		122,994,206.95
In national bank depositaries—		
Judicial officers' balances, etc.....		6,566,058.85
Outstanding warrants.....		894,159.48
In treasury Philippines—		
Disbursing officers' balances.....		2,937,006.96
Outstanding warrants.....		1,515,027.99
		134,906,460.23
Net balance in general fund.....		145,835,502.10
Total.....		280,741,962.33

THE CURRENCY TRUST FUNDS, THE GENERAL FUND AND THE GOLD RESERVE FUND.

ASSETS.

Currency trust funds—Gold coin.....	$838,855,683.00	
Gold bullion.....	242,119,186.00	
Total gold.....	1,080,974,869.00	
Silver dollars.....	490,850,000.00	
Silver dollars of 1890.....	2,439,000.00	
Total currency trust funds...	1,574,263,869.00	
General fund—		
Total cash assets, as above.....	280,741,962.33	
Gold reserve fund—Gold coin.....	100,000,000.00	
Gold bullion.....	50,000,000.00	
Grand total cash assets in treasury	2,005,005,831.33	

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding certificates—		
Gold certificates		$1,080,974,869.00
Silver certificates		490,850,000.00
Treasury notes.....		2,439,000.00
Total outstanding certificates.....		1,574,263,869.00
General fund liabilities and balance—		
Total liabilities against cash, as above		134,906,460.23
Balance in general fund, as above.....	$145,835,502.10	
Gold reserve.....	150,000,000.00	
Note—Reserved against $346,681,016 of U. S. notes and $2,439,000 of treasury notes of 1890.		
Total net balances		295,835,502.10
		2,005,005,831.33

CIRCULATION STATEMENT (JULY 1, 1914).

CLASSIFICATION.	General stock of money in the U. S. June 1, 1914.	General stock of money in the U. S. July 1, 1914.	*Held in treasury as assets of the government July 1, 1914.	MONEY IN CIRCULATION. July 1, 1914.	July 1, 1913.	Jan. 1, 1879.
Gold coin (inc. bullion in treas.).	$1,931,342,109	$1,890,678,304	$195,381,761	$614,321,674	$608,979,598	$96,262,850
Gold certificates†	.....	.....	45,520,740	1,035,454,129	1,008,532,749	21,189,280
Standard silver dollars.....	565,813,263	565,834,263	4,670,087	70,314,176	72,076,361	5,790,721
Silver certificates†	.....	.....	11,387,624	479,462,376	470,189,192	413,360
Subsidiary silver.	181,200,547	182,315,863	22,052,188	160,263,675	151,795,639	67,962,601
Treasury notes of 1890.....	2,460,000	2,439,000	2,427,058	2,656,781	.....	.....
United States notes.....	346,681,016	346,681,016	7,841,373	338,839,643	337,923,706	‡310,288,511
National bank notes.....	751,554,696	750,677,799	32,586,262	718,085,537	716,261,921	314,339,398
Total.....	3,779,051,631	3,738,620,345	319,451,977	3,419,168,368	3,371,326,007	816,266,721

Population of continental United States July 1, 1914, estimated at 99,027,000; circulation per capita, $34.53.

*This statement of money held in the treasury as assets of the government does not include deposits of public money in national bank depositaries to the credit of the treasurer of the United States, amounting to $93,388,665.72. For a full statement of assets see public debt statement. †For redemption of outstanding certificates an exact equivalent in amount of the appropriate kinds of money is held in the treasury, and is not included in the account of money held as assets of the government. ‡Includes $33,190,000 currency certificates, act June 8, 1872.

ANALYSIS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

JULY 1.	Debt on which interest has ceased.	Debt bearing no interest.*	Outstanding principal.	Cash in the treasury.	Total of debt less cash in treasury.	Population of the United States.	Debt per capita.	Interest per capita.
1890	$1,815,805.26	$325,011,289.47	$1,552,140,204.73	$661,355,884.20	$924,465,218.53	62,947,714	$14.22	$0.4
1891	1,614,705.26	933,852,766.35	1,545,996,591.61	694,083,839.83	851,912,751.78	63,844,000	13.34	.37
1892	2,785,875.26	1,000,648,939.37	1,558,464,144.63	746,937,681.03	841,526,463.60	65,086,000	12.93	.35
1893	2,094,060.26	958,854,525.87	1,545,985,686.13	707,016,210.89	838,969,475.75	66,349,000	12.64	.35
1894	1,851,240.26	995,360,506.42	1,632,253,636.68	732,940,256.13	899,313,380.55	67,632,000	13.30	.38
1895	1,721,590.26	958,197,331.99	1,675,120,983.25	811,061,686.46	864,059,314.78	68,934,000	13.08	.42
1896	1,600,890.26	920,839,543.14	1,769,840,323.40	953,905,635.51	915,934,687.89	70,254,000	13.60	.49
1897	1,346,880.26	968,960,655.64	1,817,672,665.90	925,649,765.87	892,022,900.03	71,592,000	13.78	.48
1898	1,262,680.00	947,901,845.64	1,796,531,995.90	769,446,503.76	1027,085,492.14	72,947,000	14.08	.47
1899	1,218,300.26	944,660,256.66	1,991,927,306.92	836,607,071.75	1,155,320,235.19	74,318,000	15.55	.54
1900	1,176,320.26	1,112,805,911.41	2,136,961,091.67	1,029,249,833.78	1,107,711,257.89	75,994,575	14.58	.44
1901	1,415,620.26	1,154,770,273.63	2,143,326,933.89	1,098,587,813.92	1,044,739,119.97	77,612,569	13.46	.38
1902	1,280,860.26	1,226,259,245.63	2,158,610,445.89	1,189,153,204.85	969,457,241.04	79,230,563	12.24	.35
1903	1,205,090.26	1,286,718,281.63	2,202,464,781.89	1,277,453,144.58	925,011,637.31	80,848,557	11.44	.32
1904	1,970,920.26	1,366,875,224.88	2,264,003,585.14	1,296,771,811.39	967,231,773.75	82,466,551	11.73	.29
1905	1,370,245.26	1,378,086,478.58	2,274,615,063.84	1,365,467,439.06	909,147,624.78	84,084,545	11.77	.29
1906	1,128,135.26	1,440,874,653.78	2,337,161,839.04	1,372,726,152.25	964,435,686.79	85,702,539	11.25	.27
1907	1,086,815.26	1,561,266,906.00	2,457,188,061.54	1,578,591,306.51	878,596,755.03	87,320,533	10.06	.25
1908	4,130,015.26	1,725,172,266.28	2,626,806,271.54	1,688,673,862.16	938,132,409.38	88,938,527	10.55	.24
1909	2,883,855.26	1,723,344,895.78	2,639,546,241.04	1,615,684,710.25	1,023,861,530.79	90,556,521	11.31	.23
1910	2,124,895.26	1,737,223,452.78	2,652,665,838.04	1,606,216,652.79	1,046,449,185.25	92,174,515	11.35	.23
1911	1,879,830.26	1,848,367,586.43	2,765,600,606.69	1,749,816,268 23	1,015,884,338.46	93,792,509	10.83	.23
1912	1,760,450.26	1,902,836,653.90	2,868,373,874.16	1,840,199,176.88	1,027,574,697.28	95,410,503	10.77	.24
1913	1,659,550.26	1,948,618,753.40	2,916,204,913.66	1,887,640,858.52	1,028,564,055.14	97,337,000	10.60	.24
1914	1,552,560.26	1,942,966,316.90	2,912,499,269.16	1,885,242,259.60	1,027,257,009.56	99,027,000	.....	.....

*Includes certificates issued against gold, silver and currency deposited in the treasury.

OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL OF PUBLIC DEBT.

On Jan. 1 of each year from 1791 to 1843, inclusive, and on July 1 of each year since.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1791	$75,463,476.52	1816	$127,334,933.74	1841	$5,250,875.54	1865	$2,680,647,869.74	1890	$1,552,140,204.70
1792	77,227,924.66	1817	123,491,965.16	1842	13,594,480.73	1866	2,773,236,173.69	1891	1,545,996,591.60
1793	80,358,634.04	1818	103,466,633.83	1843	20,201,226.27	1867	2,678,126,103.87	1892	1,558,464,144.63
1794	78,427,404.77	1819	95,529,648.28	1843	32,742,922.00	1868	2,611,687,851.19	1893	1,545,985,686.13
1795	80,747,587.39	1820	91,015,566.15	1844	23,461,652.50	1869	2,588,452,213.94	1894	1,632,253,636.61
1796	83,762,172.07	1821	89,987,427.66	1845	15,925,303.01	1870	2,480,672,427.81	1895	1,676,120,983.23
1797	82,064,479.33	1822	93,546,676.98	1846	15,550,202.97	1871	2,353,211,332.32	1896	1,769,840,323.45
1798	79,228,529.12	1823	90,875,877.28	1847	38,826,534.77	1872	2,253,251,328.78	1897	1,817,672,665.98
1799	78,408,669.77	1824	90,269,777.77	1848	47,044,862.23	1873	2,234,482,993.20	1898	1,796,531,995.90
1800	82,976,294.35	1825	83,788,432.71	1849	63,061,858.69	1874	2,251,690,468.43	1899	1,991,927,306.92
1801	83,038,050.80	1826	81,955,059.99	1850	63,452,773.55	1875	2,232,284,531.95	1900	2,136,961,091.67
1802	80,712,632.25	1827	73,987,357.20	1851	68,304,796.02	1876	2,180,395,067.15	1901	2,143,326,933.89
1803	77,054,686.40	1828	67,475,043.87	1852	66,199,341.71	1877	2,205,301,392.10	1902	2,158,610,445.89
1804	86,427,120.88	1829	58,421,413.67	1853	59,803,117.70	1878	2,256,205,892.53	1903	2,202,464,781.89
1805	83,312,150.50	1830	48,565,406.50	1854	42,242,222.42	1879	2,340,567,232.04	1904	2,264,003,585.14
1806	75,723,270.66	1831	39,123,191.68	1855	35,586,956.56	1880	2,120,415,370.63	1905	2,274,615,063.84
1807	69,218,398.64	1832	24,322,235.18	1856	31,922,537.90	1881	2,069,013,569.58	1906	2,337,161,839.04
1808	65,196,317.97	1833	7,001,698.83	1857	28,699,831.85	1882	1,918,312,994.03	1907	2,457,188,061.54
1809	57,023,192.09	1834	4,760,082.08	1858	44,911,881.03	1883	1,884,171,728.07	1908	2,626,806,271.54
1810	53,173,217.52	1835	33,733.05	1859	58,496,837.88	1884	1,830,528,923.57	1909	2,639,546,241.04
1811	48,005,587.76	1836	37,513.05	1860	64,842,287.88	1885	1,863,964,873.14	1910	2,652,665,838.04
1812	45,209,737.90	1837	336,957.83	1861	90,580,873.72	1886	1,775,063,013.78	1911	2,765,600,606.69
1813	55,962,827.57	1838	3,308,124.07	1862	524,176,412.13	1887	1,657,602,592.63	1912	2,868,373,874.16
1814	81,487,846.24	1839	10,434,221.14	1863	1,119,772,138.63	1888	1,692,858,984.58	1913	2,916,204,913.66
1815	99,833,660.15	1840	3,573,343.32	1864	1,815,784,370.57	1889	1,619,052,922.23	1914	2,912,499,269.16

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS BY FISCAL YEARS.

	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.
1. Ordinary receipts	$734,673,166.71	$723,782,921.16	$691,778,465.37	$701,372,374.99	$675,511,715.05	$603,589,489.84
Ordinary disbursements	700,254,489.71	683,699,692.10	654,553,963.47	654,137,997.89	659,705,391.08	662,324,444.77
Excess of receipts (+) or disbursements (−)	+34,418,677.00	+40,083,229.06	+37,224,501.90	+47,234,377.10	+15,806,323.94	−58,734,954.93
2. Panama canal receipts	.....	.....	33,189,104.15	18,102,170.04	.....	30,731,608.21
Panama canal disbursem'ts	*34,826,941.76	41,741,258.03	35,327,370.66	37,063,515.33	33,911,673.37	31,419,442.41
Excess of receipts (+) or disbursements (−)	−34,826,941.76	−41,741,258.03	−2,138,266.51	−18,961,345.29	−33,911,673.37	−688,834.20
3. Public debt receipts	23,021,222.50	23,400,850.00	20,537,645.00	40,232,555.00	31,674,292.50	45,624,239.50
Public debt disbursements	26,961,327.00	24,191,610.50	28,648,327.53	35,223,336.35	31,049,695.50	104,996,770.00
Excess of receipts (+) or disbursements (−)	+3,940,104.50	−790,760.50	−8,110,682.53	+5,009,218.65	−1,375,403.00	−59,372,530.50
Excess of all receipts (+) or all disbursements (−)	−4,348,869.26	−2,448,789.47	+26,975,552.86	+33,282,250.46	−19,480,752.43	−118,795,919.63
Balance in general fund at close of year	161,612,615.53	164,703,689.52	167,152,478.99	140,176,926.13	106,894,675.67	126,375,428.10

*Paid from the general fund of the treasury without sales of bonds.

NATIONAL DEBTS, REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

From report of bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C.]

COUNTRY.	Year.	Total debt in United States currency.	Rates of interest. Per ct.	Interest and other annual charges (budget estimate).	Revenue.	Expenditure.	PER CAPITA OF— Debt.	Interest.	Revenue	Expenditure.
Argentina	1913	$732,398,000	4 -6	$32,528,000	$145,338,000	$136,767,000	$84.18	$3.74	$16.71	$15.72
Australian Commonw'th	1913	80,753,000	.....	.....	76,791,000	74,885,000	17.06	.....	16.22	15.82
States	1913	1,348,624,000	3 -4	52,895,000	209,088,000	213,731,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealand	1913	438,271,000	3 -4	13,222,000	57,105,000	53,961,000	409.23	12.35	53 32	50.36
Austria-Hungary	1913	1,047,154,000	3 -5	47,960,000	120,658,000	120,658,000	20.33	.93	2.36	2.36
Austria	1913	1,484,489,000	3 -4	63,851,000	636,909,000	636,852,000	48.71	2.10	21.08	21.07
Hungary	1913	1,267,801,000	3 -4½	53,763,000	410,008,000	409,998,000	60.70	2.57	19.63	19.63
Belgium	1913	825,518,000	2½-3	40,409,000	146,227,000	148,227,000	109.92	5.33	19.29	19.02
Kongo, Belgian	1913	54,741,000	3 -4	1,490,000	7,801,000	12,730,000	2.74	.07	.39	.64
Bolivia	1913	19,369,000	3 -10	1,688,000	8,594,000	8,627,000	8.54	.74	3.79	3.80
Brazil	1913	663,667,000	4 -5	29,637,000	192,729,000	203,860,000	27.30	1.22	7.90	8.39
Bulgaria	1912	135,300,000	4½-6	7,749,000	36,723,000	36,463,000	30.74	1.76	8.34	8.29
Canada	1913	483,253,000	2½-4	14,493,000	168,690,000	112,060,000	64.72	1.94	22.60	15.01
Central Amer.-Costa Rica	1914	16,488,000	4 -5	727,000	3,680,000	3,605,000	41.32	1.77	9.22	9.04
Guatemala	1914	17,577,000	4 -8	1,401,000	2,778,000	2,676,000	8.29	.66	1.31	1.26
Honduras	1914	121,261,000	5 -10	152,000	2,103,000	2,103,000	214.24	.27	3.71	3.71
Nicaragua	1910	9,189,000	6	394,000	1,518,000	1,205,000	15.32	.66	2.53	2.00
Panama	1914	51,000	7	4,000	3,841,000	3,841,000	.13	.01	9.93	9.93
Salvador	1914	9,970,000	2 -6	1,220,000	5,780,000	5,813,000	9.01	1.37	5.22	5.25
Chile	1913	210,136,000	4½-5	8,212,000	72,404,000	72,404,000	60.66	2.37	20.90	20.90
China	1912	969,189,000	4 -5	33,696,000	193,261,000	375,147,000	2.88	.10	.58	1.12
Colombia	1913	24,234,000	3 -6	3,187,000	14,071,000	14,061,000	4.78	.63	2.77	2.77
Cuba	1913	61,319,000	4½-6	3,710,000	37,940,000	33,974,000	25.06	1.52	15.50	13.88
Denmark	1913	95,579,000	3 -3½	3,052,000	30,599,000	28,497,000	34.44	1.10	11.03	10.27
Ecuador	1914	19,780,000	4 -10	2,604,000	10,218,000	10,218,000	13.19	1.74	6.61	6.61
Egypt	1913	459,153,000	3 -4	22,730,000	79,731,000	77,259,000	40.68	2.01	7.06	6 84
France	1913	6,346,129,000	2¾-3	186,341,000	914,604,000	914,550,000	160.25	4.71	23.09	23.09
Algeria	1913	34,787,000	3½	4,827,000	30,344,000	30,339,000	6.25	.87	5.45	5.45
Tunis	1913	68,936,000	3 -3½	2,989,000	16,407,000	16,405,000	35.74	1.55	8.51	8.50
Indo-China	1913	47,461,000	2½-3½	2,153,000	29,444,000	29,444,000	2.79	.13	1.73	1.73
Colonies (n. e. s.)	1911	59,533,000	3 -4	2,335,000	26,413,000	25,313,000	2.37	.09	1.05	1.01
German empire	1914	1,177,418,000	3 -4	54,658,000	879,656,000	879,656,000	17.81	.83	13.31	13.31
States	1912	3,735,902,000	3 -4	163,480,000	1,488,424,000	1,469,790,000	56.52	2.48	22.52	22.16
Colonies	1914	20,130,000	.....	1,464,000	14,297,000	35,375,000	1.71	.12	1.21	3.00
Greece	1912	206,640,000	2½-5	7,679,000	25,939,000	57,735,000	77.51	2.88	9.73	2 .65
Haiti	1913	42,863,000	2½-5	2,984,000	6,282,000	8,127,000	17.15	1.19	2.51	3.25
India—British	1913	1,475,292,000	3 -3½	42,104,000	386,176,000	378,982,000	4.68	.15	1.23	1.20
Italy	1913	2,852,148,000	3 -5	101,324,000	512,800,000	505,841,000	82.23	2.92	15.07	14.58
Japan	1914	1,241,997,000	4 -5	71,189,000	292,230,000	292,230,000	23.74	1.36	5.59	5.59
Formosa	1914	.....	.....	.....	21,940,000	21,940,000	.....	.....	6.34	6.34
Chosen (Korea)	1914	21,837,000	6 -6½	2,549,000	28,879,000	28,879,000	1.47	.17	1.95	1.95
Liberia	1914	1,552,000	5	195,000	532,000	532,000	1.03	.06	.35	.35
Luxemburg	1913	2,091,000	3½	307,000	3,860,000	4,431,000	8.04	1.18	14.85	17.04
Mexico	1914	226,404,000	3 -5	13,761,000	64,544,000	70,296,000	14.93	.91	4.26	4.64
Montenegro	1912	1,928,000	5	96,000	733,000	850,000	7.71	.38	2.93	3.40
Netherlands	1914	461,649,000	2½-3	15,514,000	91,823,000	101,823,000	75.51	2.54	15.02	16.66
East Indies	1913	.....	.....	.....	108,990,000	121,558,000	.....	.....	2.87	3.20
Possessions in America	1913	.....	.....	.....	2,875,000	3,349,000	.....	.....	19.17	22.33
Norway	1913	97,215,000	3 -3½	4,646,000	41,559,000	41,006,000	40.64	1.94	17.37	17.14
Paraguay	1913	12,751,000	3 -7	1,417,000	4,498,000	4,838,000	15.94	1.77	5.62	6.05
Peru	1914	34,268,000	1 -5½	542,000	17,266,000	15,134,000	7.43	.12	3.75	3.28
Portugal	1914	947,603,000	3 -5	30,145,000	81,966,000	80,909,000	174.74	5.56	15.11	14.92
Colonies	1911	.....	.....	.....	11,464,000	11,776,000	.....	.....	1.34	1.37
Roumania	1914	316,693,000	4 -5	17,582,000	103,507,000	103,507,000	43.63	2.43	14.28	14.28
Russia	1914	4,537,861,000	5 -6	207,421,000	1,832,505,000	1,832,505,000	27.02	1.24	10.91	10.91
Finland	1911	34,029,000	3 -4½	1,135,000	33,634,000	33,738,000	10.84	.52	10.71	10 74
Santo Domingo	1914	13,218,000	5	1,844,000	5,085,000	4,890,000	18.23	2.58	6.94	6.74
Servia	1911	126,252,000	2 -5	6,252,000	26,884,000	22,127,000	42.69	2.11	9.09	7.48
Siam	1914	27,799,000	4½	1,411,000	24,368,000	24,183,000	3.41	.17	2.99	2.77
Spain	1913	1,814,270,000	4 -5	79,229,000	224,904,000	220,548,000	90.97	3.97	11.28	11.06
Sweden	1914	161,390,000	3 -4	8,747,000	73,362,000	73,362,000	28.77	1.56	13.08	13.08
Switzerland	1914	23,614,000	3 -3½	1,384,000	19,072,000	20,350,000	6.29	.37	5.08	5.42
Turkey	1913	675,654,000	3½-4	64,271,000	134,262,000	152,198,000	27.17	2.58	5.40	6.12
Union of South Africa	1913	573,415,000	2½-5	22,754,000	84,587,000	83,724,000	96.00	3.81	14.16	14.02
United kingdom	1913	3,485,818,000	2½-2¾	119,229,000	918,805,000	917,805,000	76.35	2.61	20.13	20.11
Colonies (n. e. s.)	1913	224,418,000	4	11,620,000	127,290,000	113,237,000	5.41	.28	3.07	2.73
United States	1913	1,028,564,000	2 -4	22,835,000	1,014,132,000	1,010,812,000	10.45	.23	10 30	10.27
Philippines	1913	12,000,000	4	713,000	13,490,000	14,745,000	1.40	.08	1.58	1.73
Uruguay	1914	137,827,000	3½-5	18,984,000	37,758,000	37,842,000	112.42	15.48	30 80	30.87
Venezuela	1914	35,051,000	3	1,161,000	10,080,000	10,080,000	12.72	.42	3.66	3.66
Total	.....	42,939,631,000	.....	1,747,258,000	12462202 000	12626 938,000	.....	.....	.....	.....

ORDER OF PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

In case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both the president and vice-president, then the secretary of state shall act as president until the disability of the president or vice-president is removed or a president is elected. The rest of the order of succession is: Secretary of the treasury, secretary of war, attorney-general, postmaster-general, secretary of the navy, secretary of the interior, secretary of agriculture and secretary of commerce and labor. The acting president, in case congress is not in session, must call a special session, giving twenty days' notice.

COINS OF THE UNITED STATES (1792-1913).

GOLD COINS.

Double Eagles—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849; weight, 516 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1913, $2,361,829,120. Full legal tender.

Eagles—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 270 grains; fineness, .916⅔; weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 258 grains; fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899225; fineness changed, act of June 18, 1837, to .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1913, $504,203,390. Full legal tender.

Half-Eagles—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 135 grains; fineness, .916⅔; weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 129 grains; fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .889225; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1913, $382,503,345. Full legal tender.

Quarter-Eagles—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 67.5 grains; fineness, .916⅔; weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 64.5 grains; fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899225; fineness changed, act of June 18, 1837, to .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1913, $40,975,932.50. Full legal tender.

Three-Dollar Piece—Authorized to be coined, act of Feb. 21, 1853; weight, 77.4 grains; fineness, .900; coinage discontinued, act of Sept. 26, 1890. Total amount coined, $1,619,376. Full legal tender.

One Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900; coinage discontinued, act of Sept. 26, 1890. Total amount coined, $19,499,337. Full legal tender.

One Dollar, Louisiana Purchase Exposition—Authorized June 28, 1902; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, $250,000.

One Dollar, Lewis and Clark Exposition—Authorized April 13, 1904; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, $60,000.

SILVER COINS.

Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 416 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 412½ grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined to Feb. 12, 1873, $8,031,238. Coinage reauthorized, act of Feb. 28, 1878; coinage discontinued after July 1, 1891, except for certain purposes, act of July 14, 1890. Amount coined to June 30, 1913, $578,303,848. Full legal tender except when otherwise provided in the contract.

Trade Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of Feb. 12, 1873; weight, 420 grains; fineness, .900; legal tender limited to $5, act of June 22, 1874 (rev. stat.); coinage limited to export demand and legal tender quality repealed, joint resolution, July 22, 1876; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 19, 1887. Total amount coined, $35,965,924.

Lafayette Souvenir Dollar—Authorized by act of March 3, 1899; weight, 412½ grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, $50,000.

Half-Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 208 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 206¼ grains; fineness changed, act of of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 192 grains; weight changed, act of Feb. 12, 1873, to 12½ grams, or 192.9 grains. Total amount coined to June 30, 1913, $188,659,192.50. Legal tender, $10.

Columbian Half-Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of Aug. 5, 1892; weight, 192.9 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, $2,500,000. Legal tender, $10.

Quarter-Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 104 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 103¼ grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 96 grains; weight changed, act of Feb. 12, 1873, to 6¼ grams, or 96.45 grains. Total amount coined to June 30, 1913, $99,653,261.25. Legal tender, $10.

Columbian Quarter-Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1893; weight, 96.45 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, $10,000. Legal tender, $10.

Twenty-Cent Piece—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1875; weight, 5 grams, or 77.16 grains; fineness, .900; coinage prohibited, act of May 2, 1878. Total amount coined, $271,000.

Dime—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 41.6 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 41¼ grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 38.4 grains; weight changed, act of Feb. 12, 1873, to 2½ grams, or 38.58 grains. Total amount coined to June 30, 1913, $68,129,827. Legal tender, $10.

Half-Dime—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 20.8 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 20⅝ grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 19.2 grains; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined, $4,880,219.40.

Three-Cent Piece—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1851; weight, 12⅜ grains; fineness, .750; weight changed, act of March 3, 1853, to 11.52 grains; fineness changed, act of March 3, 1853, to .900; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined, $1,282,087.20.

MINOR COINS.

Five-Cent (nickel)—Authorized to be coined, act of May 16, 1866; weight, 77.16 grains; composed of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel. Total amount coined to June 30, 1913, $39,010,924.60. Legal tender for $1, but reduced to 25 cents by act of Feb. 12, 1873.

Three-Cent (nickel)—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1865; weight, 30 grains; composed of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel. Total amount coined, $941,349.48. Legal tender for 60 cents, but reduced to 25 cents by act of Feb. 12, 1873. Coinage discontinued, act of Sept. 26, 1890.

Two-Cent (bronze)—Authorized to be coined, act of April 22, 1864; weight, 96 grains; composed of 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent tin and zinc. Coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined, $912,020.

Cent (copper)—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 264 grains; weight changed, act of Jan. 14, 1793, to 208 grains; weight changed, by proclamation of the president, Jan. 26, 1796, in conformity with act of March 3, 1795, to 168 grains; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 21, 1857. Total amount coined, $1,562,887.44.

Cent (nickel)—Authorized to be coined, act of Feb. 21, 1857; weight, 72 grains; composed of 88 per cent copper and 12 per cent nickel. Coinage discontinued, act of April 22, 1864. Total amount coined, $2,007,720.

Cent (bronze)—Authorized, act of April 22, 1864; weight, 48 grains; composed of 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent tin and zinc. Total amount coined to June 30, 1913, $21,812,855.73. Legal tender, 25 cents.

Half-Cent (copper)—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 132 grains; weight changed, act of Jan. 14, 1793, to 104 grains; weight changed by proclamation of the president, Jan. 26, 1796, in conformity with act of March 3, 1795, to 84 grains; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 21, 1857. Total amount coined, $39,926.11.

*TOTAL COINAGE.		COINAGE, 1913.	
Gold	$3,319,940,500.50	Gold	$30,058,227.50
Silver	979,705,359.35	Silver	3,448,199.75
Minor	66,287,683.36	Minor	3,990,102.45
Total	4,356,933,543.21	Total	37,496,529.70

*To end of fiscal year, June 30, 1913.

SPEED ON THE TYPEWRITER.

In a world's championship typewriting contest held in Toronto, Ont., April 27, 1914, Miss Margaret Owen of New York, N. Y., was first, writing 126 words a minute for half an hour. Miss Rose Fritz of the same city was second with 122.3 words. Fred Jarrett of Toronto established a Canadian record by writing 104 words a minute.

APPROXIMATE VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS.

(c, copper; g, gold; s, silver.)

Coin.	Country.	U. S. equivalent.	Coin.	Country.	U. S. equivalent.
Argentina, g	Argentine Republic	$4.82	Leu, s	Roumania	$0.193
Balboa, g	Panama	1.00	Libra, g	Peru	4.865
Bolivar, s	Venezuela	.193	Lira, s	Italy	.193
Boliviano, s	Bolivia	.389	Lira, g	Turkey	4.40
Cash, c	China	.006	Mark, s	Germany	.238
Cent	China	.005	Mark, g	Finland	.193
Centavo, c	Mexico	.005	Medjidie, g	Turkey	.88
Centime, c	France	.002	Milreis, s	Brazil	5.46
Colon, g	Costa Rica	.465	Milreis, g	Portugal	1.08
Condor, g	Colombia	10.00	Napoleon, g	France	3.86
Condor, g	Chile	7.30	Onlik, s	Turkey	.40
Condor, g	Ecuador	4.90	Ore, c	Scandinavia	.0025
Crown, s	Austria	.203	Para, s	Turkey	.001
Crown, s	Denmark	.268	Penny, c	Great Britain	.02
Crown, s	Great Britain	1.22	Perper, g	Montenegro	.203
Crown, s	Norway	.268	Peseta, s	Spain	.193
Crown, s	Sweden	.268	Peso, g	Argentine Republic	.96
Dinar, g	Servia	.193	Peso, s	Central America	.435
Dinero, s	Peru	.05	Peso, g	Chile	.365
Dollar, g	British Honduras	1.00	Peso, g	Colombia	1.00
Dollar, g	Newfoundland	1.014	Peso, g	Cuba	.91
Dollar, g	British possessions	1.00	Peso, s	Mexico	.498
Dollar, g	Colombia	1.00	Peso, s	Paraguay	.435
Dollar, g	Liberia	1.00	Peso, g	Philippines	.50
Dollar, g	Straits Settlements	.57	Peso, g	Uruguay	1.034
Dollar, s	China	.48	Pfennig, c	Germany	.0025
Dollar, g	Santo Domingo	1.00	Piaster, s	Cochin China	.55
Doubloon, g	Chile	3.65	Piaster, s	Cyprus	.03
Drachma, s	Greece	.193	Piaster, s	Turkey	.044
Escudo, g	Portugal	1.08	Pound, g	Egypt	4.93
Farthing, c	Great Britain	.005	Pound, g	Great Britain	4.865
Florin, s	Austria	.40	Ruble, g	Russia	.515
Florin, s	Great Britain	.49	Rupee, s	India	.324
Florin, g	Netherlands	.402	Scudo, g, s	Italy	.95
Franc, s	France	.193	Sen, c	Japan	.005
Franc, g	Belgium	.193	Shilling, s	Great Britain	.24
Franc, g	Switzerland	.193	Sixpence, s	Great Britain	.12
Gourde, s	Haiti	.965	Sol, s	Peru	.49
Guilder, s	Netherlands	.40	Soldo, c	Italy	.01
Guinea, g	Great Britain	5.04	Sovereign, g	Great Britain	4.866
Gulden, s	Austria	.48	Sucre, g	Ecuador	.487
Heller, s	Austria	.004	Tael (customs), s	China	.771
Kopeck, c	Russia	.005	Tical, s	Siam	.370
Kran, s	Persia	.17	Yen, s	Japan	.498
Krone (see crown)					

VALUES OF RARE AMERICAN COINS.

Prices quoted are those offered for the rarest coins of each denomination by dealers in New York and Chicago

GOLD COINS.

DOUBLE EAGLE ($20).

Date.	Value.
1849	$100.00
1907 (rough edge)	23.50

EAGLE ($10).

1795	$17.00
1796	20.00
1797 (small eagle)	20.00
1797 (large eagle)	17.00
1798 (4 or 6 stars)	25.00

HALF EAGLE ($5).

1795 (small eagle)	$10.00
1795 (large eagle)	25.00
1797 (small eagle)	30.00
1797 (large eagle)	35.00
1815	100.00
1819	50.00
1822	100.00

FOUR DOLLARS.

1879	$30.00
1880	75.00

THREE DOLLARS.

1873	$20.00
1875	100.00

Date.	Value.
1876	20.00
Other dates	3.75

QUARTER-EAGLE ($2.50).

1796 (no stars)	$20.00
1796 (with stars)	15.00
1806	15.00

ONE DOLLAR.

1875	$25.00
Other dates	$1.75 to 6.00

MEMORIAL DOLLARS.

1903 (Louisiana purchase)	$2.00
1904 (Lewis & Clark)	1.85
1904 (Lewis & Clark)	1.65

SILVER COINS.

DOLLARS.

1794 (flowing hair)	$50.00
1804	1,000.00
1838 (flying eagle)	100.00
1839 (flying eagle)	30.00
1851	50.00
1852	50.00

HALF-DOLLARS.

Date.	Value.
1796 (15 stars)	$30.00
1796 (16 stars)	35.00
1797 (15 stars)	30.00
1853 (no arrows at date)	50.00
Columbian	.52

QUARTER-DOLLARS.

1823 (head to left)	$50.00
1827 (head to left)	40.00

TWENTY-CENT PIECES.

1877 (proof)	$2.50
1878 (proof)	2.00

DIMES.

1797 (13 stars)	$2.50
1797 (16 stars)	2.50
1803 (fillet head)	2.00
1804 (fillet head)	7.00

HALF-DIMES.

1794 (flowing hair)	$2.00
1802 (fillet head)	100.00
1805 (fillet head)	2.25

THREE-CENT PIECES.

1864	$2.00
1873	1.00

NICKEL COINS.

FIVE-CENT PIECES.

1877 (proof)	$1.50

THREE-CENT PIECES.

Date.	Value.
1877	$1.50

COPPER COINS.

TWO-CENT PIECES.

1873	$2.00

CENTS (LARGE).

1793 (chain)	$5.00
1799 (fillet head)	8.00
1804 (fillet head)	4.25

CENTS (SMALL).

1856 (flying eagle)	$3.00

HALF-CENTS.

1796 (liberty cap)	$15.00
1831 (head to left)	5.00
1836 (head to left)	5.00
1840 (head to left)	5.00
1842 (head to left)	5.00
1843 (head to left)	6.00
1844 (head to left)	6.00
1845 (head to left)	5.00
1846 (head to left)	6.00
1847 (head to left)	8.00
1848 (head to left)	5.00
1849 (head to left)	6.00
1852 (head to left)	5.00

STATES AND TERRITORIES IN THE UNION.

There are forty-eight states in the union and three territories, the latter including Hawaii, the District of Columbia and Alaska. The District of Columbia is governed by three commissioners, appointed by the president of the United States, under laws passed directly by congress. Alaska has a governor, appointed by the president, and a legislature. Porto Rico, the Philippines and other island possessions of the United States are not technically territories, each having a special form of government.

LIFE INSURANCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR.	ORDINARY.		INDUSTRIAL.		TOTAL.	
	Policies.	Amount.	Policies.	Amount.	Policies.	Amount.
1850	29,407	$68,614,189				
1860	60,000	180,000,000				
1870	839,226	2,262,847,000				
1880	679,690	1,564,183,532	236,674	$20,533,469	916,364	$1,584,717,001
1890	1,319,561	3,620,057,439	3,883,529	429,521,128	5,203,090	4,049,578,567
1900	3,176,051	7,093,152,380	11,219,296	1,468,986,366	14,395,347	8,562,138,746
1910	6,954,119	13,227,213,168	23,034,463	3,177,047 874	29,988,582	16,404,261,042
1912	8,159,103	15,555,901,171	26,521,655	3,684,054,893	34,680,758	19,239,956 064

	Total income.	Payments to policyholders.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Surplus.
1890	$196,938,069	$90,007,820	$770,972,061	$678,681,309	$92,290,752
1900	400,257,603	168,687,601	1,742,414,173	1,493,378,709	249,035,464
1910	781,011,249	387,302,073	3,875,877,059	3,325,878 366	549,998,693
1912	893,391,717	448,817,715	4,409,292,521	3,879,825,515	529,467,006

AMERICAN TABLE OF MORTALITY.

Used by insurance companies in computing expectation of life.

Age.	No. living.	No. dying.	Exp't'n of life.	Age.	No. living.	No. dying.	Exp't'n of life.	Age.	No. living.	No. dying.	Exp't'n of life.
10	100,000	749	48.72	39	78,862	756	28.90	68	43,133	2,243	9.47
11	99,251	746	48.08	40	78,106	765	28.18	69	40,890	2,321	8.91
12	98,505	743	47.45	41	77,341	774	27.45	70	38,569	2,391	8.48
13	97,762	740	46.80	42	76,567	785	26.72	71	36,178	2,448	8.00
14	97,022	737	46.16	43	75,782	797	26.00	72	33,730	2,487	7.55
15	96,285	735	45.50	44	74,985	812	25.27	73	31,243	2,505	7.11
16	95,550	732	44.85	45	74,173	828	24.54	74	28,738	2,501	6.68
17	94,818	729	44.19	46	73,345	848	23.81	75	26,237	2,476	6.27
18	94,089	727	43.53	47	72,497	870	23.08	76	23,761	2,431	5.88
19	93,362	725	42.87	48	71,627	896	22.36	77	21,330	2,369	5.49
20	92,637	723	42.20	49	70,731	927	21.63	78	18,961	2,291	5.11
21	91,914	722	41.53	50	69,804	962	20.91	79	16,670	2,196	4.74
22	91,192	721	40.85	51	68,842	1,001	20.20	80	14,474	2,091	4.39
23	90,471	720	40.17	52	67,841	1,044	19.49	81	12,383	1,964	4.05
24	89,751	719	39.49	53	66,797	1,091	18.79	82	10,419	1,816	3.71
25	89,032	718	38.81	54	65,706	1,143	18.09	83	8,603	1,648	3.39
26	88,314	718	38.12	55	64,563	1,199	17.40	84	6,955	1,470	3.08
27	87,596	718	37.43	56	63,364	1,200	16.72	85	5,485	1,292	2.77
28	86,878	718	36.73	57	62,104	1,325	16.05	86	4,193	1,114	2.47
29	86,160	719	36.03	58	60,779	1,394	15.39	87	3,079	933	2.13
30	85,441	720	35.33	59	59,385	1,468	14.74	88	2,146	744	1.91
31	84,721	721	34.63	60	57,917	1,546	14.10	89	1,402	555	1.66
32	84,000	723	33.92	61	56,371	1,628	13.47	90	847	385	1.42
33	83,277	726	33.21	62	54,743	1,713	12.86	91	462	246	1.19
34	82,551	729	32.50	63	53,030	1,800	12.26	92	216	137	.98
35	81,822	732	31.78	64	51,230	1,889	11.67	93	79	53	.80
36	81,090	737	31.07	65	49,341	1,980	11.10	94	21	18	.64
37	80,353	742	30.35	66	47,361	2,070	10.54	95	3	3	.50
38	79,611	749	29.62	67	45,291	2,158	10.00				

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

YEAR.	Companies.	Income.	PAYMENTS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.		
			Losses.	Dividends	Total.
1890	580	$157,857,983	$75,334,517	$5,334,495	$80,768,012
1900	493	198,312,577	108,307,171	8,446,110	116,753,281
1910	597	381,545,814	166,789,763	20,709,261	187,499,024
1912	595	406,336,104	188,081,546	17,841,956	205,923,502

CASUALTY AND MISCELLANEOUS INSURANCE.

YEAR.	Companies.	Income.	Payments to policyholders.
1890	34	$9,758,413	$2,933,309
1900	62	32,309,619	10,166,796
1910	177	111,041,748	41,465,472
1912	189	137,700,426	55,957,045

MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

Name.	Elected.
Mezieres, Alfred, b. 1826	1874
Haussonville, Comte de, b. 1843	1888
Freycinet, Charles de, b. 1828	1890
Loti-Viaud, Pierre, b. 1850	1891
Lavisse, Ernest, b. 1842	1892
Bourget, Paul, b. 1852	1894
France, Anatole, b. 1844	1896
Mun, Albert, Comte de, b. 1841	1897
Hanotaux, Gabriel, b. 1853	1897
Lavedan, Henri, b. 1859	1898
Deschanel, Paul, b. 1856	1899
Hervieu, Paul, b. 1857	1899
Faguet, Emile, b. 1841	1900
Rostand, Edmond, b. 1868	1901
Vogue, Charles de, b. 1829	1901
Bazin, Rene, b. 1853	1903
Masson, Frederick, b. 1847	1903
Lamy, Etienne, b. 1845	1905
Ribot, Alexandre, b. 1842	1905
Barres, Maurice, b. 1862	1906
Donnay, Maurice, b. 1866	1907
Segur, Marquis Anatole de, b. 1825	1907
Charmes, Francis, b. 1848	1908
Richepin, Jean, b. 1849	1908
Doumic, Rene, b. 1860	1909
Prevost, Marcel, b. 1862	1909
Aicard, Jean, b. 1848	1909
Brieux, Eugene, b. 1858	1909
Poincare, Raymond, b. 1850	1909
Duchesne, Mgr., b. 1848	1910
Regnier, Henri de, b. 1864	1911
Roujon, Roujon, b. 1853	1911
Cochin, Denys, b. 1851	1911
Lyautey, Louis, b. 1854	1912
Boutroux, Emile, b. 1845	1912
Bergson, Henri L., b. 1859	1914
Capus, Alfred, b. 1858	1914
Gorce, Pierre de la	1914

The Academie Francaise, or French academy, was instituted in 1635. It is a part of the Institute of France and its particular function is to conserve the French language, foster literature and encourage genius.

RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES.

OPERATING STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL SYSTEMS.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

Railroad.	Mileage operated.	Operating revenues.	Operating expenses.	Taxes.	Operating income.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	8,346	$93,540,268	$60,172,701	$4,773,441	$28,594,126
Atlantic Coast Line	4,645	36,832,898	26,212,088	1,561,159	9,060,011
Baltimore & Ohio (system)	4,478	97,411,441	72,054,892	3,226,466	21,244,837
Boston & Maine	2,252	47,413,906	38,296,679	2,059,017	7,244,450
Central of New Jersey	678	27,372,315	17,783,045	1,339,454	8,169,794
Chesapeake & Ohio	2,367	36,690,021	25,653,937	1,330,935	9,733,635
Chicago & Alton	1,033	14,156,232	11,987,900	569,070	1,557,589
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	1,283	15,544,286	12,969,011	630,500	1,916,636
Chicago & Northwestern	8,071	83,677,051	59,405,142	4,252,790	20,004,969
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	9,140	92,750,934	62,148,398	4,016,658	30,602,536
Chicago Great Western	1,496	14,260,522	10,831,168	499,082	2,927,023
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	9,690	91,782,691	61,330,061	4,106,557	26,606,556
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	7,853	65,388,334	48,893,139	3,200,577	13,129,563
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha	1,748	17,992,371	12,632,570	973,283	4,402,684
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton	1,015	10,084,217	9,737,841	464,609	—118,233
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	2,363	36,027,653	31,872,040	1,471,668	2,673,442
Colorado & Southern	1,127	7,608,129	5,582,173	397,543	1,618,299
Delaware & Hudson	881	23,090,060	15,309,780	660,607	7,105,339
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	960	39,819,284	25,621,409	2,100,000	12,515,984
Denver & Rio Grande	2,583	23,167,051	16,018,196	1,009,143	6,123,564
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	627	3,412,575	2,763,997	247,443	405,790
El Paso & Southwestern	1,001	9,057,553	5,596,630	487,224	2,927,853
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern	794	11,252,392	7,755,238	426,863	3,070,291
Erie	1,988	52,344,668	37,084,156	1,689,427	13,268,120
Florida East Coast	686	5,347,819	3,653,221	239,717	1,441,715
Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio	1,338	11,824,091	9,722,027	573,952	1,485,102
Grand Rapids & Indiana	575	5,538,484	4,426,102	289,710	816,693
Great Northern	7,780	75,441,366	46,519,273	4,790,572	24,290,771
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe	1,596	12,882,258	9,959,733	583,331	2,339,194
Hocking Valley	352	7,021,145	4,803,746	451,137	1,766,262
Houston & Texas Central	813	6,551,983	5,555,615	326,310	666,346
Illinois Central	4,763	65,873,700	50,775,327	3,341,247	11,739,475
International & Great Northern	1,160	9,941,374	8,021,580	339,841	1,561,099
Kansas City Southern	827	10,993,454	6,910,321	567,858	3,515,275
Lake Erie & Western	906	5,743,649	4,728,228	267,640	747,781
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	1,854	53,344,156	40,817,260	2,409,212	10,236,067
Lehigh Valley	1,444	39,783,564	27,609,162	1,549,895	10,344,263
Long Island	398	12,625,291	9,043,772	774,733	2,809,687
Louisville & Nashville	4,941	59,682,778	44,782,708	2,777,540	12,147,648
Maine Central	1,207	11,685,969	8,487,420	611,496	2,536,886
Michigan Central	1,800	34,268,454	26,868,682	1,494,814	5,880,425
Minneapolis & St. Louis	1,586	9,620,884	6,891,813	410,361	2,318,173
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	4,003	28,775,634	18,941,938	1,182,367	8,769,597
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	3,825	31,521,188	22,669,657	1,499,521	7,244,033
Missouri Pacific	3,920	26,622,040	21,776,082	1,170,180	3,633,131
Mobile & Ohio	1,122	12,975,431	10,075,827	416,519	2,463,919
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	1,231	12,778,333	10,073,439	326,557	2,362,279
New York Central & Hudson River	3,754	112,705,211	85,718,343	6,206,869	20,515,290
New York, New Haven & Hartford	2,046	66,617,693	48,515,350	3,568,219	14,619,604
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	566	11,757,111	9,678,371	487,603	1,560,063
New York, Ontario & Western	566	9,040,812	6,692,923	238,562	2,081,860
Norfolk & Western	2,037	44,470,619	29,935,842	1,620,000	12,894,923
Northern Central	472	13,124,536	11,695,071	485,485	952,604
Northern Pacific	6,325	68,544,802	41,472,053	5,030,584	22,346,985
Northwestern Pacific	401	3,741,805	2,653,359	182,852	909,594
Oregon Short Line	2,069	22,005,594	12,167,948	1,516,784	8,286,800
Oregon, Washington Railroad and Navigation Co.	1,915	17,227,641	11,725,239	1,298,818	4,151,491
Pennsylvania Company	1,750	60,779,683	45,708,160	3,284,867	11,678,708
Pennsylvania Railroad	4,084	178,963,562	134,049,848	7,352,502	35,782,443
Pere Marquette	2,322	16,431,939	17,426,123	643,168	—1,762,145
Philadelphia & Reading	1,020	47,123,370	31,793,208	1,267,503	14,432,625
Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington	717	20,656,989	17,109,807	656,326	2,890,856
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	1,472	42,096,662	33,201,786	1,906,194	6,979,807
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	224	17,622,031	10,898,827	689,885	6,029,201
St. Louis & San Francisco	4,742	42,458,880	31,385,170	1,415,349	9,969,821
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern	3,365	33,171,860	21,346,290	1,343,253	10,451,600
St. Louis Southwestern	924	8,212,255	5,160,890	389,625	2,646,267
San Antonio & Aransas Pass	724	4,643,197	3,984,756	160,563	502,878
San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake	1,133	10,626,703	7,214,976	532,484	2,843,914
Seaboard	3,098	25,291,758	17,311,395	999,000	6,961,003
Southern	7,033	69,533,697	50,571,174	2,679,389	16,310,958
Southern Pacific	6,457	92,038,088	54,991,140	5,325,670	32,608,277
Texas & Pacific	1,885	18,652,685	14,238,007	757,341	3,594,801
Union Pacific	3,616	51,075,516	29,498,632	2,263,265	19,187,923
Vandalia	910	11,255,235	8,842,199	381,864	2,031,172
Wabash	2,515	30,022,495	24,403,833	1,044,309	4,518,573
Western Maryland	661	8,267,736	7,848,630	263,205	154,147
Western Pacific	939	6,099,573	4,995,891	379,259	697,270
Wheeling & Lake Erie	459	7,637,345	5,274,541	365,831	1,995,933
Yazoo & Mississippi Valley	1,372	12,535,499	8,688,698	583,771	3,261,501

REVENUES AND EXPENSES IN 1914.

Summary prepared by bureau of railway economics from reports of lines having annual operating revenues above $1,000,000.

Account.	Amount.	Per mile.	*Increase. Amt.	Pct.
Total operating revenues	$2,991,398,735	$13,266	‡$471	‡3.4
Freight	2,061,262,870	9,141	‡453	‡4.7
Passenger	683,794,096	3,033	‡10	‡0.3
Other transport'n.	211,694,535	939	‡13	‡1.4
Nontransportation.	34,647,234	154	4	2.8
Total operating expenses	2,155,072,345	9,557	38	0.4
Maintenance of way and structure	406,545,230	1,803	‡28	‡1.5
Maint. of equip.	523,252,049	2,321	68	3.0
Traffic	62,454,734	277	1	0.5
Transportation	1,083,716,135	4,806	‡23	‡0.5
General	79,104,197	351	20	6.0
Net operating rev'nue	836,326,390	3,709	‡510	‡12.1
Outside operations—Net revenue	†1,968,787	†9	.....	.....
Taxes	136,757,620	607	53	9.6
Operating income	697,599,983	3,094	‡577	‡15.7
Aver. mileage { 1914		225,486		
represented .. } 1913		223,330		

*Increase per mile over 1913. †Deficit. ‡Decrease.

ACCIDENTS ON STEAM RAILWAYS.

For years ended June 30. [Reported by interstate commerce commission.]

CASUALTIES TO PASSENGERS AND EMPLOYES.

The total number of casualties to persons reported for the year 1913 was 211,272; 10,964 killed and 200,308 injured. These figures show an increase over 1912 of 379 in the number of persons killed and 30,770 in the number injured. The total includes 414 employes killed and 113,620 employes injured in "industrial accidents."

	1913. Killed.	1913. Injured.	1912. Killed.	1912. Injured.
Passengers:				
In train accidents	181	8,662	139	9,391
Other causes	222	7,877	179	6,995
Total	403	16,539	318	16,386
Employes on duty:				
In train accidents	557	6,905	596	7,098
In coupling accidents	195	3,360	192	3,234
Overhead obstructions, etc.	94	1,835	77	1,523
Falling from cars, etc.	560	16,005	573	13,874
Other causes	1,533	28,514	1,482	23,391
Total	2,939	56,619	2,920	49,120
Total	3,342	73,158	3,238	65,506

	1913. Killed.	1913. Injured.	1912. Killed.	1912. Injured.
Employes not on duty:				
In train accidents	12	146	20	156
In coupling accidents	...	1	...	2
Overhead obstructions, etc.	2	9	1	13
Falling from cars, etc.	65	408	53	312
Other causes	283	614	241	477
Total	362	1,178	315	959
Other persons, not trespassing:				
In train accidents	9	110	13	277
Other causes	1,279	5,932	1,185	4,746
Total	1,288	6,042	1,198	5,023
Trespassers:				
In train accidents	90	174	91	151
Other causes	5,468	6,136	5,343	5,536
Total	5,558	6,310	5,434	5,687
Total accidents involving train operation	10,550	86,688	10,185	77,175
Industrial accidents	414	113,620	400	92,363
Grand total	10,964	200,308	10,585	169,538

DERAILMENTS AND COLLISIONS.

Class.	1913. No.	Killed.	Injured.	Damage.	1912. No.	Killed.	Injured.	Damage.
Collisions:								
Rear	1,143	183	2,251	$1,380,064	1,142	117	2,019	$1,292,885
Butting	682	157	2,921	1,266,415	704	157	3,136	1,314,232
Trains separating	474	5	194	204,702	353	4	138	144,495
Miscellaneous	4,178	112	2,665	1,917,591	3,284	100	2,656	1,578,594
Total	6,477	457	8,031	4,768,772	5,483	378	7,949	4,330,206
Derailments due to—								
Defects of roadway	1,959	70	2,230	1,583,929	1,877	102	2,766	1,541,460
Defects of equipment	4,366	49	1,245	3,421,037	3,847	68	1,197	3,165,033
Negligence of trainmen, signalmen, etc.	515	23	452	306,163	423	18	548	238,389
Unforeseen obstruction of track, etc.	369	79	791	986,104	412	61	595	478,675
Malicious obstruction of track, etc.	62	8	131	74,046	75	16	378	109,614
Miscellaneous causes	1,778	105	1,685	1,909,163	1,581	129	1,663	1,664,081
Total	9,049	334	6,534	8,280,442	8,215	394	7,147	7,197,252
Total collisions and derailments	15,526	791	14,565	13,049,214	13,698	772	15,096	11,527,458

EMPLOYES IN SERVICE OF STEAM ROADS.

Employes specially exposed to railway accidents:	
Freight trainmen, road service (enginemen, firemen, motormen, conductors, brakemen, rear flagmen, train baggagemen, train porters performing duties of trainmen)	181,929
Passenger trainmen, road service (enginemen, firemen, motormen, conductors, brakemen, rear flagmen, train baggagemen, train porters performing duties of trainmen)	69,182
Other persons employed on trains (dining car employes, train porters not performing duties of trainmen, etc., when actually employed by the respondent carrier)	13,500
Yardmen (all employes in yard train work and switching; enginemen, firemen, conductors, brakemen, foremen, droppers, fieldmen, hostlers, hostler helpers, yardmasters, etc.)	117,259
Switch tenders, crossing tenders and watchmen	32,510
Bridgemen and trackmen	508,532
Other employes (station and miscellaneous employes, shopmen, etc., excluding all officers, clerks, indoor employes and others engaged in work in which they are not specially exposed to railway accidents)	378,255
Total	1,301,167
Employes not specially exposed to railway accidents	547,716
Total number of persons employed on June 30, 1913	1,848,883

RATIOS OF CASUALTIES (1913).

Class of employes.	No. employed June 30.	Killed.	Injured.	No. emp'd for one—Killed.	Injured.
Freight trainmen	181,929	1,006	30,179	181	6.0
Passenger trainmen	69,182	167	4,004	414	17.3
Yardmen	117,259	527	16,810	223	6.9
Switch tenders, crossing tenders and watchmen	32,510	125	456	260	71.3
Trackmen and bridgemen	508,532	813	27,358	626	18.6
Total employes specially exposed to railway accidents	1,301,167	3,715	171,417	350	7.6
Total employes in service	1,848,883	3,715	171,417	498	10.8

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Federal census bureau report.]

GENERAL SUMMARY.

	1912.	1902.	Pct. inc.*
Number companies	1,260	987	27.7
Operating	975	817	19.3
Lessor	285	170	67.6
Miles line	30,437.86	16,645.34	82.9
Miles single track†	41,064.82	22,576.99	81.9
Cars, number	94,016	66,784	40.8
Passenger	76,162	60,290	26.3
All other	17,854	6,494	174.9
Electric locomotives	277	3	....
Persons employed	282,461	140,769	100.7
Salaried	23,271	7,128	226.5
Wage earners	‡259,190	133,641	93.9
Power—Horsepower, total	3,665,051	1,349,211	171.6
Steam and gas engines (including turbines)—			
Number	2,312	2,351	—1.7
Horsepower	3,193,744	1,300,058	145.7
Water wheels—			
Number	383	159	140.9
Horsepower	471,307	49,153	858.9
Kilowatt capacity of dynamos	2,508,066	898,362	179.2
Output of stations, kilowatt hours	6,052,699,008	2,261,484,397	167.6
Current purchased, kilowatt hours	2,967,318,781	(‡)	....
Passengers carried	12,135,341,716	5,836,615,296	107.9
Revenue	9,545,554,667	4,774,211,904	99.9
Transfer	2,423,918,024	1,062,403,392	128.1
Free	165,869,025	(‡)	....
Car mileage	1,921,620,074	1,144,430,466	67.9
Gross income	$585,930,517	$250,504,627	133.9
Operating revenues	$567,511,704	$247,553,999	129.2
Transportation	$520,184,773	$235,997,005	120.4
Nontransportation‖	$47,326,931	$11,556,994	309.5
Income, other	$18,418,813	$2,950,628	524.2
Operating expenses	$332,896,356	$142,312,597	133.9
Gross income less operating expenses	$253,034,161	$108,192,030	133.9
Taxes and fixed charges	$191,123,408	$77,595,053	146.3
Net income	$61,910,753	$30,596,977	102.3
Dividends	$51,650,117	$15,882,110	225.2
Surplus	$10,260,636	$14,714,867	—30.3

*A minus sign (—) denotes decrease. †Includes track lying outside the United States, namely, 1912, 31.91 miles, and 1902, 4.20 miles and exclusive of track not operated. ‡Number employed Sept. 16, 1912. ‡Figures not available. ‖Income from sale of current included: In 1912, $36,500,030; in 1907, $20,093,302; and in 1902, $7,703,574.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS BY STATES (1912).

State.	line. Miles	carried. Passengers	income. Gross
Alabama	222	74,889,350	$4,344,668
Arizona	54	5,802,885	360,288
Arkansas	95	28,168,102	1,891,949
California	1,766	683,326,934	34,845,771
Colorado	348	107,502,972	6,630,480
Connecticut	997	316,749,300	14,457,064
Delaware	74	21,381,379	17,318,667
District of Columbia	112	153,887,045	.....
Florida	141	34,041,372	1,969,315
Georgia	341	103,592,240	7,720,595
Idaho	129	54,646,899	3,894,371
Illinois	2,203	1,395,234,949	55,899,544
Indiana	2,038	211,469,425	16,142,075
Iowa	642	109,450,938	7,452,454
Kansas	395	41,312,262	2,944,154
Kentucky	357	132,217,034	6,155,248
Louisiana	199	117,037,478	6,901,751
Maine	486	53,184,598	3,593,617
Maryland	419	259,978,572	.....
Massachusetts	2,238	974,688,684	37,490,704
Michigan	1,140	371,396,806	17,864,692
Minnesota	329	249,490,524	9,685,158
Mississippi	107	12,849,267	910,390
Missouri	579	575,813,719	21,240,532
Montana	82	17,430,364	1,065,597
Nebraska	150	82,867,589	3,618,337
Nevada	11	.....	.....
New Hampshire	217	26,651,471	1,250,391
New Jersey	397	452,964,664	18,321,483
New York	2,814	2,473,872,433	128,523,376
North Carolina	154	25,500,960	2,348,715
North Dakota	19	4,827,242	238,587
Ohio	3,228	814,481,364	40,706,038
Oklahoma	214	25,491,981	1,449,278
Oregon	389	101,194,838	7,356,471
Pennsylvania	3,269	1,198,384,149	56,194,047
Rhode Island	435	.....	.....
South Dakota	22	.....	.....
Tennessee	259	122,188,294	6,151,953
Texas	597	160,005,067	8,514,403
Utah	260	.....	.....
Vermont	97	8,761,648	631,241
Virginia	419	114,601,299	7,247,056
Washington	739	163,717,821	13,590,933
West Virginia	357	54,802,105	3,585,626
Wisconsin	582	175,993,201	8,648,124
Wyoming	23	.....	.....

NOTE—In the above table Arizona includes New Mexico; Connecticut includes Rhode Island; Delaware includes the gross income of the roads in the District of Columbia and Maryland; Idaho includes passengers carried and gross income of roads in Nevada, Utah and Wyoming; North Dakota includes passengers carried and gross income of roads in South Dakota. The mileage given for Connecticut, Idaho, Nevada, Rhode Island, South Dakota and Wyoming represents single track and not length of road.

ACCIDENTS ON ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

	1913. Killed.	1913. Injured.	1912. Killed.	1912. Injured.	1911. Killed.	1911. Injured.
Passengers	36	3,041	35	2,862	105	2,283
Employes on duty	50	548	46	439	51	363
Employes not on duty	3	28	1	24	4	18
Other persons, not trespassing	197	868	118	659	133	481
Trespassers	117	123	100	128	117	119
Total	403	4,608	300	4,112	410	3,264
Industrial accidents	19	798	24	550	10	399
Grand total	422	5,406	324	4,662	420	3,663

PULLMAN COMPANY STATISTICS.

[From interstate commerce commission's abstract of statistics of common carriers for year ended June 30, 1913.]

Average mileage (single track) over which operations were conducted (miles)	124,940

BALANCE SHEET.

Cost of property and equipment	$135,903,886
Securities owned	9,165,168
Lands owned	7,468
Cash	4,980,864
Bills receivable	32,895
Due from agents and conductors	497,579
Due from solvent companies and individuals	1,264,723
Materials and supplies	4,334,705
Sinking, insurance and other funds	283,282
Sundries	234,394
Total	156,704,965
Capital stock	120,000,000
Audited vouchers and accounts	2,560,451
Wages and salaries	775,383
Dividends not called for	14,591
Matured interest coupons unpaid	80
Miscellaneous	3,071
Dividends accrued on capital stock	1,573,545
Reserve and adjustment accounts	27,844,050
Profit and loss	3,933,794

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Car operating revenues	40,103,216
Car operating expenses	26,712,979
Net car operating revenue	13,390,237
Auxiliary operations—Revenues	1,091,875
Expenses	1,102,684
Net revenue from auxiliary operations	*10,809
Total net revenue from operation	13,379,428
Taxes accrued	962,371
Operating income	12,417,056
Hire of equipment—Credit balance	29,539
Dividends declared on stocks owned or controlled	93,902
Interest accrued on funded debt owned or controlled	99,559
Interest on other securities, loans and accounts	443,030
Total nonoperating income	666,030
Gross income	13,083,086
Interest	110,734
Other deductions	138,463
Total deductions from gross income	249,196
Net corporate income	12,833,890
Dividends on stock declared from income	9,439,769
Balance for year carried forward to credit of profit and loss	3,394,121

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Balance for year brought forward from income	3,394,121
Miscellaneous credits during the year	1,881,814
Total credits during the year	5,275,935
Miscellaneous charges during the year	3,707,378
Net increase in surplus during the year	1,568,557
Credit balance at beginning of year	2,365,236
Balance at end of year	3,933,794

OPERATING REVENUES.

Berth revenue	$34,671,360
Seat revenue	6,660,065
Charter of cars	636,577
Miscellaneous revenue	76,319
Car mileage revenue	606,367
Association and contract revenue—Dr.	2,547,472
Total operating revenues	40,876,797
Conducting car operations	11,785,302
General expenses	1,050,881
Total operating expenses	26,712,979
Ratio of operating expenses to operating revenues (per cent)	66.61

EMPLOYES AND SALARIES.

Class.	*No.	†Pay.
Maintenance:		
Mechanics, electricians, seamstresses, repairmen, carpenters, shop employes, etc	5,074	$2.65
Conducting car operations:		
General officers and staff (superintendence)	82	4.07
District superintendents, agents and staff	1,271	2.36
Conductors	2,456	2.98
Porters and maids	6,750	1.11
Train stenographers	5	2.35
Car cleaners	4,180	1.57
General expenses:		
General officers	27	20.55
Clerks and attendants	532	2.35
Auxiliary operations:		
Commissary (superintendence)	13	2.96
Agents and staff, conductors, waiters, cooks, etc	422	1.44
Total (including general officers)	20,812	1.93

OPERATING STATISTICS.

Total number of revenue passengers—berth	14,053,849
Total number of revenue passengers—seat	10,810,367
Average revenue per passenger—berth	$2.47
Average revenue per passenger—seat	$0.62
Total number of car-miles	690,892,504
Total number of car-days	2,115,259
Average number of revenue passengers per car per day	12
Operating revenues per car-mile (cents)	5.804
Operating revenues per car-day	$18.95901
Operating expenses per car-mile (cents)	3.866
Operating expenses per car-day	$12.62870
Net operating revenue per car-mile (cents)	1.938
Net operating revenue per car-day	$6.33031
Average number of car-miles per car-day	326.62

EQUIPMENT IN SERVICE JUNE 30, 1913.

Standard sleeping cars	4,772
Tourist sleeping cars	728
Parlor cars	1,103
Dining cars	14
Composite cars	130
Private cars	34
Miscellaneous cars	1
Total	16,784

*Deficit. †Number June 30, 1913. ‡Average daily pay.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

(Jan. 1, 1913.)

State.	Number.	Members.	Assets.
California	91	30,921	$24,866,572
Connecticut	14	3,931	2,978,235
District of Columbia	20	32,231	17,716,100
Illinois	592	172,456	74,457,794
Indiana	357	142,202	51,101,921
Iowa	47	19,052	5,715,614
Kansas	55	43,912	14,920,949
Kentucky	106	*48,000	18,498,415
Louisiana	66	40,250	19,077,275
Maine	37	11,118	4,901,396
Massachusetts	162	172,691	74,484,048
Michigan	67	47,119	22,030,439
Minnesota	64	12,710	5,789,860
Missouri	134	31,151	14,022,021
Montana	16	1,794	1,092,993
Nebraska	68	68,459	28,946,108
New Hampshire	17	7,900	2,302,370
New Jersey	599	219,418	106,554,997
New York	237	151,019	59,040,511
North Carolina	119	26,060	9,581,659
North Dakota	9	4,315	2,520,953
Ohio	649	396,482	205,445,994
Oklahoma	29	3,190	1,116,612
Pennsylvania	1,629	475,494	213,825,547
Tennessee	13	3,987	2,783,470
West Virginia	45	13,400	5,931,662
Wisconsin	61	23,292	8,692,830
Other states	970	314,382	139,204,303
Total	6,273	2,516,936	1,137,600,648

*Estimated.

NATIONAL RAILWAY, TELEGRAPH AND POSTAL STATISTICS.

[From report compiled by bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C.]

COUNTRY.	Year.	Railways.	Telegraphs.	Post-offices.	Postal routes.	Postal service performed.	Val. domestic money and postal orders sent.	Value foreign money orders sent.
		Miles.	Miles.	No.	Miles.	Miles.		
Argentina	1913	20,806	37,905	3,259	47,324	22,084,761	$6,782,042	$459,433
Australian Commonwealth	1912	18,653	44,013	8,054	132,755	40,707,000	43,345,434	3,378,981
New Zealand	1913	2,869	12,508	2,350	.....	.....	11,003,243	2,417,341
Austria-Hungary	1913	29,227	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria	1913	15,631	31,283	10,514	150,416	90,734,848	320,699,681	68,221,697
Hungary	1913	13,596	16,281	6,331	65,267	54,007,536	246,283,350	54,494,423
Belgium	1913	5,402	5,166	1,658	5,779	71,382,102	87,343,323	11,556,913
Belgian Kongo	1913	784	1,622	40	13,919	887,572	195,427	473,061
Bolivia	1912	708	3,811	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazil	1912	13,848	36,199	3,246	.....	.....	68,063	1,498,897
Bulgaria	1913	1,988	4,052	2,245	15,478	5,490,783	6,654,769	3,118,389
Canada	1913	29,304	52,384	14,178	.....	52,065,274	52,568,433	31,497,459
Central America—Costa Rica	1912	646	1,521*	204	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guatemala	1913	502	3,783*	323	.....	.....	.....	.....
Honduras	1913	150	935	278	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nicaragua	1912	200	3,637*	151	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panama	1912	202	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salvador	1912	122	2,841*	113	1,848	86,601	.....	3,630
Chile	1911	3,606	9,380	1,104	28,752	7,464,518	5,901,526	850,248
China	1912	6,123	29,327	6,816	133,000	.....	2,948,337	.....
Colombia	1912	621	11,248	608	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuba	1912	2,331	5,065	490	5,324	2,545,828	.....	.....
Denmark	1912	2,303	2,250	1,629	6,419	9,826,376	52,526,337	3,287,477
Ecuador	1912	350	3,318	151	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	1912	3,674	9,517	1,836	6,695	6,174,336	23,649,607	3,032,601
France	1913	31,807	114,394	14,379	80,327	161,392,493	559,824,313	21,886,121
Algeria	1912	2,169	9,444	665	8,292	8,150,763	82,044,894	572,401
Tunis	1912	1,027	2,861	431	5,503	3,047,958	6,412,628	3,057,376
Indo-China	1913	1,185	8,738	534	20,922	6,982,621	4,403,474	1,992,773
Colonies, other	1913	1,916	18,568	602	37,044	7,670,486	4,277,484	2,109,101
German empire	1913	39,157	144,214	50,777	90,391	.....	2,178,084,236	53,840,826
Colonies	1913	2,674	5,257	198	.....	.....	23,505,062	.....
Greece	1911	1,000	5,067	1,278	.....	.....	3,236,816	453,198
Crete	1911	.....	292	30	.....	.....	574,411	116,072
Haiti	1912	140	124	88	.....	107,079	.....	.....
India, British	1912	33,484	78,862	19,890	160,006	115,787,314	129,912,000	2,579,463
Italy	1913	11,086	32,874	11,107	43,217	65,956,358	496,239,303	8,695,580
Japan	1912	5,607	24,281	7,790	66,656	78,952,498	104,398,097	351,594
Formosa	1912	296	608	140	7,746	.....	6,555,627	12,578
Chosen (Korea)	1913	836	3,743	462	20,733	7,390,902	14,823,196	46,457
Luxemburg	1912	322	436	129	741	1,067,726	6,050,456	8,654,367
Mexico	1912	16,103	22,452	2,911	51,937	23,288,250	22,214,369	3,823,920
Montenegro	1909	11	528*	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands	1913	2,023	4,808	1,511	9,969	21,613,814	35,936,008	4,040,418
East Indies	1912	1,602	9,773	1,711	2,482,645	8,069,802	10,285,896	983,115
West Indies, etc	1911	117	.....	17	.....	.....	89,176	253,753
Norway	1912	1,921	7,062	3,496	45,773	14,117,162	14,232,635	2,359,574
Paraguay	1912	222	2,485	385	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persia	1912	54	6,312	158	9,346	1,786,876	.....	675
Peru	1912	1,719	7,950	749	17,984	2,045,692	511,268	92,944
Portugal	1912	1,854	5,945	4,081	19,631	12,394,612	11,767,637	563,403
Colonies	1912	1,069	9,401	854	68,700	3,143,967	250,873	382,514
Roumania	1913	2,338	4,788	2,998	64,855	17,245,198	14,029,018	4,204,006
Russia	1913	46,586	125,641	16,452	214,046	95,332,959	1,074,242,550	10,689,727
Finland	1913	2,528	.....	2,138	.....	.....	10,397,266	11,674,120
Santo Domingo	1911	175	1,269	105	.....	.....	.....	.....
Servia	1913	912	2,736	1,556	2,107	835,350	7,080,257	741,913
Siam	1912	702	4,527	243	4,954	474,088	369,716	44,124
Spain	1912	9,331	26,679	5,513	36,074	.....	1,781,510	.....
Sweden	1913	8,868	6,474	4,121	41,382	28,501,057	78,501,785	3,800,465
Switzerland	1913	3,176	2,221	4,287	7,770	22,007,837	124,734,420	17,098,007
Turkey	1911	4,138	29,842	1,632	29,790	7,129,700	23,203,988	284,899
Union of South Africa	1912	5,393	15,236	2,587	6,929	13,417,393	9,026,832	4,816,779
United kingdom	1912	23,441	62,095	24,387	.....	.....	465,962,337	17,403,577
British colonies	1912	8,424	30,165	2,392	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	1912	258,093	238,033	58,020	436,470	578,165,267	583,337,004	97,660,025
Philippines	1913	653	4,303	589	.....	.....	5,592,201	1,832,973
Porto Rico	1912	340	590	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uruguay	1912	1,639	5,344	1,129	.....	.....	4,330,701	87,864
Venezuela	1912	634	4,721	284	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	683,371	1,400,905	318,537	4,704,916	1,669,542,797	6,967,833,943	471,497,25

*Miles of wire. Other figures are for miles of line.

DEATH OF LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, high commissioner for Canada, died in London, England, early on the morning of Jan. 21, 1914. He was born in Scotland in 1820 and until created a baron in 1897 was known by his baptismal name, Donald Alexander Smith. Much the greater part of his life was spent in Canada, in the development of which he was an important factor. He was the last resident governor of Hudson Bay company and was credited with having pressed to completion the Canadian Pacific railroad across the continent. Through his railroad and banking interests Lord Strathcona accumulated a large fortune. His services as lord high commissioner for Canada began in 1896.

TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[From reports of federal census bureau.]

The figures are for the year ending Dec. 31, 1912, and cover commercial operating companies only.

LAND TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.

Number of companies or systems	22
Miles of pole line	*247,528
Miles of single wire owned and leased	†1,814,196
Number of messages	‡103,536,418
Number of telegraph offices	30,781
Income, total	$56,293,469
Telegraph traffic	$52,337,211
All other sources	$3,956,258
Net income for the year	$33,431,044
Expenses, total	$52,862,425
General operation and maintenance	$39,067,011
Interest and taxes	$2,740,827
All other expenses	$11,054,587
Assets, total	$191,516,700
Construction and equipment	$143,910,631
Stocks and bonds	$17,122,592
Cash and current assets	$29,672,528
Profit and loss deficit	$810,949
Liabilities, total	$191,516,700
Capital stock	$104,274,435
Funded debt	$34,741,000
Reserves	$5,254,329
Accounts payable	$12,175,438
Dividends, taxes and interest	$1,460,733
Sundries	$28,447,146
Profit and loss surplus	$10,163,619
Net surplus	$9,352,670
Capitalization—Stock outstanding, par value	$104,274,435
Dividends on stock	$3,139,861
Funded debt	$34,741,000
Average number employes	35,639
Salaries and wages	$23,797,980

*Exclusive of pole line wholly used by railroads. †Does not include 22,816 nautical miles of ocean cable operated by one land telegraph company. Exclusive also of 314,329 miles of wire wholly owned and operated by railway companies for their own business. ‡Does not include land messages sent over its 207 miles of leased land wire by a wireless company, nor ocean cable messages. §Exclusive of ocean cable messages.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.

Number of companies or systems	4
Number of messages	*285,091
Number of tower stations	74
Income, total	$669,158
Net income	$4,738
Expenses, total	$664,420
General operations and maintenance	$588,712
Interest and taxes	$7,826
All other expenses	$67,882
Assets, total	$10,377,197
Construction and equipment	$1,205,770
Cash and current assets	$9,171,427
Liabilities, total	$10,377,197
Capital stock	$9,602,570
Floating debt and mortgages	$18,483
Accounts payable	$583,160
Profit and loss surplus	$172,984
Capitalization—Stock outstanding, par value	$9,602,570
Average number employes	958
Salaries and wages	$393,606

*Includes 5,013 land messages sent over a leased land wire by a wireless company doing land telegraph business also.

OCEAN CABLE SYSTEMS (U. S.).

Number of companies or systems*	7
Nautical miles of ocean cable*	67,676
Number of messages*	†5,841,280
Income, total	$8,469,374
Telegraph traffic	$8,065,798
All other sources	$403,576
Net income	$2,952,847
Expenses, total	$5,516,527
General operation	$4,008,218
Interest and taxes	$1,214,564
All other expenses	$293,755
Assets, total	$107,583,155
Construction and equipment	$78,136,115
Stocks and bonds, treasury stock, etc.	$16,811,087
Cash and current assets	$12,635,953
Liabilities, total	$107,583,155
Capital stock	$55,489,400
Funded debt and reserves	$43,549,451
Accounts payable	$1,459,797
Dividends due and sundries	$587,229
Profit and loss surplus	$6,497,278
Capitalization—Stock outstanding, par value	$55,489,400
Dividends on stock	$3,049,200
Average number employes	1,656
Salaries and wages	$1,167,014

*Includes returns for Western Union Telegraph company, but no segregation could be made of financial statistics or employes for the cable business of this company. †Number for one company estimated by company reporting.

UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH STATISTICS (WESTERN UNION).

YEAR.	Miles of wires.	Offices.	Messages.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Profits.	*Toll. Cents.	*Cost. Cents.
1900	933,153	22,900	63,167,783	$24,758,570	$18,593,206	$6,165,364	30.8	25.1
1901	972,766	23,238	65,657,049	26,354,151	19,668,903	6,685,248	30.9	25.1
1902	1,029,984	23,567	69,374,883	28,073,095	20,780,766	7,292,329	31.0	25.7
1903	1,089,212	23,120	69,790,866	29,167,687	20,953,215	8,214,472	31.4	25.6
1904	1,155,405	23,458	67,903,973	29,249,390	21,361,915	7,887,475	31.7	26.1
1905	1,184,557	23,814	67,477,320	29,033,635	21,845,570	7,188,065	31.6	27.3
1906	1,256,147	24,323	71,487,082	30,675,655	23,605,072	7,070,583	31.6	27.6
1907	1,321,199	24,760	74,804,551	32,856,406	26,532,196	6,324,210	33.7	30.2
1908	1,359,430	23,853	62,371,287	28,582,212	25,179,215	3,402,997	33.7	34.3
1909	1,382,500	24,321	68,053,439	30,541,073	23,193,966	7,347,107	34.1	28.5
1910	1,429,049	24,825	75,135,405	33,889,202	26,614,802	7,274,900	35.2	30.2
1913	1,562,497	26,000		47,423,443	42,959,934	4,339,895		

*Average per message.

CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Gallons.	Year.	Gallons.	Year.	Gallons.	Year.	Gallons.
1900	2,661,233,568	1904	4,916,663,682	1907	6,976,004,070	1910	8,801,364,016
1902	3,728,210,472	1905	5,658,138,360	1908	7,498,148,910	1911	9,258,874,422
1903	4,219,376,154	1906	5,312,745,312	1909	7,649,639,508	1912	9,328,755,156

PRODUCTION BY STATES IN 1912.

State.	*Barrels.	State.	*Barrels.	State.	*Barrels.	State.	*Barrels.
California	86,450,767	Kentucky	484,368	Oklahoma	51,427,071	Wyoming	1,572,306
Colorado	206,052	Louisiana	9,263,439	Pennsylvania	7,837,948		
Illinois	28,601,308	New York	874,128	Texas	11,735,057	Total	222,113,218
Indiana	970,009	Ohio	8,969,007	West Virginia	12,128,962	Total value	$163,802,334
Kansas	1,592,796						

*Barrels of 42 gallons.

UNITED STATES TELEPHONE STATISTICS.

[Government census report.]

	Year.	Miles wire.	Telephones.	Messages.*
Bell system	1912	15,133,186	5,087,027	9,133,226,836
	1907	8,947,266	3,132,063	6,401,044,799
	1902	3,387,924	1,317,178	3,074,530,060
Other systems.	1912	5,115,140	3,642,565	4,602,431,409
	1907	4,052,098	2,986,515	3,999,389,159
	1902	1,512,527	1,053,866	1,996,024,493
U't'd States.	1912	20,248,326	8,729,592	†13,735,658,245
	1907	12,999,364	6,118,578	†10,400,433,958
	1902	4,900,451	2,371,044	5,070,554,558

*The number of messages reported by the Bell telephone system includes only completed calls, while the figures for all other companies may include some original calls not necessarily completed; such as calls that the operator reports as "Line busy" or "Does not answer." †Exclusive of companies with an annual income of less than $5,000.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM STATISTICS.

[From annual report for years ending Dec. 31, 1895 and 1913.]

	1895.	1913.
Miles exchange pole lines	25,330	151,497
Miles toll pole lines	52,873	171,554
Total miles pole lines	78,203	323,051
Miles underground wire	184,515	8,817,815
Miles submarine wire	2,023	31,833
Miles aerial wire	488,872	7,261,363
Total miles wire	675,415	16,111,011
Total exchange circuits	237,837	2,812,944
Number central offices	1,613	5,245
Number Bell stations	281,695	5,415,209
Number connected stations	27,807	2,717,808
Total stations	309,502	8,133,017
Employes	14,517	156,928
Exchange connections daily	2,351,420	26,431,024
Toll connections daily	51,123	806,137

COMBINED BALANCE SHEETS.

Assets.	1895.	1913.
Contracts and licenses	$20,005,300	.....
Telephone plant	87,858,500	$797,159,487
Supplies, tools, etc	1,810,000	20,083,113
Receivables	3,746,600	40,349,027
Cash	2,484,100	31,888,858
Stocks and bonds	4,480,500	90,523,610
Total assets	120,385,000	980,004,095
Liabilities.		
Capital stock	$57,462,700	$395,224,531
Funded debts	10,074,100	341,147,485
Bills payable	2,000,000	33,743,368
Accounts payable	6,138,000	26,471,681
Total	75,674,800	796,587,065
Employes' benefit fund	.....	8,919,335
Surplus and reserves	44,710,200	174,497,695
Total liabilities	120,385,000	980,004,095

COMPARATIVE EARNINGS.

	1895.	1913.
Gross earnings	$24,197,200	$215,572,822
Expenses	15,488,400	156,883,299
Net earnings	8,708,800	58,689,523
Interest	655,500	16,652,624
Balance	8,053,300	42,036,899
Dividends	5,066,900	30,301,705
Surplus earnings	2,986,400	11,735,194

MAIL, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

The following figures compare the telephone traffic with messages sent by mail or by telegraph in Europe and the United States in 1912. By mail is meant pieces of first class matter and by telephone the number of conversations:

	Europe.		United States.	
Message.	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.
Mail	17,775,000,000	71.2	10,212,000,000	39.4
Telegrams	388,000,000	1.5	113,000,000	.4
Telephone	6,809,000,000	27.3	15,600,000,000	60.2
Total	24,972,000,000	100.0	25,925,000,000	100.0

STATISTICS OF AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANIES.

[From interstate commerce commission report for the year ended June 30, 1913.]

MILEAGE COVERED BY OPERATIONS.

Company.	1913.	1912.
Adams	38,085.29	37,306.26
American	61,531.30	59,387.52
Canadian	7,183.53	7,406.31
Canadian Northern	5,758.67	5,255.49
Globe	2,339.78	2,903.63
Great Northern	9,330.24	9,050.02
National*	.....	1,626.89
Northern	8,108.30	7,733.55
Southern	33,230.60	32,948.60
United States	33,140.16	32,800.60
Wells, Fargo & Co	96,847.19	81,995.01
Western	5,008.97	4,934.69
Total	301,064.08	283,348.57

*Property of National Express company leased to American Express company July 1, 1912.

NOTE—The total mileage for 1913 includes 8,468.68 miles of electric lines, 39,644.84 miles of steamboat lines and 1,106.87 miles of stage lines.

INCOME ACCOUNT (1913).

Company.	Gross receipts.	Operating revenues.	Operating expenses.	Taxes.	Gross income.	Net income.
Adams	$35,182,128	$16,737,783	$16,565,816	$196,618	$1,940,894	$1,005,481
American	47,849,010	24,571,937	23,639,867	360,192	1,968,695	1,335,808
Canadian	3,433,602	1,915,310	1,574,352	33,331	307,627	192,961
Canadian Northern	957,276	584,673	365,834	6,317	212,523	211,879
Globe	820,912	413,454	379,268	12,250	184,864	184,864
Great Northern	3,351,531	1,342,503	1,037,876	47,073	260,219	244,126
Northern	3,219,726	1,487,571	1,128,468	55,151	357,086	339,771
Southern	16,182,357	8,137,283	6,801,421	161,243	1,306,883	1,285,922
United States	21,620,710	11,174,334	11,145,178	138,668	247,248	233,229
Wells, Fargo & Co	34,934,814	18,026,223	16,010,198	357,202	3,059,434	3,045,426
Western	1,328,858	617,355	567,429	11,214	41,884	41,884
Total, 1913	168,880,923	85,008,426	79,215,703	1,379,259	9,887,356	8,610,890
Total, 1912	160,121,932	81,545,658	73,255,882	1,430,809	12,182,367	10,944,371

HEIGHT OF SOME FAMOUS STRUCTURES.

Structure.	Feet.	Structure.	Feet.	Structure.	Feet.	Structure.	Feet.
Amiens cathedral	383	Cologne cathedral	512	Milan cathedral	360	St. Peter's, Rome	433
Bunker Hill mon't	221	Eiffel tower	984	Pyramid, Great	451	Strassburg cathedral	465
Capitol, Washington	288	Florence cathedral	387	Rouen cathedral	464	St. Stephen's, Vienna	470
City hall, Phila	535	Fribourg cathedral	386	St. Paul's, London	404	Washington mon'm't	556

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From department of commerce report, March 26, 1914.]

Practically the whole commercial value of the wireless telegraph service in the United States is for communicating between ship and shore, or between ship and ship. Transatlantic communication has been established between the government station at Arlington, Va., and the Eiffel tower in Paris as well as stations at Panama and San Francisco, but this is only occasional and is not open to commercial business. Press messages are sent from the united kingdom to Glace Bay, N. S., and vice versa and relayed by cable or overland telegraph to New York, Chicago, London and other centers. The most important present service which the wireless offers to the commercial world is probably in enabling shippers, insurance men and others on shore to keep track of vessels and shipments of goods, change their destination, etc., or in keeping men on shipboard informed as to market and other conditions on shore.

Wireless stations are divided into ship and land stations, the latter including (1) restricted and amateur stations and (2) commercial, special, army, navy and all other land stations. The department of commerce (bureau of navigation), has compiled and published a complete list of all land stations with the location, call number, nature of service, hours of operation and company or individual controlling each one. According to this list there are in the United States and possessions 186 stations of the second named class and of these eighty are partly or wholly open to public use. Of these eighty the United State army and navy control forty-nine, and the rest are in the hands principally of four or five private companies, of which the Marconi company is the largest. Of the stations controlled by the navy in the United States and possessions, the following are open to public business: Charleston, S. C.; St. Augustine, Jupiter, Pensacola and Key West, Fla.; Guantanamo bay Cuba; San Juan, P. R.; Colon, Panama; Balboa, Canal Zone; Tatoosh island and North Head, Wash.; Cape Blanco, Ore.; Eureka, Point Arguello and San Diego, Cal.; Guam; Pribilof islands (two stations, St. Paul and St. George), Unalga, Dutch Harbor, Kodiak, Cordova and Sitka, Alaska. The ships of the navy are also open to commercial business for the convenience of the personnel on board.

All charges for radiograms must be prepaid and no collect commercial message is accepted. It should be remembered that for any message between a ship and an interior point on land three separate charges are involved—the charge at the wireless station on shipboard, the wireless coast station charge and the charge of the cable line or land telegraph line. The coast station and ship station rates vary, being different for the different companies and the navy. With navy coast stations on the Atlantic the usual charge for radiograms to vessels is 6 cents a word. At Key West the charge is 12 cents. On the Pacific coast the usual charge is 8 cents a word. The Marconi rates in 1914 were:

Coast and ship station.	Per word.	Min.
Atlantic coast and Gulf of Mexico:		
Coast station charges to—		
Vessels in transatlantic service	$0.12	$1.20
Vessels in North and South American service	.06	.60
Ship station charges—		
Vessels plying the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, when in transatlantic service	.08	.80
Vessels plying the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, when in North and South American service	.04	.40
Great lakes:		
Coast station charges	.03	.30
Ship station charges	.02	.20
Pacific coast:		
Coast station charges to—		
Vessels in transpacific service	.12	1.20
Vessels in North and South American service	.03	.30
Ship station charges—		
Vessels plying the Pacific, when in transpacific service	.08	.80
Vessels plying the Pacific, when in North and South American service	.02	.20

At Sayville, L. I., and South Wellfleet, Mass., are high-power stations capable of communicating with vessels 400 miles or more away, and for messages at that or greater distances a coast station charge of 30 cents a word is made.

The third rate, that of the ship station, is regulated within certain limits by each vessel for itself and the average rate can hardly be given. An international convention, which met in London in 1912 to agree on various provisions governing the use of wireless on the oceans, and the articles of agreement of which have been accepted by the United States, prescribed a standard maximum rate of 8 cents per word for ship station charges and 12 cents per word for coast station charges. It also established a bureau at Bern, Switzerland, known as the International Telegraph bureau, which publishes regularly full and complete information in regard to all the wireless stations established, both on shore and on shipboard, by all the nations subscribing to the agreement.

AMERICAN HALL OF FAME.

"The Hall of Fame for Great Americans" is the name of a building on University Heights in New York city, in which are inscribed on bronze tablets the names of famous American men and women. Nominations for the honor are made by the public and are submitted to a committee of 100 eminent citizens. In the case of men fifty-one votes are required and in the case of women forty-seven. The first balloting took place in October, 1900, when the following were chosen:

George Washington.
Abraham Lincoln.
Daniel Webster.
Benjamin Franklin.
Ulysses S. Grant.
John Marshall.
Thomas Jefferson.
Ralph W. Emerson.
H. W. Longfellow.
Robert Fulton.
Horace Mann.
Henry W. Beecher.
James Kent.
Joseph Story.
John Adams.
Washington Irving.
Jonathan Edwards.

CHOSEN IN 1905.

John Quincy Adams.
James Russell Lowell.
William T. Sherman.
James Madison.
John G. Whittier.
Samuel F. B. Morse.
David G. Farragut.
Henry Clay.
Nathaniel Hawthorne.
George Peabody.
Robert E. Lee.
Peter Cooper.
Eli Whitney.
John J. Audubon.
William E. Channing.
Gilbert Stuart.
Asa Gray.

CHOSEN IN 1910.

Alexander Hamilton.
Louis Agassiz.
John Paul Jones.
Mary Lyon.
Emma Willard.
Maria Mitchell.
Harriet Beecher Stowe.
Oliver Wendell Holmes
Edgar Allan Poe.
Roger Williams.
James Fenimore Cooper
Phillips Brooks.
William Cullen Bryant.
Frances E. Willard.
Andrew Jackson.
George Bancroft.
John Lothrop Motley.

COAST LINE OF THE UNITED STATES.

In nautical miles.

Atlantic coast	1,773	Hawaiian islands	628	Western rivers	4,344
Gulf coast	1,607	Guam	80	Total	17,539
Porto Rico	269	Midway	20	Philippines	11,444
Pacific coast	1,571	Samoan islands	83	Grand total	28,983
Alaska	4,123	Northern lakes and rivers	3,041		

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Headquarters—Washington, D. C.

President—Samuel Gompers.
Secretary—Frank Morrison.
Treasurer—John B. Lennon, Bloomington, Ill.
National and International unions, 110.
Departments, 5.
State branches, 42.
City centrals, 638.
Trade and federal labor unions, 560.
Total number of unions, 1,355.

First convention held, Nov. 15-18, 1881.

AFFILIATED NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF SECRETARIES.

Asbestos Workers of America, National Association of Heat, Frost and General Insulators—Thomas J. McNamara, 2516 Slattery street, St. Louis, Mo.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America—Charles Iffland, 221 Chicago avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Barbers' International Union, Journeymen—Jacob Fischer, 222 East Michigan street, Indianapolis.

Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance—William McCarthy, 1482 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of—William F. Kramer, 1270-1285 Monon building, Chicago.

Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America, Brotherhood of—W. J. Gilthorpe, Law building, Kansas City, Kas.

Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of—James W. Dougherty, 222 East Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union—C. L. Baine, 246 Sumner street, Boston, Mass.

Brewery Workmen, International Union of the United—Louis Kemper, 2347 Vine street, Cincinnati, O.

Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance, International—William Van Bodegraven, 2341 West 12th street, Chicago, Ill.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of—Harry Jones, American Central Life building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International—Will R. Boyer, 851 King place, Chicago, Ill.

Brushmakers' International Union—George J. Vitzthun, 2052 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of—Frank Duffy, Carpenters' building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers, International—William P. Mavell, 36 Dun building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood—Thomas J. Lodge, 10 Carlisle street, Roxbury, Mass.

Cement Workers, American Brotherhood of—Henry Ullner, 705 Clunie, San Francisco, Cal.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America—George W. Perkins,* 820 Monon block, 436 South Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail—H. J. Conway, lock drawer 248, Lafayette, Ind.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United—Max Zuckerman, 62 East 4th street, New York, N. Y.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, The—Wesley Russell, 922-930 Monon building, Chicago.

Compressed Air and Foundation Workers' Union of the United States and Canada—Henry Kuhlmann, 238 Ten Eyck street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Coopers' International Union of North America—William R. Deal, Suite A, Bishop building, Kansas City, Kas.

Cutting Die and Cutter Makers, International Union of—William Bondy, 727 Manida street, Bronx, New York, N. Y.

Diamond Workers' Protective Union of America—Andries Meyer,* 323 Washington street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Electrical Workers of America, International Brotherhood of—Charles P. Ford, Reisch building, Springfield, Ill.

Elevator Constructors, International Union of—William Young, 418 Perry building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Engineers, International Union of Steam—James G. Hannahan, 6334 Yale avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary—C. L. Shamp, 3618 North 24th street, Omaha, Neb.

Foundry Employes, International Brotherhood of—George Bechtold, 200 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Freight Handlers, Brotherhood of Railroad—C. B. Beaumont, 1123 Wells street, Chicago, Ill.

Fur Workers' Union of United States and Canada—Samuel Korman, 32 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

Garment Workers of America, United—B. A. Larger, 116-117 Bible House, New York, N. Y.

Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'—Morris Sigman, 32 Union square, New York.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada—William Launer, 930-931 Witherspoon building, Juniper and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Glass Workers' International Association, Amalgamated—A. J. Scott, 118 East 28th street, New York, N. Y.

Glass Workers' Union, American Flint—President, William P. Clarke, 928-32 Ohio building, Toledo, O.

Glove Workers' Union of America, International—Elizabeth Christman, 506 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America—James Duncan,* Hancock building, Quincy, Mass.

Grinders and Finishers' National Union, Pocket Knife Blade—F. A. Didsbury, 508 Brook street, Bridgeport, Conn.

Hatters of North America, United—Martin Lawlor, rooms 72-73 Bible House, New York, N. Y.

Hod Carriers and Building and Common Laborers' Union of America, International—A. Pierson, box 597, Albany, N. Y.

Horseshoers of United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen—Hubert S. Marshall, room 605 Second National bank building, Cincinnati, O.

Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America—Jere L. Sullivan, Commercial Tribune building, Cincinnati, O.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of—M. F. Tighe, House building, Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lace Operators of America, the Chartered Society of Amalgamated—David L. Gould, 545 West Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal—Ralph V. Brant, 401 Superior building, Cleveland, O.

Laundry Workers' International Union—Harry L. Morrison, box 11, station 1, Troy, N. Y.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood of—J. J. Pfeiffer, 504-5 Postal building, Kansas City, Mo.

Lithographers, International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and Canada—James M. O'Connor, 309 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Longshoremen's Association, International—John J. Joyce, 702 Brisbane building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Machine Printers and Color Mixers of the United States, National Association of—P. E. Lyons, 334 Trenton avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Machinists, International Association of—George Preston, 908-14 G street, N. W., McGill building, Washington, D. C.

Maintenance of Way Employes, International Brotherhood of—S. J. Pegg, 27 Putnam avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Marble Workers, International Association of—Stephen C. Hogan, 406 149th street, New York.

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Amalgamated—Homer D. Call, 212 May avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union of North America—Charles R. Atherton, Neave building, Cincinnati, O.
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet—John E. Bray, 407 Nelson building, Kansas City, Mo.
Mine Workers of America, United—William Green, State Life building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Miners, Western Federation of—Ernest Mills, 503-11 Denham building, Denver, Col.
Molders' Union of North America, International—Victor Kleiber, 530 Walnut street, Cincinnati, O.
Musicians, American Federation of—Owen Miller, 3535 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo.
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of—J. C. Skemp, drawer 99, Lafayette, Ind.
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of—J. T. Carey, 127 North Pearl street, Albany, N. Y.
Paper Makers' League of North America—J. T. Carey,* 22 Smith building, Watertown, N. Y.
Pattern Makers' League of North America—James Wilson,* 1008-1009 Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, O.
Pavers and Rammermen, International Union of—Edward I. Hannah, 223 East 59th street, New York, N. Y.
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States of America and Canada—Carl Bergstrom, lock box 27, Albion, N. Y.
Photoengravers' Union of North America, International—Louis A. Schwarz, 5609 Germantown avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Piano and Organ Workers' Union of America, International—Charles Dold,* 1037 Altgeld street, Chicago, Ill.
Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada, Operative—T. A. Scully, 442 East 2d street, Middletown, O.
Plate Printers' Union of North America, International Steel and Copper—Charles T. Smith, 412 Washington Loan and Trust Co. building, Washington, D. C.
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of United States and Canada, United Association of—Thomas E. Burke, 411-416 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.
Postoffice Clerks' National Federation—Thomas F. Flaherty, 1419 Clifton street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative—John T. Wood, box 6, East Liverpool, O.
Powder and High Explosive Workers of America, United—Ira Sharprack, R. R. No. 3, Columbus, Kas.
Print Cutters' Association of America, National—Richard H. Scheller, 229 Hancock avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Printing Pressmen's Union, International—Joseph C. Orr, Rogersville, Tenn.
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of—John H. Malin, P. O. Drawer K, Fort Edward, N. Y.
Quarry Workers' International Union of North America—Fred W. Sultor, Scampini building, Barre, Vt.
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of—L. W. Quick, Star building, St. Louis, Mo.
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood—E. William Weeks, 507 Hall building, Kansas City, Mo.
Railway Clerks, Brotherhood of—R. E. Fisher, 307-310 Kansas City Life building, Kansas City, Mo.
Railway Employes of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric—W. D. Mahon,* 601 Hodges block, Detroit, Mich.
Roofers, Composition, Damp and Waterproof Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood—D. J. Ganley, 14 North Oxford street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sawsmiths' National Union—F. E. Kingsley, 2728 Ashland avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.
Seaman's Union, International, of America—Thomas A. Hanson, 570 West Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of—D. R. Daniels, 28 Newton street, Mansfield, Mass.
Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, International—Joseph M. Gaviak, 3643 West 47th street, Cleveland, O.
Slate Workers, International Union of—Philip Jago, Jr., Pen Argyle, Pa.
Spinners' International Union—Urban Fleming, 188 Lyman street, Holyoke, Mass.
Stage Employes' International Alliance, Theatrical—Lee M. Hart, room 607, 1547 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Steel Plate Transferers' Association of America—J. T. Miller, 1024 Park road, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of America—George W. Williams, 29 Globe building, Boston.
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen—Walter W. Drayer, Central Life building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Stove Mounters' International Union—Frank Grimshaw, 1210 Jefferson avenue east, Detroit, Mich.
Switchmen's Union of North America—M. R. Welch, 326 Brisbane building, Buffalo, N. Y.
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen—E. J. Brais, 1595 East 67th street, Chicago, Ill.
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of—Thomas L. Hughes, 222 East Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Textile Workers of America, United—Albert Hibbert, box 742, Fall River, Mass.
Tile Layers and Helpers' Union, International Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic—James P. Reynolds, 12 Federal street, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Timber Workers, International Union of—Wm. H. Reid, 202 Maynard building, Seattle, Wash.
Tobacco Workers' International Union—E. Lewis Evans, 50-53 American National Bank building, 36th and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.
Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union of America—Murt Malone, 191 Boyd street, Oshkosh, Wis.
Tunnel and Subway Constructors' International Union—Michael Carraher, 150 East 125th street, New York, N. Y.
Typographical Union, International—J. W. Hays, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Upholsterers' International Union of North America—James H. Hatch,* 234 1st avenue, Astoria, N. Y.
Weavers' Amalgamated Association, Elastic Goring—Alfred Haughton, 50 Cherry street, Brockton, Mass.
Weavers' Protective Association, American Wire—E. E. Desmond, 468 Grove street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
White Rats Actors' Union of America—Will J. Cooke, 227-231 West 46th street, New York, N. Y.

DEPARTMENTS.

Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor—William J. Spencer, rooms 412-14 Ouray building, Washington, D. C.
Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor—A. J. Berres, room 513 Ouray building, Washington, D. C.
Mining Department of the American Federation of Labor—Ernest Mills, 605 Railroad building, Denver, Col.
Railroad Employes' Department, American Federation of Labor—John Scott, 301 Sawyer building, St. Louis, Mo.
Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor—Thomas F. Tracy, 708 Ouray building, Washington, D. C.

SECRETARIES OF STATE BRANCHES.

Alabama—Lewis Bowen, box 180, Birmingham.
Arizona—R. A. Campbell, Labor Temple, Phœnix.
Arkansas—L. H. Moore, 512 East 8th street, Little Rock.
California—Paul Scharrenberg, 525 Market street, San Francisco.
Colorado—W. T. Hickey, German-American Trust building, Denver.
Connecticut—R. P. Cunningham, 34 Keeler street, Danbury.

Florida—William E. Perry, 230 Clay street, Jacksonville.
Georgia—Robert Fechner, p. o. box 288, Savannah.
Illinois—J. F. Morris, Pierick building, Springfield.
Indiana—George J. Schwab, room 12 Cosmos Castle, Indianapolis.
Iowa—F. A. Canfield, 208 North 20th street, Cedar Rapids.
Kansas—George B. Edgell, 315 Delaware street, Leavenworth.
Kentucky—Peter J. Campbell, 218 Louisville Trust building, Louisville.
Louisiana—V. V. Stewart, 1531 Oxford street, Shreveport.
Maine—Henry M. Donnelly, 58½ Arsenal street, Augusta.
Maryland—District of Columbia—John R. Neal, 1023 East Baltimore street, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Martin T. Joyce, 422 Old South building, Boston.
Michigan—Homer F. Waterman, 123 East Main street, Kalamazoo.
Minnesota—George W. Lawson, 309 Wabasha street, St. Paul.
Missouri—John T. Smith, Labor Temple, Kansas City.
Montana—O. M. Partelow, box 31, Butte.
Nebraska—Frank M. Coffey, Lincoln.
New Hampshire—J. J. Coyne, 202 Greene street, Manchester.
New Jersey—Henry F. Hilfers, 68 South Orange avenue, Newark.
New Mexico—Arthur C. Culver, box 622, Albuquerque.
New York—Edward A. Bates, 400 Mary street, Utica.
North Carolina—O. R. Jarrett,* 18 Olive street, Asheville.
North Dakota—H. E. McCaskie, box 404, Fargo.
Ohio—Thomas J. Donnelly, room 16 Hulbert block, 6th and Vine streets, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma—Ollie S. Wilson,* 1022 State National Bank building, Oklahoma City.
Oregon—Ed J. Stack, 162 2d street, Portland.
Pennsylvania—C. F. Quinn, rooms M 1-3 Commonwealth Trust building, Harrisburg.
Porto Rico—Free Federation of Workingmen—Raphael Alonso, box 807, San Juan.
Rhode Island—Timothy F. Buckley, 99 Weybosset street, Providence.
Tennessee—A. J. Simon, 1311 6th avenue, north, Nashville.
Texas—George H. Slater, 2911 Avenue N½, Galveston.
Utah—W. M. Piggott, 318 25th street, Ogden.
Vermont—Alexander Ironside, 35 Ayers street, Barre.
Virginia—Howard T. Colvin, 202 Park building, Richmond.
Washington—Charles Perry Taylor, box 1285, Tacoma.
West Virginia—James L. Pauley, 610 Ohio avenue, Charleston.
Wisconsin—J. J. Handley, 207 Brisbane hall, Milwaukee.
Wyoming—James Morgan, room 1 Mine Workers' building, Cheyenne.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Women's Trade Union League, The National—Mrs. Raymond Robins,* room 901 Unity building, 127 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
Women's International Union Label League—Mrs. Anna B. Field, Harting block, Elwood, Ind.
Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America—Charles S. Barrett,* Union City, Ga.
American Society of Equity—S. D. Kump, 525 Indiana Trust building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Churches of Christ, Federal Council of the—Charles S. Macfarland, 1611 Clarendon building, 215 4th avenue, New York, N. Y.
Catholic Societies, American Federation of—Anthony Matre, Victoria building, St. Louis, Mo.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union—William Dobson, University Park building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Conductors, Order of Railway—C. E. Whitney, Kimball building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive—Warren S. Stone,* Society for Savings building, Cleveland, O.
Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of Locomotive—A. H. Hawley, Jefferson building, Peoria, Ill.
Railroad Freight and Baggage Men, International Brotherhood—Robert P. Neil, 44 Broad street, Boston, Mass.
Trainmen, Brotherhood of Railroad—A. E. King, American Trust building, Cleveland, O.

*President.

COLLEGE COLORS.

Amherst—Purple and white.
Atlanta—Gray and crimson.
Baldwin—Old gold and seal brown.
Barnard—Light blue and white.
Beloit—Old gold.
Boston—Scarlet and white.
Bowdoin—White.
Brown—Brown and white.
Bryn Mawr—Yellow and white.
Bucknell—Orange and blue.
Carnegie—Plaid.
College City of New York—Lavender and black.
Columbia—Light blue and white.
Cornell—Carnelian and white.
Creighton—Blue and white.
Dartmouth—Green.
De Pauw—Old gold.
Earlham—Yellow and green.
Fordham—Maroon.
Georgetown—Blue and gray.
George Washington—Buff and blue.
Harvard—Crimson.
Indiana—Crimson and green.
Iowa State—Cardinal and gold.
Iowa—Scarlet and black.
Johns Hopkins—Black and blue.
Lafayette—Maroon and white.
Lake Forest—Red and black.
Lawrence—White and blue.
Lehigh—Seal brown and white.
Leland Stanford, Jr.—Cardinal.
Manhattan—Green and white.
Marquette—Blue and gold.
Mount Holyoke—Blue.
New Orleans—Tan and blue.
New York—Violet.
Northwestern—Purple.
Oberlin—Crimson and gold.
Ohio State—Scarlet and gray.
Ohio—Olive green and white.
Pratt—Yellow.
Princeton—Orange and black.
Purdue—Old gold and black.
Radcliffe—Crimson and white.
Rutgers—Scarlet.
Smith—White and gold.
Stevens—Silver gray and cardinal.
St. Louis—Blue and white.
Swarthmore—Garnet.
Syracuse—Orange.
Temple—Cherry and white.
Throop—Orange and white.
Tufts—Brown and blue.
Tulane—Olive and blue.
Union—Garnet.
University of California—Blue and gold.
University of Chicago—Maroon.
University of Illinois—Orange and blue.
University of Kansas—Crimson and blue.
University of Maine—Light blue.
University of Michigan—Maize and blue.
University of Minnesota—Gold and maroon.
University of Missouri—Black and old gold.
University of Notre Dame—Gold and blue.
University of Pennsylvania—Red and blue.
University of Pittsburgh—Blue and gold.
University of Rochester—Yellow.
University of Vermont—Green and gold.
University of Virginia—Orange and blue.
University of Washington—Purple and gold.
University of Wisconsin—Cardinal.
United States Military Academy—Black, gold and gray.
United States Naval Academy—Blue and gold.
Valparaiso—Old gold and brown.
Vanderbilt—Black and gold.
Vassar—Rose and gray.
Washington and Lee—Blue and white.
Washington (Mo.)—Red and green.
Wellesley—Deep blue.
Western Reserve—Crimson and white.
Williams—Royal purple.
Yale—Blue.

FRATERNAL AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

GRAND LODGES A. F. & A. M.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF GRAND SECRETARIES OCTOBER, 1914.

Alabama—George A. Beauchamp, Montgomery.
Alberta—Dr. George Macdonald, Calgary.
Arizona—George J. Roskruge, Tucson.
Arkansas—Fay Hempstead, Little Rock.
British Columbia—W. A. DeW. Smith, Westminster.
California—John Whicher, San Francisco.
Canada—Ralph L. Gunn, Hamilton, Ont.
Colorado—Charles H. Jacobson, Denver.
Connecticut—George A. Kies, Hartford.
Cuba—Carlos G. Charles, Havana.
Delaware—Virginius V. Harrison, Wilmington.
District of Columbia—A. W. Johnston, Washington.
England—Sir Edward Letchworth, London.
Florida—W. P. Webster, Jacksonville.
Georgia—W. A. Wolihin, Macon.
Idaho—Theo. W. Randall, Boise.
Illinois—Isaac Cutter, Camp Point.
Indiana—Calvin W. Prather, Indianapolis.
Iowa—Newton R. Parvin, Cedar Rapids.
Ireland—H. E. Flavelle, Dublin.
Kansas—Albert K. Wilson, Topeka.
Kentucky—Dave Jackson, Louisville.
Louisiana—Richard Lambert, New Orleans.
Maine—Stephen Berry, Portland.
Manitoba—James A. Ovas, Winnipeg.
Maryland—George Cook, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Thomas W. Davis, Boston.
Michigan—Lou B. Winsor, Reed City.
Minnesota—John Fishel, St. Paul.
Mississippi—Frederic Speed, Vicksburg.
Missouri—John R. Parson, St. Louis.
Montana—Cornelius Hedges, Jr., Helena.
Nebraska—Francis E. White, Omaha.
Netherlands—G. A. Koops, The Hague.
Nevada—E. D. Vanderlieth, Carson City.
New Brunswick—J. Twining Hartt, St. John.
New Hampshire—Henry M. Cheney, Concord.
New Jersey—Benjamin F. Wakefield, Trenton.
New Mexico—Alpheus A. Keen, Albuquerque.
New York—Edward M. L. Ehlers, New York.
New Zealand—Malcolm Niccol, Dunedin.
North Carolina—John C. Drewry, Raleigh.
North Dakota—Walter L. Stockwell, Fargo.
Nova Scotia—Thomas Mowbray, Halifax.
Ohio—J. H. Bromwell, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma—William M. Anderson, Tulsa.
Oregon—James F. Robinson, Portland.
Pennsylvania—John A. Perry, Philadelphia.
Philippines—Amos G. Bellis, Manila.
Prince Edward Island—W. P. Doull, Charlottetown.
Quebec—Will H. Whyte, Montreal.
Queensland—Charles H. Harley, Brisbane.
Rhode Island—S. Penrose Williams, Providence.
Saskatchewan—John M. Shaw, Regina.
Scotland—David Reid, Edinburgh.
South Australia—C. R. J. Glover, Adelaide.
South Carolina—O. Frank Hart, Columbia.
South Dakota—George A. Pettigrew, Sioux Falls.
Tasmania—John Hamilton, Hobart.
Tennessee—John B. Garrett, Nashville.
Texas—W. B. Pearson, Waco.
United Grand Lodge of Victoria—Charles J. Barrow, Melbourne.
United Grand Lodge of New South Wales—Arthur H. Bray, Sydney.
Utah—Charles B. Jack, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Henry H. Ross, Burlington.
Virginia—Charles A. Nesbit, Richmond.
Washington—Horace W. Tyler, Tacoma.
Western Australia—J. D. Stevenson, Perth.
West Virginia—John M. Collins, Charleston.
Wisconsin—William W. Perry, Milwaukee.
Wyoming—William M. Kuykendall, Saratoga.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER.

General Grand High Priest—Bernard G. Witt, Henderson, Ky.
General Deputy Grand High Priest—George F. Corson, Washington, D. C.
General Grand King—Frederick W. Craig, Des Moines, Iowa.
General Grand Scribe—William F. Kuhn, Kansas City, Mo.
General Grand Treasurer—John M. Carter, Baltimore, Md.
General Grand Secretary—Charles A. Conover, Coldwater, Mich.
Headquarters, Coldwater, Mich.
Number of grand chapters, 48.

ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.

GENERAL GRAND COUNCIL, 1912-15.

General Grand Master—J. Albert Blake, Malden, Mass.
General Grand Deputy Master—Edward W. Wellington, Ellsworth, Kas.
General Grand Principal Conductor—George A. Newell, Medina, N. Y.
General Grand Treasurer—Thomas E. Shears, Denver, Col.
General Grand Recorder—Henry W. Mordhurst, Fort Wayne, Ind.
General Grand Captain of Guard—William F. Cleveland, Harlan, Iowa.
General Grand Conductor of Council—Fay Hempstead, Little Rock, Ark.
General Grand Marshal—Joseph C. Greenfield, Atlanta, Ga.
General Grand Steward—Bert S. Lee, Springfield, Mo.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT K. T. OF THE UNITED STATES.

Most Eminent Grand Master—Sir Knight Arthur MacArthur, Troy, N. Y.
R. E. Deputy Grand Master—Sir Knight Lee S. Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.
V. E. Grand Generalissimo—Sir Knight Joseph Kyle Orr, Atlanta, Ga.
V. E. Grand Captain General—Sir Knight J. W. Chamberlain, St. Paul, Minn.
V. E. Grand Senior Warden—Sir Knight Leonidas P. Newby, Knightstown, Ind.
V. E. Grand Prelate—Sir Knight Rev. John M. Walden, Cincinnati, O.
V. E. Grand Treasurer—Sir Knight Henry W. Lines, Meriden, Conn.
V. E. Grand Recorder—Sir Knight F. H. Johnson, Louisville, Ky.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE MASONS.

NORTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION.

M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander—Barton Smith, Toledo, O.
Grand Lieutenant-Commander—Leon M. Abbott, Boston, Mass.
Grand Secretary-General—James H. Codding, New York, N. Y.
Grand Minister of State—Amos Pettibone, Chicago, Ill.
Grand Treasurer-General—Leroy Goddard, Chicago, Ill.

SOUTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION.

M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander—George Fleming Moore, Washington, D. C.
Grand Secretary-General—John H. Cowles, 433 3d street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Grand Lieutenant-Commander—Charles E. Rosenbaum, Little Rock, Ark.
Grand Minister of State—Trevanion W. Hugo, Duluth, Minn.
Grand Chancellor—Ernest B. Hussey, Seattle, Wash.
Grand Treasurer-General—John W. Morris, Wheeling, W. Va.
Grand Prior—Charles F. Buck, New Orleans, La.

ANCIENT ARABIC ORDER NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE.

First temple founded Sept. 26, 1872.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL, 1914-1915.

Imperial Potentate—Frederick R. Smith, Rochester, N. Y.
Imperial Deputy Potentate—J. Putnam Stevens, Portland, Me.

Imperial Chief Rabban—Henry F. Niedringhaus, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.
Imperial Assistant Rabban—Charles E. Ovenshire, Minneapolis, Minn.
Imperial High Priest and Prophet—Elias J. Jacoby, Indianapolis, Ind.
Imperial Oriental Guide—W. Freeland Kendrick, Philadelphia, Pa.
Imperial Treasurer—W. S. Brown, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Imperial Recorder—Benjamin W. Rowell, 206 Masonic Temple, Boston, Mass.
Imperial First Ceremonial Master—Ellis L. Garretson, Tacoma, Wash.
Imperial Second Ceremonial Master—Ernest A. Cutts, Savannah, Ga.
Imperial Marshal—James S. McCandless, Honolulu, H. I.
Imperial Captain of Guard—J. T. Jones, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Imperial Outer Guard—Conrad V. Dykeman, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

Organized Nov. 16, 1876.

OFFICERS OF GENERAL GRAND CHAPTERS, 1913-1916.

Most Worthy Grand Matron—Mrs. Rata A. Mills, Duke Center, Pa.
Most Worthy Grand Patron—George A. Pettigrew, Sioux Falls, S. D.
Right Worthy Associate Grand Matron—Mrs. Emma Ocobock, Hartford, Mich.
Right Worthy Associate Grand Patron—George M. Hyland, Portland, Ore.
Right Worthy Grand Secretary—Mrs. Lorraine J. Pitkin, Chicago, Ill.
Right Worthy Grand Treasurer—Mrs. Alcena Lamond, Lamond, D. C.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

SOVEREIGN GRAND LODGE.

Grand Sire—Robert T. Daniel, Griffin, Ga.
Deputy Grand Sire—J. B. A. Robertson, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Grand Secretary—John B. Goodwin, 25 North Liberty street, Baltimore, Md.
Grand Treasurer—M. Richards Muckle, Philadelphia, Pa.
Membership Dec. 31, 1913, 2,167,055.
Total paid for relief 1830 to 1913, inclusive, $154,656,000.37.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

SUPREME LODGE.

Supreme Chancellor—Brig. S. Young, Ada, O.
Supreme Vice-Chancellor—John J. Brown, Vandalia, Ill.
Supreme Prelate—Rev. Joseph H. Spearing, Columbia, Tenn.
Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal—Fred E. Wheaton, Minneapolis, Minn.
Supreme Master of Exchequer—Thomas D. Meares, Wilmington, N. C.
Supreme Master at Arms—Merrill G. Martindale, Spokane, Wash.
Supreme Inner Guard—Douglas S. Wright, Vicksburg, Miss.
Supreme Outer Guard—H. M. Wadsworth, Philadelphia, Pa.
Major-General Military Department—William H. Loomis, Grand Rapids, Mich.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

Founded 1763-1834.

GREAT CHIEFS OF THE GREAT COUNCIL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Great Incohonee—Frederick O. Downes, Boston, Mass.
Great Senior Sagamore—Thomas H. Jeffries, Atlanta, Ga.
Great Junior Sagamore—James T. Rogers, Binghamton, N. Y.
Great Prophet—Carl Foster, Bridgeport, Conn.
Great Chief of Records—Wilson Brooks, 230 South LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.
Great Keeper of Wampum—D. K. Reed, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Number of great councils, 65.
Subordinate branches and councils, 5,269.
Number of members Jan. 1, 1914, 495,954.
Benefits disbursed in 1913, $1,619,113.97.
Benefits disbursed since organization, $32,962,201.05.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Organized June 23, 1877.

SUPREME COUNCIL.

Supreme Regent—Frank B. Wickersham, Harrisburg, Pa.
Supreme Vice-Regent—Samuel N. Hoag, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Supreme Orator—C. Arch. Williams, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Secretary—Alfred T. Turner, 407 Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass.
Supreme Treasurer—A. S. Robinson, St. Louis, Mo.
Head office at 407 Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass.
Number of subordinate councils, 1,917; state jurisdictions, 30.
Membership Oct. 1, 1914, 247,613.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

Founded 1874.

SUPREME OFFICERS.

Supreme Chief Ranger—Elliott G. Stevenson, Toronto, Ont.
Past Chief Ranger—Victor Morin, B. A., N. P., Montreal, Que.
Supreme Vice-Chief Ranger—J. D. Clark, Dayton, O.
Supreme Secretary—Fred J. Darch.
Supreme Treasurer—Robert Mathison, M. A., Temple building, Toronto, Ont.
Supreme Physician—Thomas Millman, M. D., Toronto, Ont.
Supreme Counselor—W. H. Hunter, B. A., Toronto, Ont.
Total number of members, 222,449.
Benefits disbursed since organization to Dec. 31, 1913, $41,903,227.44.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.

Founded in 1883.

HEAD OFFICERS 1914-1917.

Head Consul—A. R. Talbot, Lincoln, Neb.
Head Adviser—Dan B. Horne, Davenport, Iowa.
Head Clerk—James McNamara, Rock Island, Ill.
Assistant Head Clerk—F. M. Burt, Rock Island, Ill.
Head Banker—J. D. Volz, Indianapolis, Ind.
General Attorney—Truman Plantz, Warsaw, Ill.
Editor—F. O. Van Galder, Rock Island, Ill.
Head Chaplain—Rev. Henry E. Dunnack, Augusta, Me.
Head Escort—R. M. McCracken, Boise, Idaho.
Head Watchman—J. L. Mayfield, Granada, Col.
Head Sentry—Frank L. Bennett, Hagerstown, Md.
Board of Directors—F. R. Korns, chairman, Des Moines, Iowa; E. E. Murphy, Leavenworth, Kas.; R. R. Smith, 1310 Com. Trust building, Kansas City, Mo.; S. S. Tanner, Minier, Ill.; A. N. Bort, Beloit, Wis. These with the head consul and head clerk constitute the executive council of seven.
Supreme Medical Directors—Dr. B. E. Jones, chairman, Rock Island, Ill.; Dr. E. A. Anderson, Rock Island, Ill.; Dr. F. A. Smith, Rock Island, Ill.
Board of Auditors—George S. Summers, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; M. R. Carrier, Lansing, Mich.; George L. Bowman, Kingfisher, Okla.; A. D. Nelson, Pierre, S. D.; C. F. Louderback, Fort Scott, Kas.; J. G. Dickson, Spokane, Wash.; H. F. Turner, Wickliffe, Ky.
Membership Jan. 1, 1914, not including social, 919,874.
Death claims paid to Jan. 1, 1914, $130,061,585.83.
Home Office—Rock Island, Ill.
Next head camp convenes June, 1917.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Organized June 6, 1890.

Sovereign Commander—W. A. Fraser, Dallas, Tex.
Sovereign Clerk—John T. Yates, 211 W. O. W. building, Omaha, Neb.
Sovereign Banker—Morris Sheppard, Texarkana, Tex.
Sovereign Escort—H. F. Simrall, Jr., Columbus, Miss.
Sovereign Watchman—Dr. E. Bradshaw, Little Rock, Ark.
Sovereign Sentry—C. D. Miller, Jacksonville, Fla.
Sovereign Physicians—Dr. A. D. Cloyd and Dr. Ira W. Porter, Omaha, Neb.
Headquarters—Omaha, Neb.
Membership Oct. 1, 1914, 1,030,879.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

Organized Feb. 2, 1882.

Supreme Knight—James A. Flaherty, drawer 96, New Haven, Conn.
Deputy Supreme Knight—Martin H. Carmody, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Supreme Secretary—William J. McGinley, drawer 96, New Haven, Conn.
Supreme Treasurer—D. J. Callahan, postoffice box 1722, Washington, D. C.
Supreme Physician—E. W. Buckley, M. D., Lowry building, St. Paul, Minn.
Supreme Advocate—Joseph C. Pelletier, Barristers' hall, Boston, Mass.
Supreme Chaplain—Rev. P. J. McGivney, Bridgeport, Conn.
Total membership as of Sept. 30, 1914, 327,119.

JUNIOR ORDER UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.

Founded 1853.

NATIONAL COUNCIL.

National Councilor—A. D. Wilkin, Pittsburgh, Pa.
National Vice-Councilor—C. B. Webb, Statesville, N. C.
Junior Past National Councilor—John J. Weitzel, Cincinnati, O.
National Secretary—Martin M. Woods, box 874, Philadelphia, Pa.
National Treasurer—Charles Reimer, 1832 West Saratoga street, Baltimore, Md.
National Conductor—J. H. Hambrick, Louisville, Ky.
National Warden— John R. Stofer, Savannah, Ga.
National Inside Sentinel—W. O. Dauchy, Stamford, Conn.
National Outside Sentinel—J. M. Riddle, Bellingham, Wash.
National Chaplain—Rev. M. D. Lichliter, Harrisburg, Pa.
Secretary-Manager Beneficiary Degree and Funeral Benefit Department—Stephen Collins, box 595, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Meets at Cedar Point, O., third Tuesday in June, 1915.

TRIBE OF BEN-HUR.

Founded March 1, 1894.

SUPREME OFFICERS.

Supreme Chief—R. H. Gerard, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Supreme Scribe—John C. Snyder, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Supreme Keeper of Tribute—S. E. Voris, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Supreme Medical Examiner—J. F. Davidson, M. D., Crawfordsville, Ind.
Membership Jan. 1, 1914, 105,943.
Surplus Jan. 1, 1914, $1,592,040.61.
Home Office—Crawfordsville, Ind.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Organized June 30, 1873.

Supreme Dictator—Edwin C. Wood, New York, N. Y.
Supreme Vice-Dictator—Steve R. Johnston, Atlanta, Ga.
Supreme Assistant Dictator—R. W. Finley, Austin, Tex.
Supreme Reporter and Treasurer—Frank B. Slifer, St. Louis, Mo.
Supreme Chaplain—Rev. A. J. Hess, Columbus, Ky.
Supreme Guide—John H. Lachmund, Jr., Westwood, N. J.
Supreme Guardian—W. W. Bosworth, New Orleans, La.
Supreme Sentinel—Frank E. Sullivan, Dorchester, Mass.
Supreme Trustees—D. S. Biggs, Boston, Mass.; L. Schwartz, Mobile, Ala.; Charles Hauck, Cincinnati, O.
Supreme Medical Examiner—Dr. E. Lee Dorsett, St. Louis, Mo.

NATIONAL UNION.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

President—F. E. Ferguson, 506 Real Estate Trust building, Washington, D. C.
Vice-President—Edward J. Smejkal, Chicago, Ill.
Speaker—Harry S. Anderson, 405 13th street, Oakland, Cal.
Secretary—E. A. Myers, P. O. box 933, Toledo, O.
Treasurer—C. G. Bentley, Cleveland, O.
General Counsel—George P. Kirby, Toledo, O.
Medical Director—Dr. Tracy H. Clark, Chicago, Ill.
Executive Committee—E. J. Smejkal, Joseph A. Wright, E. A. Myers, C. G. Bentley, Leo Canman, M. G. Jeffris, F. E. Ferguson.
Total membership, 65,000.

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

Grand Exalted Ruler—Raymond Benjamin, Napa, Cal.
Grand Esteemed Leading Knight—L. R. Maxwell, Marshalltown, Iowa.
Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight—E. M. Dickerman, Tucson, Ariz.
Grand Esteemed Lecturing Knight—W. F. Schad, Milwaukee, Wis.
Grand Secretary—Fred C. Robinson, Dubuque, Iowa.
Grand Treasurer—Charles A. White, Chicago, Ill.
Grand Tiler—B. F. Koperlik, Pueblo, Col.
Grand Inner Guard—Thomas E. Donohue, New London, Conn.
Membership 1914, 428,479.
Lodges 1914, 1,314.

THE MACCABEES.

Instituted 1878; reorganized 1883.

OFFICERS 1911-1915.

Past Supreme Commander—D. D. Aitken, Flint, Mich.
Supreme Commander—D. P. Markey, Detroit, Mich.
Supreme Lieutenant-Commander—J. B. Sawtell, Waco, Tex.
Supreme Record Keeper—L. E. Sisler, Detroit, Mich.
Supreme Chaplain—J. A. Stackhouse, Memphis, Tenn.
Supreme Sergeant—J. A. Gordon, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Master at Arms—J. W. Sherwood, Portland, Ore.
Supreme First Master of the Guards—S. C. C. Ward, Augusta, Me.
Supreme Second Master of the Guards—J. S. Boots, Elkland, Pa.
Supreme Sentinel—E. L. Burns, South Bend, Ind.
Supreme Picket—A. W. Frye, Newark, N. J.
Membership Sept. 30, 1914, 278,368.
Benefits paid to Sept. 30, 1914, $56,842,065.37.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

President—Joseph McLaughlin, Philadelphia, Pa.
Vice-President—Patrick F. Cannon, Clinton, Miss.
Canadian Vice-President—Charles J. Foy, Perth, Ont.
Secretary—Philip J. Sullivan, Thompsonville, Conn.
Treasurer—Michael W. Delaney, Chicago, Ill.
Chaplain—Rt.-Rev. Denis O'Connell, Richmond, Va.

INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

Organized in 1851.

NATIONAL GRAND LODGE (U. S.)

National Chief Templar—Ben D. Wright, Lockport, N. Y.
National Secretary—Willard O. Wylie, Beverly, Mass.
National Treasurer—John L. Youngberg, Worcester, Mass.
Next session of national lodge in San Francisco, Cal., in 1915; of supreme lodge, in Minneapolis, Minn., in 1917.

SUPREME LODGE.

International Chief Templar—Edward Wavrinsky, Stockholm, Sweden.
International Secretary—Tom Honeyman, Glasgow, Scotland.
Membership (world) over 600,000.

THE ROYAL LEAGUE.

Incorporated Oct. 26, 1883.

OFFICERS FOR 1914-1915.

Supreme Archon—W. E. Hyde, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Vice-Archon—Thomas V. Dally, Milwaukee, Wis.
Supreme Orator—H. P. Rountree, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Scribe—C. E. Piper, 1601 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Treasurer—J. W. Fernald, First National bank, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Prelate—Andrew McGarry, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Guide—Harry M. Strawn, Cleveland, O.
Supreme Warder—Arthur J. Watling, East St. Louis, Ill.
Supreme Sentry—A. D. Marshall, Denver, Col.
Membership Dec. 31, 1913, 32,052.

INDEPENDENT ORDER FREE SONS OF ISRAEL.

Organized in 1849.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Grand Master—M. S. Stern, New York, N. Y.
First Deputy Grand Master—I. Baer, New York, N. Y.
Second Deputy Grand Master—H. Jacobs, New York, N. Y.
Third Deputy Grand Master—Adolph Pike, Chicago, Ill.
Grand Secretary—Abraham Hafer, New York, N. Y.
Grand Treasurer—L. Frankenthaler, New York, N. Y.

KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF HONOR.

Organized 1877.

SUPREME LODGE OFFICERS.

Supreme Protector—George D. Tait, Indianapolis, Ind.
Supreme Secretary—Walter W. Connel, Indianapolis, Ind.
Supreme Treasurer—W. G. Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind.
Supreme Medical Examiner—Dr. J. D. Nichols, Indianapolis, Ind.
Supreme Guide—W. S. Hickey, Jonesboro, Tenn.
Supreme Sentinel—M. J. P. Lacy, Dallas, Tex.
Headquarters of order in Indianapolis, Ind.
Total membership Sept. 1, 1914, 65,000.
Death claims paid since organization, $36,000,000.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

Founded 1868.

SUPREME LODGE OFFICERS, 1911-1913.

Supreme Master Workman—Will M. Narvis, Muscatine, Iowa.
Supreme Foreman—Edward J. Moore, Fargo, N. D.
Supreme Overseer—Edward E. Hohmann, Johnstown, Pa.
Supreme Recorder—M. W. Sackett, Meadville, Pa.
Supreme Receiver—E. F. Danforth, Skowhegan, Me.
Supreme Guide—F. M. Crain, M. D., Redfield, S. D.
Supreme Watchman—C. C. Rhodes, Pawtucket, R. I.
Supreme Medical Examiner—G. A. Aschman, M. D., Wheeling, W. Va.
Membership entire order, 400,000.

PATRIOTIC ORDER SONS OF AMERICA.

Organized Dec. 10, 1847.

NATIONAL CAMP OFFICERS.

President—Sam D. Symmes, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Vice-President—J. Calvin Strayer, York, Pa.
Master of Forms—William J. Heapes, Baltimore, Md.
Secretary—Charles H. Stees, 1617 North Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Treasurer—O. B. Wetherhold, Reading, Pa.
Assistant Secretary—L. F. Stees, 1617 North Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chaplain—Rev. C. H. Elder, Trenton, N. J.
Conductor—Samuel Roberts, Conshohocken, Pa.
Inspector—C. A. Gillespie, Pullman, Ill.
Guard—A. H. McInnes, Key West, Fla.
Medical Examiner in Chief—P. N. K. Schwenk, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.
Place of meeting in 1915, Washington, D. C.
Membership, 274,000.

FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND AERIE.

Grand Worthy President—Conrad H. Mann, Kansas City, Mo.
Grand Worthy Vice-President—William L. Grayson, Savannah, Ga.
Grand Worthy Chaplain—E. D. Weed, Helena, Mont.
Grand Secretary—John S. Parry, Kansas City, Mo.
Grand Treasurer—Frederick Hughes, Yonkers, N. Y.
Grand Worthy Conductor—John F. Lenny, Chester, Pa.
Grand Inside Guard—William J. Cronin, New Haven, Conn.

UNITED ORDER OF FORESTERS.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Supreme Ranger—R. C. Sherrard, suite 660, 17 North LaSalle street, Chicago.
Supreme Vice-Ranger—J. B. McGilligan, 1316 Lincoln street, Superior, Wis.
Supreme Secretary—George W. Blann, Hathaway building, Milwaukee, Wis.
Supreme Treasurer—William A. Stolts, State Life building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Supreme Counselor—James Schoonmaker, Oppenheim building, St. Paul, Minn.
Supreme Physician—Dr. S. T. Richman, 5659 Wentworth avenue, Chicago.

ORDER SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

SUPREME LODGE.

Supreme President—C. C. Meurisse, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Secretary—W. J. Trembath, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Number of lodges, 298.
Membership 1914, 35,000.

ORDER DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE.

SUPREME LODGE.

Supreme President—Mrs. Sarah M. Garside, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Vice-President—Mrs. Hattie Fox, Naugatuck, Conn.
Supreme Financial Secretary—Mrs. Matilda A. Day, Rochester, N. Y.
Supreme Recording Secretary—Mrs. Harriet A. Boyd, Joliet, Ill.
Supreme Treasurer—Mrs. Emma Baker, Cleveland, O.

NATIONAL FRATERNAL CONGRESS OF AMERICA.

President—J. F. Taake, 900 Observatory building, Des Moines, Iowa.
Vice-President—Union B. Hunt, Indiana Pythian building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Treasurer—A. E. King, American Trust building, Cleveland, O.
Secretary—W. E. Futch, 1136 B, of L. E. building, Cleveland, O.
Members of Executive Committee—W. H. Powers, 209 Washington street, Boston, Mass.; J. D. Clark, Conover building, Dayton, O.; J. J. Hynes, Brisbane building, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. B. Hanley, Modern Brotherhood of America, Des Moines, Iowa; R. H. Gerard, Supreme Tribe of Ben-Hur, Crawfordsville, Ind.; I. I. Boak, W. O. W. building, Denver, Col.

Following is a list of the societies or organizations affiliated with the National Fraternal Congress of America, with name and address of the secretary or corresponding official and benefit membership of each Jan. 1, 1914:

American Insurance Union—Dr. George W. Hoglan, A. I. U. temple, Columbus, O.	28,471
Ancient Order of Gleaners—Grant Slocum, National Gleaner temple, Detroit, Mich.	68,319
Ancient Order of United Workmen—M. W. Sackett, Meadville, Pa.	63,000
Artisans Order of Mutual Protection—Allen P. Cox, 204-5 Parkway building, Philadelphia, Pa.	15,661
Brotherhood of American Yeomen—W. E.	

Davy, Yeoman building, Des Moines, Iowa 177,794
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen—A. H. Hawley, Jefferson building, Peoria, Ill..... 88,840
Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen—A. E. King, American Trust building, Cleveland, O..... 127,027
Catholic Knights of America—Henry Siemer, 606-9 Mercantile National Bank building, St. Louis, Mo..... 18,300
Catholic Knights and Ladies of America—Henry F. Hayes, 1312 Ashland block, Chicago, Ill..... 9,424
Catholic Mutual Benefit Association—Joseph Cameron, 188 Main street, Hornell, N. Y..... 62,815
Catholic Order of Foresters—Thomas F. McDonald, 1226-35 Chicago Stock Exchange building, Chicago, Ill..... 144,579
Catholic Relief and Beneficiary Association—Miss Margaret H. Graney, 120 Genesee street, Auburn, N. Y..... 12,000
Catholic Women's Benevolent League—Mrs. Sara E. Skelly, 153 East 44th street, New York, N. Y..... 17,000
Court of Honor—W. E. Robinson, Springfield, Ill..... 71,036
Cycle of Equity—H. Y. Brooke, 1303-21 American Trust building, Birmingham, Ala. 2,131
Degree of Honor, A. O. U. W., Grand Lodge of Kansas—Mrs. Georgia Notestine, Winfield, Kas..... 6,862
Degree of Honor, Superior Lodge—Mrs. Elizabeth E. Allburn, 315-17 United Bank building, Sioux City, Iowa..... 44,575
Eastern Star Benevolent Fund of America—Miss M. E. Crowe, Cass and Warren avenues, Detroit, Mich..... 1,712
Equitable Fraternal Union—Merritt L. Campbell, Equitable Fraternal Union building, Neenah, Wis..... 29,006
Fraternal Aid Association—L. D. Roberts, Lawrence, Kas..... 43,012
Fraternal Bankers' Reserve Society—R. D. Taylor, Cedar Rapids, Iowa..... 6,629
Fraternal Benefit League—Frank P. Tyler, F. B. L. building, 16 Elm street, P. O. box 54, New Haven, Conn..... 4,432
Fraternal Brotherhood—Charles W. Dempster, 845 South Figueroa street, Los Angeles, Cal..... 31,889
Fraternal Mystic Circle—J. D. Myers, 1913 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa..... 18,942
Fraternal Reserve Association—C. M. Robinson, 23 Park street, Oshkosh, Wis. 10,991
Fraternal Reserve Life Association—C. N. Carson, 1125-7 Jefferson building, Peoria, Ill..... 6,077
Fraternal Union of America—C. P. Gaylord, F. U. of A. building, Denver, Col. 43,548
German Beneficial Union—Joseph Klaus, 1505-7 Carson street, Pittsburgh, Pa.... 21,165
The Grand Fraternity—W. E. Gregg, 1414 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa..... 11,550
Home Guards of America—J. W. Evans, Van Wert, O..... 13,744
Improved Order of Heptasophs—Frank E. Pleitner, Cathedral and Preston streets, Baltimore, Md..... 70,110
Independent Order of Foresters—Robert Mathison, Temple building, Toronto, Ont. 222,449
International Liberty Union—W. G. Critchlow, Covington, Ky..... 12,000
Knights and Ladies of Security—J. V. Abrahams, Security building, Topeka, Kas. 144,103
Knights of Columbus—William J. McGinley, 956 Chapel street, New Haven, Conn. 100,992
Knights of Honor—Frank B. Sliger, 706 North Kings Highway, St. Louis, Mo... 16,256
Knights of Pythias, Insurance Department—W. O. Powers, Indiana Pythian building, Indianapolis, Ind..... 71,672
Knights of the Maccabees of the World—Dr. L. E. Sisler, 1021 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich..... 270,023
Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association—Mrs. J. A. Royer, 443 West 11th street, Erie, Pa..... 135,747
Ladies of the Modern Maccabees—Miss Frances D. Partridge, World's Maccabee temple, Port Huron, Mich... 152,806
Ladies of the Modern Maccabees—Miss Emma E Bower, M. D., Port Huron, Mich. 38,845
Locomotive Engineers' Mutual Life and Accident Insurance Association—W. E. Futch, president, 1136 B. of L. E. Building, Cleveland, O..... 68,658
Loyal Americans of the Republic—H. D. Cowan, 1104-5 Karpen building, Chicago, Ill. 15,827
Loyal Association—Frank S. Petter, 76 Montgomery street, Jersey City, N. J. 6,634
Loyal Guard—F. H. Rankin, Flint, Mich. 4,239
Loyal Mystic Legion of America—G. O. Churchill, Hastings, Neb..... 4,544
Masonic Mutual Life Association—William Montgomery, New Masonic temple, Washington, D. C..... 5,506
Modern American Fraternal Order—George M. Le Crone, Effingham, Ill..... 10,141
Modern Brotherhood of America—E. L. Balz, Mason City, Iowa..... 78,760
Modern Woodmen of America—Charles W. Hawes, Rock Island, Ill..... 908,432
Mutual Protective League—H. W. Shafer, 364 West William street, Decatur, Ill.. 24,214
Mystic Toilers—J. F. Taake, 900 Observatory building, Des Moines, Iowa..... 4,821
National Americans—W. H. Luthy, 1020-22 McGee street, Kansas City, Mo..... 14,029
National Croatian Society of the U. S. A.—Joseph Marohnich, 1012 Peralta street, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa..... 31,000
National Protective Legion—H. C. Lockwood, Waverly, N. Y..... 27,713
National Union—E. A. Myers, National Union building, Toledo, O..... 62,843
New England Order of Protection—D. M. Frye, 18 Tremont street, Boston, Mass. 52,482
North American Union—G. Langhenry, 501-11 Railway Exchange building, Chicago, Ill..... 22,839
North Star Benefit Association—G. L. Peterson, Moline, Ill..... 6,277
Order of Aztecs—V. L. Helm, Fort Worth, Tex. 5,100
Order of Columbian Knights—Edwin D. Peifer, 704 Masonic temple, Chicago, Ill. 13,423
Order of the Golden Seal—Arthur F. Bouton, Roxbury, N. Y..... 9,566
Order of the Iroquois—W. A. Rice, 644-46 Ellicott square, Buffalo, N. Y..... 1,632
Order of Mutual Protection—G. Del Vecchio, 1523 Masonic temple, Chicago, Ill. 6,015
Polish National Alliance of the U. S. A.—John S. Zawilinski, 1406-08 West Division street, Chicago, Ill..... 97,312
The Prætorians—George G. Taylor, Prætorian building, Dallas, Tex..... 18,826
Protected Home Circle—W. S. Palmer, Sharon, Pa..... 87,376
Royal Arcanum—Alfred T. Turner, 407 Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass..... 248,575
Royal League—Charles E. Piper, 1601 Masonic temple, Chicago, Ill..... 32,052
Royal Neighbors of America—Dr. Hada M. Burkhart, Rock Island, Ill..... 245,170
La Societe des Artisans Canadiens-Francais—Henri Roy, 20 St. Denis street, Montreal, P. Q..... 39,091
Sons and Daughters of Justice—W. W. Walker, Minneapolis, Kas..... 14,301
Sons of Norway—L. Stavnheim, 310 New York Life building, Minneapolis, Minn. 10,000
Supreme Tribe of Ben-Hur—John C. Snyder, Crawfordsville, Ind..... 105,943
United American Mechanics, Benefit degree, Junior Order—Stephen Collins, 41 Wabash building, Pittsburgh, Pa..... 5,902
Union Fraternal League—James F. Reynolds, 185 Summer street, Boston, Mass. 2,292
United Order of Foresters—G. W. Blann, Hathaway building, Milwaukee, Wis.... 13,819
United Order of the Golden Cross—W. R. Cooper, Empire building, Knoxville, Tenn. 17,467
Vesta Circle—Frank H. Knapp, 1619 Masonic temple, Chicago, Ill..... 4,954
Western Catholic Union—G. A. Hildenbrand, 214½ North 6th avenue, Quincy, Ill. 10,764

Woodmen Circle—Miss Dora Alexander, W. O. W. building, Omaha, Neb..... 132,833

Women of Woodcraft—J. L. Wright, 394 Taylor street, Portland, Ore..... 46,848

Woodmen of the World, Sovereign Camp—John T. Yates, W. O. W. building, Omaha, Neb..... 692,447

Woodmen of World, Pacific Jurisdiction—I. I. Boak, W. O. W. building, Omaha, Neb..... 108,559

United Commercial Travelers of America—W. D. Murphy, 638 North Park street, Columbus, O..... 69,397

Total membership.....5,824,159

GENERAL NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

American Academy of Arts and Letters—President, William Dean Howells; chancellor, William Milligan Sloane; permanent secretary, Robert Underwood Johnson, 225 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.

American Bankers' Association—President, William A. Law, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, F. E. Farnsworth, New York, N. Y.

American Civic Association—President, J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.; treasurer, William B. Howland, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Richard B. Watrous, 913-914 Union Trust building, Washington, D. C.

American Federation of Arts—1741 New York avenue, Washington, D. C.; president, Robert W. de Forest; secretary, Lella Mechlin; treasurer, N. H. Carpenter.

American Humane Association—President, Dr. William O. Stillman, Albany, New York; secretary, J. Walker, Albany, N. Y.; field secretary, S. H. Coleman, Albany, N. Y.

American National Red Cross Society—President, Woodrow Wilson, Washington, D. C.; secretary, Charles L. Magee; national director, Ernest P. Bicknell, Washington, D. C.

American Press Humorists—President, T. Robinson, Cleveland, O.; secretary-treasurer, Fred W. Schaeffer, San Francisco, Cal.

Anti-Saloon League of America—President, Bishop Luther B. Wilson, New York, N. Y.; secretary, S. E. Nicholson, Richmond, Ind.; treasurer, Foster Copeland, Columbus, O.; superintendent, Rev. Dr. Purley A. Baker, Westerville, O.

Drama League of America—President, Mrs. A. Starr Best, Evanston, Ill.

General Federation of Women's Clubs—President, Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, Texas; recording secretary, Mrs. Harry L. Keefe, Nebraska; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Eugene Reilley, North Carolina.

Indian Rights Association—President, Rev. C. E. Grammer, S. T. D.; general secretary, M. K. Sniffen; corresponding secretary, Herbert Welsh, 995 Drexel building, Philadelphia, Pa.

National Council of Women—President, Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, Alexandria, Va.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Flo Jamison Miller, Wilmington, Ill.

Intercollegiate Prohibition Association—President, D. Leigh Colvin; secretary, Harry S. Warner, 156 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

International Peace Forum—President, Dr. John Wesley Hill; financial secretary, Dr. Harry E. Robbins; central office, 185 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y. Object, industrial and international peace.

International Reform Bureau—206 Pennsylvania avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C.; superintendent and treasurer, Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts; devoted to suppression of intemperance, impurity, sabbath breaking, gambling and kindred evils; also to constructive forms of recreation and bible reading in schools.

International Prison Commission—Secretary, Dr. C. R. Henderson, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

International Union of Criminal Law—Secretary of American group, Edwin R. Keedy, Northwestern Law school, Chicago, Ill.

League of American Municipalities—President, John J. Ryder, Omaha, Neb.; secretary, Robert E. Lee, Baltimore, Md.

Lake Mohonk Conference—Secretary, H. C. Phillips, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.

National Academy of Design—President, John W. Alexander, New York, N. Y.

National Child Labor Committee—Chairman, Felix Adler; general secretary, Owen R. Lovejoy, 105 East 22d street, New York, N. Y.

National Children's Home Society—President, Rev. J. P. Dysart, Milwaukee, Wis.; secretary, James L. Clark, Hearst building, Chicago, Ill., and Boston, Mass.

National Civic Federation, The—President, Seth Low, 33d floor Metropolitan Tower, New York, N. Y.; chairman executive council, Ralph M. Easley, New York, N. Y.

National Conference of Charities and Correction—President, Mrs. John M. Glenn, New York, N. Y.; secretary, William T. Ross, Columbus, Mo.

National Conservation Congress—President, E. Lee Worsham, Atlanta, Ga.; executive secretary, Thomas R. Shipp, 712 Riggs building, Washington, D. C.

National Council for Industrial Safety—President, R. W. Campbell, Chicago, Ill.; secretary and treasurer, W. H. Cameron, Chicago, Ill.

National League for Medical Freedom—President, B. O. Flower, Boston, Mass.; secretary, Joseph C. Mason, 332 South Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.

National League for the Protection of the Family—President, Seth Low, New York, N. Y.; corresponding secretary, Rev. Samuel W. Dike, Auburndale, Mass.

National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations—President, Mrs. Frederick Schoff, Philadelphia, Pa.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Arthur A. Birney, 910 Loan and Trust building, Washington, D. C.

National Guard Association of the United States—President, Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, Harrisburg, Pa.; secretary, Gen. Guy E. Logan, Des Moines, Iowa.

National Municipal League—President, William Dudley Foulke, Richmond, Ind.; secretary, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, North American building, Philadelphia, Pa. Purpose: The scientific investigation by experts of the conditions which best promote good government.

American Prison Association—President, Joseph P. Byers, state house, Trenton, N. J.; secretary, George L. Sehon, Louisville, Ky.

National Soil Fertility League—President, Howard H. Gross, Chicago, Ill.; office, 1328 First National Bank building, Chicago, Ill.

National Woman's Suffrage Association—President, Anna Howard Shaw, Moylan, Pa.; first vice-president, Jane Addams, Chicago, Ill.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary W. Dennett, New York.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union—President, Miss Anna A. Gordon; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Evanston, Ill.

Playground and Recreation Association of America—President, Joseph Lee, Boston, Mass.; secretary, H. S. Braucher, New York, N. Y.

Representative Government League—President, John E. Eastmond; secretary, W. Ward Damon, room 904, 154 Nassau street, New York, N. Y.

PROHIBITION STATES.

Arizona.	North Dakota.
Arkansas.	Oklahoma.
Colorado.	Oregon.
Georgia.	South Carolina.
Kansas.	Tennessee.
Maine.	Virginia (Nov. 1, 1916).
Mississippi.	Washington.
North Carolina.	West Virginia.

Anti-Saloon League of America—President, Bishop Luther B. Wilson, New York, N. Y.; secretary, S. E. Nicholson, Richmond, Ind.; treasurer, Foster Copeland, Columbus, O.; superintendent, Rev. Dr. Purley A. Baker, Westerville, O.

DEATHS OF NOTED MEN AND WOMEN (1890-1914).

Abbey, Edwin A., Aug. 1, 1911.
Aehrenthal, A. L., Feb. 17, 1912.
Aldrich, T. B., March 19, 1907.
Alexander III., Nov. 1, 1894.
Alexis, Nord, May 1, 1910.
Allen, Grant, Oct. 25, 1895.
Allison, W. B., Aug. 4, 1908.
Alma-Tadema, L., June 24, 1912.
Altgeld, John P., March 12, 1902.
Altman, Benjamin, Oct. 7, 1913.
Andrassy, Count, Jan. 30, 1900.
Anthony, Susan B., Mar. 13, 1906.
Arabi Pasha, Sept. 21, 1911.
Armour, Philip D., Jan. 6, 1901.
Arnold, Edwin, March 25, 1904.
Astor, John Jacob, Feb. 22, 1890.
Audran, Edmond, Aug. 19, 1901.
Austin, Alfred, June 1, 1913.
Avebury, Lord, May 28, 1913.
Barnum, P. T., April 7, 1891.
Barr, Robert, Oct. 22, 1912.
Bartholdi, F. A., Oct. 4, 1904.
Barton, Clara, April 12, 1912.
Bascom, John, Oct. 2, 1911.
Bebel, August F., Aug. 13, 1913.
Becquerel, A. H., Aug. 25, 1908.
Belt, Alfred, July 16, 1906.
Bellamy, Edward, May 22, 1898.
Bellew, Kyrle, Nov. 2, 1911.
Belmont, August, Nov. 24, 1890.
Belmont, O. H. P., June 10, 1908.
Bertillon, A., Feb. 13, 1914.
Besant, Sir Walter, June 9, 1901.
Bigelow, John, Dec. 19, 1911.
Bismarck, Prince, July 30, 1898.
Bjornson, B., April 26, 1910.
Black, Frank S., March 21, 1913.
Black, William, Dec. 10, 1898.
Blackie, J. S., March 3, 1895.
Blackwood, W., Nov. 11, 1912.
Blaine, James G., Jan. 27, 1893.
Blake, Lillie D., Dec. 30, 1913.
Blavatsky, Mme., May 9, 1891.
Bliss, Cornelius N., Oct. 9, 1911.
Blouet, Paul, May 24, 1903.
Bogardus, A. H., March 23, 1913.
Bonheur, Rosa, May 25, 1899.
Booth, Edwin, June 7, 1893.
Booth, William, Aug. 20, 1912.
Boucicault, Aubrey, July 10, 1913.
Bowman, Thomas, March 3, 1914.
Brady, A. N., July 22, 1913.
Bragg, Edward S., June 20, 1912.
Brahms, Johannes, April 2, 1897.
Breton, Jules A., July 5, 1906.
Brewer, David J., March 28, 1910.
Brisson, Henri, April 14, 1912.
Bristow, Benj. H., June 22, 1896.
Brooks, Phillips, Jan. 23, 1893.
Brough, Lionel, Nov. 8, 1909.
Buck, Dudley, Oct. 6, 1909.
Buckner, S. B., Jan. 8, 1914.
Bulow, Hans von, Feb. 13, 1894.
Burdett-Coutts, Baroness, Dec. 30, 1906.
Burleigh, B., June 17, 1914.
Burnham, D. H., June 1, 1912.
Busse, F. A., July 9, 1914.
Butler, Gen. B. F., Jan. 11, 1893.
Campbell-Bannerman, H., April 22, 1908.
Canalejas, J., Nov. 12, 1912.
Carleton, H. G., Dec. 10, 1910.
Carleton, Will, Dec. 18, 1912.
Carlisle, John G., July 31, 1910.
Carlos I., Feb. 1, 1908.
Carnot, President, June 24, 1894.
Carte, D'Oyly, April 3, 1901.
Casimir-Perier, March 12, 1907.
Cervera, P., April 3, 1909.
Chamberlain, Jos., July 2, 1914.
Chanute, Octave, Nov. 23, 1910.
Childs, George W., Feb. 3, 1894.
Christian IX., Jan. 29, 1906.
Chulalongcorn I., Oct. 23, 1910.
Claretie, Jules, Dec. 23, 1913.
Clay, Bertha M., March 14, 1914.
Clemens, S. L., April 21, 1910.
Clement, Clay, Feb. 21, 1910.
Cleveland, Grover, June 24, 1908.
Coleridge-Taylor S., Sept. 1, 1912.
Collyer, Robert, Nov. 30, 1912.
Colonne, Edouard, March 28, 1910.
Constant, Benjamin, May 26, 1902.
Cooke, Jay, Feb. 16, 1905.
Coppee, Francois, May 23, 1908.
Coquelin, B. C., Jan. 26, 1909.
Coquelin, E. A. H., Feb. 8, 1909.
Corbin, Austin, June 4, 1896.
Corning, Erastus, Aug. 30, 1896.
Cramp, Edwin S., June 6, 1913.
Crane, Richard T., Jan. 8, 1912.
Crawford, F. M., April 9, 1909.
Crockett, S. R., April 20, 1914.
Croke, Archbishop, July 22, 1902.
Cronje, Piet, Feb. 4, 1911.
Crook, George, March 19, 1890.
Cullom, Shelby M., Jan. 28, 1914.
Cummings, Amos J., May 2, 1902.
Curie, Pierre, April 19, 1906.
Curtin, Jeremiah, Dec. 14, 1906.
Curtis, George W., Aug. 31, 1892.
Curtis, William E., Oct. 5, 1911.
Curzon, Lady, July 18, 1906.
Cuyler, T. L., Feb. 26, 1909.
Dahn, Felix S., Jan. 3, 1912.
Daly, Augustin, July 7, 1899.
Dana, Charles A., Oct. 17, 1897.
Daniel, John W., June 29, 1910.
Davenport, Homer, May 2, 1912.
Davis, George R., Nov. 25, 1899.
Davis, Mrs. Jeff., Oct. 16, 1906.
Davis, Winnie, Sept. 18, 1898.
Davitt, Michael, May 31, 1906.
Deering, Wm., Dec. 9, 1913.
De Martens, F., June 20, 1909.
Detaille, Edouard, Dec. 24, 1912.
Dilke, Chas. W., Jan. 26, 1911.
Dingley, Nelson, Jan. 13, 1899.
Dolliver, J. P., Oct. 15, 1910.
Donnelly, Ignatius, Jan. 2, 1901.
Douglass, Fred'k, Feb. 20, 1895.
Drachman, Holger, Jan. 15, 1908.
Draper, Andrew S., April 27, 1913.
Drexel, Anthony J., June 30, 1893.
Driver, S. R., Feb. 26, 1914.
Drummond, H., March 11, 1897.
Du Maurier, G., Oct. 8, 1896.
Dumas, Alexandre, Nov. 27, 1895.
Dunbar, Paul L., Feb. 9, 1906.
Dvorak, Antonin, May 1, 1904.
East, Sir Edward, Sept. 28, 1913.
Eddy, Mary Baker, Dec. 3, 1910.
Edward VII., May 6, 1910.
Edwards, Amelia B., April 15, 1892.
Eggleston, Edw'd, Sept. 3, 1902.
Eggleston, G. Cary, April 14, 1911.
Elizabeth, Empress, Sept. 10, 1898.
Elkins, Stephen B., Jan. 4, 1911.
Emmett, "Fritz," June 15, 1891.
English, Wm. H., Feb. 7, 1896.
Evans, Robley D., Jan. 3, 1912.
Evarts, Wm. M., Feb. 28, 1901.
Fair, James G., Dec. 28, 1894.
Fairchild, Lucius, May 23, 1896.
Faithfull, Emily, June 1, 1895.
Farjeon, B. L., July 23, 1903.
Faure, Felix, Feb. 16, 1899.
Fenn, G. M., Aug. 27, 1909.
Ferdinand, Archduke, June 28, 1914.
Ferrer, Francisco, Oct. 13, 1909.
Field, Cyrus W., July 12, 1892.
Field, Eugene, Nov. 4, 1895.
Field, Kate, May 13, 1896.
Field, Marshall, Jan. 16, 1906.
Field, Richard M., Nov. 11, 1902.
Field, Stephen J., April 9, 1899.
Fisk, Clinton B., July 9, 1890.
Flagler, Henry M., May 20, 1913.
Florence, Wm. J., Nov. 19, 1891.
Flower, Roswell P., May 12, 1899
Forbes, Archibald, March 30, 1900.
Ford, Patrick, Sept. 23, 1913.
Foss, Cyrus D., Jan. 29, 1910.
Fox, Della, June 16, 1913.
Frederick VIII., May 14, 1912.
Frederick, Empress, Aug. 5, 1901.
Fremont, John C., July 13, 1890.
French, W. M. R., June 3, 1914.
Froude, James A., Oct. 20, 1894.
Frye, William P., Aug. 8, 1911.
Fuller, Melville W., July 4, 1910.
Furness, H. H., Aug. 13, 1912.
Gaillard, D. D., Dec. 5, 1913.
Gary, Joseph E., Oct. 31, 1906.
Gates, John W., Aug. 9, 1911.
Gaynor, Wm. J., Sept. 10, 1913.
George, Henry, Oct. 29, 1896.
George I., king of Greece, March 18, 1913.
Gilbert, William S., May 2, 1911.
Gilder, R. W., Nov. 18, 1909.
Gill, David, Jan. 24, 1914.
Gilmore, Patr'k S., Sept. 24, 1892.
Gladstone, W. E., May 19, 1898.
Goode, George B., Sept. 6, 1896.
Goodsell, D. A., Dec. 5, 1909.
Goodwin, J. Cheever, Dec. 18, 1912.
Gould, Jay, Dec. 2, 1892.
Gounod, Charles F., Oct. 18, 1893.
Grant, F. D., April 11, 1912.
Grau, H., Oct. 27, 1912.
Gray, Elisha, Jan. 21, 1901.
Gresham, Walter Q., May 28, 1895.
Grieg, Edvard, Sept. 4, 1907.
Grodekoff, N. I., Dec. 26, 1913.
Guilmant, F. A., March 30, 1911.
Hagenbeck, Carl, April 14, 1913.
Hale, Edward E., June 10, 1909.
Halevy, Ludovic, May 8, 1908.
Halstead, Murat, July 2, 1908.
Hamilton, Gail, Aug. 17, 1896.
Hampton, Wade, April 11, 1902.
Hanlon, Edward, Jan. 4, 1908.
Hanna, Marcus A., Feb. 15, 1904.
Hanshaw, T. W., March 4, 1914.
Harahan, J. T., Jan. 22, 1912.
Harlan, John M., Oct. 14, 1911.
Harper, William R., Jan. 10, 1906.
Harriman, E. H., Sept. 9, 1909.
Harris, J. Chandler, July 3, 1908.
Harris, William T., Nov. 5, 1909.
Harrison, Benj., March 13, 1901.
Harrison, Carter, Sr., Oct. 28, 1893.
Hatch, Rufus, Feb. 23, 1893.
Hay, John, July 1, 1905.
Hayes, R. B., Jan. 17, 1893.
Hearn, Lafcadio, Sept. 26, 1904.
Heilprin, Angelo, July 17, 1907.
Heilprin, Louis, Feb. 13, 1912.
Henderson, D. B., Feb. 25, 1906.
Henry, O., June 5, 1910.
Herkomer, H. von, March 31, 1914.
Herne, James A., June 2, 1901.
Hewitt, Abram S., Jan. 18, 1903.
Heyse, Paul, April 2, 1914.
Hilkoff, M., March 21, 1909.
Hill, David B., Oct. 20, 1910.
Hitchcock, E. A., April 9, 1909.
Hitt, John, April 29, 1911.
Hitt, Robert R., Sept. 20, 1906.
Hoar, George F., Sept. 30, 1904.
Hobart, Garret A., Nov. 21, 1899.
Hoe, Robert, Sept. 22, 1909.
Holden, E. S., March 16, 1914.
Holleben, T. von, Feb. 1, 1913.
Holman, W. S., April 22, 1897.
Holmes, Mary Jane, Oct. 6, 1907.
Holmes, Oliver W., Oct. 7, 1894.
Howard, O. O., Oct. 26, 1909.
Howe, Julia Ward, Oct. 17, 1910.
Humbert, King, July 29, 1900.
Hunt, William H., Sept. 7, 1910.
Huntington, C. P., Aug. 14, 1900.
Hutchins, Stilson, April 22, 1912.
Huxley, Thos. H., June 29, 1894.
Hyacinthe, Pere, Feb. 9, 1912.
Ibsen, Henrik, May 23, 1906.
Ignatieff, N. P., July 4, 1908.
Ingalls, John J., Aug. 16, 1900.
Ingersoll, Robt. G., July 21, 1899.
Irving, Henry, Oct. 13, 1905.
Irving, Laurence, May 29, 1914.
Israels, Joseph, Aug. 12, 1911.
Ito, Admiral Y., Jan. 14, 1914.

Ito, Prince, Oct. 26, 1909.
Jaures, Jean L., July 31, 1914.
Jefferson, Joseph, April 23, 1905.
Jewett, Sarah O., June 24, 1909.
Joachim, Joseph, Aug. 15, 1907.
Jokai, Maurus, May 5, 1904.
Johnson, Eastman, April 5, 1906.
Johnson, J. A., Sept. 21, 1909.
Jones, Fernando, Nov. 8, 1911.
Joubert, Gen., March 27, 1900.
Judd, Orange, Dec. 27, 1892.
Judge, Wm. Q., March 22, 1896.
Judith, Mme., Oct. 27, 1912.
Katsuro, Taro, Oct. 10, 1913.
Keene, James R., Jan. 3, 1913.
Kelly, Myra, March 31, 1910.
Kelvin, Lord, Dec. 17, 1907.
Kiderlen-Waechter, A. von, Dec. 30, 1912.
Kjelland, Alexander, April 6, 1906.
Knott, J. Proctor, June 8, 1911.
Koch, Robert, May 27, 1910.
Kossuth, Louis, March 20, 1894.
Kruger, Paul, July 14, 1904.
Kwang-Hsu, Nov. 14, 1908.
Labouchere, Henry, Jan. 16, 1912.
La Farge, John, Nov. 14, 1910.
Landon, M. DeL., Dec. 16, 1910.
Lang, Andrew, July 21, 1912.
Langley, Sam'l P., Feb. 27, 1906.
Larcom, Lucy, April 17, 1893.
Lawton, H. W., Dec. 19, 1899.
Le Febre, J. J., Feb. 24, 1912.
Lemaitre, F. E., Aug. 6, 1914.
Leo XIII., July 20, 1903.
Leopold II., Dec. 17, 1909.
Li Hung Chang, Nov. 7, 1901.
Lister, Joseph, Feb. 11, 1912.
Logan, Olive, April 23, 1909.
Lombroso, C., Oct. 19, 1909.
Longpre, Paul de, June 29, 1911.
Lorimer, George C., Sept. 8, 1904.
Lossing, Benson J., June 3, 1891.
Lowell, James R., Aug. 12, 1891.
Loyson, Charles, Feb. 9, 1912.
Lubbock, J. (see Avebury).
Lucca, Pauline, Feb. 28, 1908.
Lurton, Horace, July 12, 1914.
Mace, Jem, Nov. 30, 1910.
MacNaughton, Mrs. A., March 31, 1910.
Magruder, Benj. D., April 21, 1910.
Mandel, Leon, Nov. 4, 1911.
Manning, Cardinal, Jan. 14, 1892.
Mansfield, Richard, Aug. 30, 1907.
Maretzek, Max, May 14, 1897.
Marryat, Florence, Oct. 27, 1899.
Marsh, O. C., March 18, 1899.
Massenet, Jules, Aug. 13, 1912.
Mathews, Wm., Feb. 15, 1909.
Maupassant, Guy de, July 6, 1893.
Maybrick, M., Aug. 26, 1913.
Mead, Larkin G., Oct. 15, 1910.
Medill, Joseph, March 16, 1899.
Meissonier, Jan. 31, 1891.
Melville, G. W., March 17, 1912.
Mendes, Catulle, Feb. 8, 1909.
Menelek II., Dec. 12, 1913.
Menzel, Adolf, Feb. 9, 1905.
Meredith, George, May 18, 1909.
Merritt, Wesley, Dec. 3, 1911.
Michel, Louise, Jan. 9, 1905.
Millais, Sir John, Aug. 13, 1896.
Miller, Darius, Aug. 23, 1914.
Miller, Joaquin, Feb. 17, 1913.
Miller, Roswell, Jan. 3, 1913.
Millet, Francis D., April 15, 1912.
Mills, L. L., Jan. 18, 1909.
Mills, Roger Q., Sept. 2, 1911.
Mistral, Frederic, March 25, 1914.
Modjeska, Helena, April 8, 1909.
Monvel, Boutet de, March 16, 1913.
Moody, Dwight L., Dec. 22, 1899.
Morgan, J. P., March 31, 1913.
Morrison, W. R., Sept. 29, 1909.
Morton, Paul, Jan. 19, 1911.
Most, Johann, March 17, 1906.
Moulton, Louise C., Aug. 10, 1908.
Murray, Sir John, March 16, 1914.
Mutsuhito, Emperor, July 30, 1912.
McArthur, John, May 15, 1906.
McCarthy, Justin, April 24, 1912.
McClure, A. K., June 6, 1909.
McCosh, James, Nov. 16, 1894.
McKinley, Wm., Sept. 14, 1901.
McRea, James, March 28, 1913.
McVicker, Jas. H., March 7, 1896.
Naeyer, Ernst D., Sept. 10, 1913.
Nation, Carrie, June 9, 1911.
Newcomb, Simon, July 11, 1909.
Nightingale, Flor., Aug. 14, 1910.
Nixon, Wm. P., Feb. 20, 1912.
Nogi, M., Sept. 13, 1912.
Nordica, Lillian, May 10, 1914.
Nye, Edgar W., Feb. 21, 1896.
Ochiltree, Thos., Nov. 26, 1902.
Oliphant, Mrs. M., June 25, 1897.
Ollivier, Emile, Aug. 20, 1913.
Orchardson, W. O., April 13, 1910.
O'Reilly, John B., Aug. 11, 1890.
O'Reilly, R. M., Nov. 3, 1912.
Oscar II., Dec. 8, 1907.
"Ouida" (Louise de la Ramee), Jan. 24, 1908.
Paine, Robert T., Aug. 11, 1910.
Palma, Tomas E., Nov. 4, 1908.
Palmer, John M., Sept. 25, 1900.
Palmer, Potter, May 4, 1902.
Palmer, Thos. W., June 1, 1913.
Parker, Joseph, Nov. 28, 1902.
Parkman, Francis, Nov. 8, 1893.
Passy, Frederick, June 12, 1912.
Pastor, "Tony," Aug. 26, 1908.
Paz, Jose C. P., March 10, 1912.
Pearsons, D. K., April 27, 1912.
Peck, Harry T., March 23, 1914.
Peffer, W. A., Oct. 7, 1912.
Perkins, Eli, Dec. 16, 1910.
Pia, Maria, July 5, 1911.
Picquart, M. G., Jan. 18, 1914.
Pierrepont, E., March 6, 1892.
Pingree, Hazen S., June 18, 1901.
Pittman, Ben, Dec. 28, 1910.
Pius X., Aug. 20, 1914.
Platt, Thos. C., March 6, 1910.
Playfair, Lyon, May 29, 1898.
Poincare, J. H., July 18, 1912.
Poole, Wm. F., March 1, 1894.
Porter, Noah, March 4, 1892.
Porter, W. S., June 5, 1910.
Potter, Henry C., July 21, 1908.
Pulitzer, Joseph, Oct. 29, 1911.
Pullman, Geo. M., Oct. 19, 1897.
Pyle, Howard, Nov. 9, 1911.
Rampolla, Cardinal, Dec. 16, 1913.
Randall, Sam'l J., April 13, 1890.
Rankin, McKee, April 17, 1914.
Reclus, Elisee, July 4, 1905.
Reed, Thomas B., Dec. 7, 1902.
Reid, Whitelaw, Dec. 15, 1912.
Remenyi, Edouard, May 15, 1898.
Remington, F., Dec. 26, 1909.
Renan, Jos. Ernst, Oct. 2, 1892.
Rhodes, Cecil, March 26, 1902.
Ridpath, John C., July 31, 1900.
Riis, Jacob A., May 26, 1914.
Ristori, Adelaide, Oct. 9, 1906.
Roebling, W., April 15, 1912.
Robson, Stuart, April 29, 1903.
Rochefort, Henri, July 1, 1913.
Rogers, H. H., May 19, 1909.
Rojestvensky, S., Jan. 14, 1909.
Root, George F., Aug. 6, 1895.
Root, Joseph C., Dec. 25, 1913.
Rose, James A., May 29, 1912.
Rosewater, Edw'd, Aug. 21, 1906.
Roulede, Paul de, Jan. 30, 1914.
Rubinstein, A. G., Nov. 20, 1894.
Ruskin, John, Jan. 20, 1900.
Russell, Sir Chas., Aug. 10, 1900.
Russell, Wm. H., Feb. 10, 1907.
St. Gaudens, Aug., Aug. 3, 1907.
Sagasta, Praxedes M., Jan. 5, 1903.
Sage, Russell, July 22, 1906.
St. John, Florence, Jan. 30, 1912.
Salisbury, Lord, Aug. 22, 1903.
Salvini, Alexandre, Dec. 14, 1896.
Sampson, Wm. T., May 6, 1902.
Sankey, Ira D., Aug. 13, 1908.
Sarasate, Pablo de, Sept. 20, 1908.
Sardou, Victorien, Nov. 8, 1908.
Satolli, Francis, Jan. 8, 1910.
Schaefer, Jacob, March 8, 1910.
Schley, W. S., Oct. 2, 1911.
Schliemann, H., Dec. 25, 1890.
Schurz, Carl, May 14, 1906.
Scott, Robert F., March 29, 1912.
Seidl, Anton, March 29, 1898.
Seton-Karr, Henry, May 29, 1914.
Shelley, Kate, Jan. 21, 1912.
Sherman, J. S., Oct. 30, 1912.
Sherman, John, Oct. 22, 1900.
Sherman, W. T., Feb. 14, 1891.
Sickles, D. E., May 3, 1914.
Sigel, Franz, Aug. 21, 1902.
Smiles, Samuel, April 16, 1904.
Smith, Goldwin, June 7, 1910.
Smyth, J. M., Nov. 4, 1909.
Soldene, Emily, April 8, 1912.
Sophia, Queen, Dec. 30, 1913.
Spencer, Herbert, Dec. 8, 1903.
Sprague, O. S. A., Feb. 20, 1909.
Spreckels, Claus, Dec. 26, 1908.
Stanford, Leland, June 20, 1893.
Stanley, Henry M., May 10, 1904.
Stanton, Eliz. C., Oct. 26, 1902.
Stead, Wm. T., April 15, 1912.
Stedman, Edmund C., Jan. 18, 1908.
Stevenson, A. E., June 14, 1914.
Stockton, Frank R., April 20, 1902.
Stolypin, P. A., Sept. 18, 1911.
Strakosch, Max, March 17, 1892.
Strathcona, Lord, Jan. 21, 1914.
Strauss, Johann, May 3, 1899.
Strindberg, A., May 14, 1912.
Sullivan, Sir Arthur, Nov. 22, 1900.
Suppe, Franz von, June 21, 1895.
Sutro, Adolph, Aug. 8, 1898.
Suttner, Bertha V., June 21, 1914.
Svendsen, J. S., June 14, 1911.
Swift, Louis, Jan. 5, 1913.
Swinburne, A. C., April 10, 1909.
Swing, David, Oct. 3, 1894.
Taine, H. A., March 5, 1893.
Talmage, F. DeW., Feb. 9, 1912.
Talmage, T. DeW., April 12, 1902.
Teller, H. M., Feb. 23, 1914.
Tenniel, John, Feb. 26, 1914.
Tennyson, Alfred, Oct. 6, 1892.
Terry, A. H., Dec. 16, 1890.
Terry, E. O., April 2, 1912.
Thaxter, Celia L., Aug. 27, 1894.
Thureau-Dagnan, P., Feb. 24, 1913.
Thurman, Allen G., Dec. 12, 1895.
Thwaites, R. G., Oct. 22, 1913.
Ticknor, B. H., Jan. 17, 1914.
Tilton, Theodore, May 25, 1907.
Tisza, Koloman de, March 23, 1902.
Tolstoy, Leo, Nov. 20, 1910.
Torney, Geo. H., Dec. 27, 1913.
Tourgee, Albion, May 21, 1905.
Townsend, G. A., April 15, 1914.
Tschaikowsky, Nov. 5, 1893.
Tsu Hsi, Nov. 15, 1908.
Tuley, Murray F., Dec. 25, 1905.
Twain, Mark, April 21, 1910.
Tyndall, John, Dec. 4, 1893.
Vambery, Arminius, Sept. 15, 1913.
Vanderbilt, C., Sept. 12, 1899.
Van Norden, W., Jan. 1, 1914.
Verdi, Giuseppe, Jan. 27, 1901.
Verne, Jules, March 24, 1905.
Victoria, Queen, Jan. 22, 1901.
Vilas, William F., Aug. 27, 1908.
Villard, Henry, Oct. 12, 1900.
Virchow, Rudolph, Sept. 5, 1902.
Voorhees, D. W., April 10, 1897.
Waite, C. B., March 25, 1909.
Wallace, A. R., Nov. 7, 1913.
Ward, A. Montgomery, Dec. 7, 1913.
Ward, John Q. A., May 1, 1910.
Ware, Eugene F., July 2, 1911.
Warman, Cy, April 7, 1914.
Watts-Dunton, W. T., June 7, 1914.
Weaver, Jas. B., Feb. 6, 1912.
Wells, Kate G., Dec. 13, 1911.
Westinghouse, G., March 12, 1914.
Wheeler, Joseph, Jan. 25, 1906.
Whitney, M. W., Sept. 19, 1910.
Whitney, Wm. C., Feb. 2, 1904.
Whittier, John G., Sept. 7, 1892.
Whymper, Edw'd, Sept. 16, 1911.

Wilde, Oscar, Nov. 30, 1900.
Wilhelmj, August, Jan. 23, 1908.
Willard, Frances E., Feb. 17, 1898.
Wilson, Augusta E., Aug. 9, 1909.
Wilson, Helen L., Aug. 6, 1914.
Windom, Wm., Jan. 29, 1891.
Wines, F. H., Jan. 31, 1912.
Winter, John S., Dec. 14, 1911.
Wolseley, Visc't, March 25, 1913.
Woodford, S. L., Feb. 14, 1913.
Woodruff, Tim. L., Oct. 12, 1913.
Wright, Carroll D., Feb. 20, 1909.
Wright, Wilbur, May 30, 1912.
Wyman, Walter, Nov. 21, 1911.
Yates, Edmund H., May 20, 1894.
Yeamans, Annie, March 3, 1912.
Yerkes, Chas. T., Dec. 29, 1905.
Zola, Emile, Sept. 29, 1902.

DATES OF RECENT HISTORICAL EVENTS.

Aguinaldo captured, March, 23, 1901.
Alaska boundary award made, Oct. 17, 1903.
Albert I. ascended throne of Belgium Dec. 17, 1909.
Alfonso XIII. ascended throne of Spain, May 17, 1902; attempted assassination of, in Paris, June 1, 1906; shot at by anarchist in Madrid, April, 13, 1913.
Amundsen, Roald, completes northwest passage, 1906; reaches south pole, Dec. 16, 1911.
Anarchists, Chicago, hanged, Nov. 11, 1887.
Anarchists pardoned by Altgeld, June 26, 1893.
Andree began arctic balloon trip, July 11, 1897.
Anglo-American arbitration treaty signed, Jan. 11, 1897.
Anglo-Boer war began, Oct. 10, 1899; ended May 31, 1902.
Anglo-Japanese treaty signed, Jan. 30, 1902.
Archbald, Robert W., judge of United States Circuit court, impeached and removed from office, Jan. 13, 1913.
Arizona admitted as a state, Feb. 14, 1912.
Armenian massacres began in 1890; culminated in 1895, 1896 and 1897.
Atlanta, Ga. (Cotton States and Industrial), exposition, Sept. 15 to Dec. 31, 1895.
Australian commonwealth inaugurated, Jan. 1, 1901.
Balkan-Bulgarian war, began May 23, 1913, ended Aug. 10, 1913.
Balkan-Turkish war, began Oct. 8, 1912; ended May 30, 1913.
Baltimore fire, Feb. 7, 1904.
Battle ship cruise, American, Dec. 16, 1907, to Feb. 22, 1909.
Bennington gunboat disaster, July 21, 1905.
Bering sea seal treaty signed, Nov. 8, 1897.
Bismarck resigned chancellorship, March 18, 1890; died, July 30, 1898.
Borda, President, assassinated, Aug. 25, 1897.
Bosnia and Herzegovina annexed by Austria, Oct. 6, 1908.
Boxer outbreak in China began, May, 1900.
Boyertown (Pa.) theater fire and panic, Jan. 13, 1908.
Brazil proclaimed a republic, Nov. 15, 1889.
Buffalo (Pan-American) exposition, May 1 to Nov. 2, 1901.
Bulgaria proclaims independence, Oct. 5, 1908.
Cable, Pacific, laying of, begun at San Francisco, Dec. 14, 1902.
California Mid-Winter exposition, Jan. 1 to July 4, 1894.
Calumet (Mich.) hall panic, Dec. 24, 1913.
Campanile in Venice fell, July 14, 1902.
Canadian reciprocity bill passed by congress and signed by President Taft, July 26, 1911; rejected by Canada, Sept. 21.
Carlos I., king of Portugal, assassinated, Feb. 1, 1908.
Carnot, President, assassinated, June 24, 1894.
Caroline islands bought by Germany, Oct. 1, 1899.
Cartago, Costa Rica, destroyed by earthquake, May 5, 1910.
Charleston, S. C. (Interstate and West Indian), exposition, Dec. 1, 1901, to May 20, 1902.
Chelsea (Mass.) fire, April 12, 1908.
Cherry (Ill.) mine disaster, Nov. 13, 1909.
China, revolution begins Sept. 7, 1911; republic proclaimed Dec. 29, 1911; Mnachu dynasty abdicates Feb. 12, 1912.
Cholera epidemic in Hamburg, Germany, August, 1892; in Russia and Italy, summer of 1910.
Christian IX., king of Denmark, died Jan. 29, 1906.
Christian X. proclaimed king of Denmark, May 15, 1912.
Coal (anthracite) strike began, May 12, 1902; ended, Oct. 21, 1902.
Constitution, U. S., 16th amendment to, proclaimed, Feb. 25, 1913; 17th amendment to, proclaimed May 31, 1913.
Corinth ship canal open, Aug. 6, 1893.
Courriere mine disaster, March 10, 1906.
Crib disaster, Chicago, Jan. 20, 1909.
Cronin murder, May 4, 1889.
Cuba under sovereignty of United States, Jan. 1, 1899.
Cuban constitution signed, Feb. 21, 1901.
Cuban-United States reciprocity treaty ratified March 19, 1903; bill to carry treaty into effect passed by congress Dec. 16, 1903.
Cuban republic inaugurated, May 20, 1902; President Palma and cabinet resigned and American control established, Sept. 29, 1906; Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez elected president, Nov. 14, 1908; American control relinquished, Jan. 28, 1909.
Cuban revolt began, Feb. 24, 1895.
Currency law enacted, Dec. 23, 1913.
Czolgosz, McKinley's assassin, tried and sentenced, Sept. 24, 1901; executed, Oct. 29, 1901.
De Lesseps, Ferdinand, convicted of Panama fraud, Feb. 9, 1893.
Delyannis, Grecian premier, assassinated, June 13, 1905.
Dewey's victory at Manila, May 1, 1898.
Diaz, Porfirio, forced by revolutionists to resign presidency of Mexico, May 25, 1911.
Dingley tariff bill signed, July 24, 1897.
Dom Pedro exiled from Brazil, Nov. 16, 1889.
Dreyfus, Capt., degraded and sent to Devil's island, Jan. 4, 1895; brought back to France, July 3, 1899; new trial begun, Aug. 7; found guilty, Sept. 9; pardoned, Sept. 19, 1899; restored to rank in army, July 12, 1906, by decision of Supreme court of France; decorated with cross of Legion of Honor, July 21, 1906.
Earthquake in India, April 4, 1905; in Calabria, Italy, Sept. 8, 1905, and Dec. 28, 1908. (See also San Francisco, Valparaiso, Kingston, Messina and Cartago.)
Edward VII. proclaimed king, Jan. 24, 1901; crowned, Aug. 9, 1902; died May 6, 1910.
Elizabeth, empress of Austria, assassinated, Sept. 10, 1898.
Empress of Ireland sunk, May 29, 1914.
European war began Aug. 1, 1914.
Fallieres, C. A., elected president of France, Jan. 17, 1906.
Ferdinand, Archduke Francis, and consort assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia, June 28, 1914.
Ferrer, Francisco, executed in Spain, Oct. 13, 1909.
Field, Marshall, died, Jan. 16, 1906.
Fisheries (Atlantic) dispute settled by Hague court, June 1, 1910.
Floods in Ohio and Indiana, March 25-27, 1913.
Formosa transferred to Japan, June 4, 1895.
Frederick VIII. succeeded to throne of Denmark, Jan. 29, 1906; died, May 14, 1912.
Galveston tornado, Sept. 8, 1900.
General Slocum disaster, June 15, 1904.
George I., king of Greece, assassinated in Saloniki, Macedonia, March 18, 1913.
George V. succeeded to British throne, May 6, 1910; crowned, June 22, 1911.
Gladstone resigned premiership, March 2, 1894; died, May 19, 1898.
Goebel, Gov. William, shot, Jan. 30, 1900; died, Feb. 3.
Greco-Turkish war began, April 16, 1897; ended, May 11, 1897; peace treaty signed, Sept. 18, 1897.
Haiti, President Leconte of, and 400 persons killed by explosion in palace, Aug. 8, 1912.
Harriman, E. H., died, Sept. 9, 1909.
Harrison, Benjamin, died March 13, 1901.
Harrison, Carter, Sr., assassinated, Oct. 28, 1893.
Hawaii made a republic, July 4, 1894; annexed to United States, Aug. 12, 1896; made a territory, June 14, 1900.
Hay-Pauncefote isthmian canal treaty signed, Nov. 18, 1901.
Homestead (Pa.) labor riot, July 6, 1892.

Hugo, Victor, centenary celebration begun in Paris, Feb. 26, 1902.
Humbert, King, assassinated, July 29, 1900.
Idaho admitted as a state, July 3, 1890.
Income tax amendment to constitution of the United States proclaimed, Feb. 25, 1913.
Irish land purchase law in force, Nov. 1, 1903.
Iroquois theater fire, Dec. 30, 1903; lives lost, 575.
Italian army routed in Abyssinia, March 1, 1896.
Italian prisoners lynched in New Orleans, March 14, 1891.
Italy declares war on Turkey over Tripoli dispute, Sept. 29, 1911; formally annexes Tripoli, Feb. 23, 1912; war ended, Oct. 18, 1912.
Ito, Prince, assassinated, Oct. 26, 1909.
Jameson raiders in Transvaal routed, Jan. 2, 1896.
Jamestown (Va.) tercentennial exposition, April 26 to Nov. 30, 1907.
Japan, battle of Sea of, May 27-28, 1905.
Japan declared war on China, Aug. 1, 1894; war ended, April 17, 1895.
Japan-Russia war began, Feb. 7, 1904; ended Sept. 5, 1905.
Johnstown flood, May 31, 1889.
Ketteler, Baron von, killed in Pekin, June 30, 1900.
Kingston (Jamaica) earthquake and fire, Jan. 14, 1907.
Kishinev massacre, April 20, 1903.
Koch's lymph cure announced, Nov. 17, 1890.
Kongo Free State annexed by Belgium, Aug. 20, 1908.
Korea annexed by Japan, Aug. 29, 1910.
Kossuth, Louis, died, March 20, 1894.
Labor department (U. S.) created, March 4, 1913.
Lawton, Gen. H. W., killed, Dec. 19, 1899.
Leiter wheat deal collapsed, June 13, 1898.
Leopold II., king of Belgium, died, Dec. 17, 1909.
Liliuokalani, queen of Hawaii, deposed, Jan. 16, 1893.
Louisville tornado, March 27, 1890.
Luiz Philippe, crown prince of Portugal, assassinated, Feb. 1, 1908.
Madagascar annexed to France, Jan. 23, 1896.
Maine blown up, Feb. 15, 1898; raised in 1911-1912 and sunk in the open sea off Havana, March 16, 1912.
Manuel II., king of Portugal, deposed, Oct. 3-4, 1910.
Marconi signals letter "S" across Atlantic, Dec. 11, 1901.
Messina destroyed by earthquake, Dec. 28, 1908.
Mexican revolution, Nov. 18, 1910, to May 25, 1911; President Diaz forced to resign, May 25, 1911.
Mexico City, revolution in, Feb. 9, 1913.
Meyerbeer centenary celebrated in Berlin, Sept. 5, 1891.
Morocco conference began, Jan. 16, 1906
Mukden, battle of, Feb. 24-March 12, 1905.
McKinley, President, shot by anarchist Sept. 6, 1901; died, Sept. 14, 1901.
Nansen arctic expedition started, July 21, 1893; returned Aug. 13, 1896.
Nashville, Tenn. (Tennessee Centennial), exposition, May 1 to Oct. 31, 1897.
New Mexico admitted as a state, Jan. 6, 1912.
Nicholas II. proclaimed czar of Russia, Nov. 2, 1894; crowned, May 26, 1896; attempted assassination of, Jan. 19, 1905.
North Collinwood (O.) school disaster, March 4, 1908.
Norge disaster, June 28, 1904.
North pole reached by Commander Robert E. Peary, April 6, 1909.
Norway dissolved union with Sweden, June 7, 1905.
Oklahoma and Indian Territory admitted to union as state of Oklahoma, Nov. 16, 1907.
Omaha tornado, March 23, 1913.
Omaha, Neb. (Trans-Mississippi), exposition, June 1 to Nov. 1, 1898.
Omdurman, battle of, Sept. 4, 1898.
Oscar II., king of Sweden, died, Dec. 8, 1907.
Otto, insane king of Bavaria, deposed, Nov. 5, 1913.
Panama canal property bought by the United States, Feb. 16, 1903.
Panama fraud trials in Paris, Jan. 10 to March 21, 1893.
Panama revolution, Nov. 3, 1903.
Pan-American congress, first, began, Oct. 2, 1889; second, Oct. 23, 1902.
Parcel post established in United States, Jan. 1, 1913.
Paris exposition, 1878, 1889, 1900.
Paris flood, Jan. 20-Feb. 1, 1910.
Peace conference called by czar, Aug. 24, 1898; opened at The Hague, May 18, 1899; closed, July 29, 1899; second peace conference, June 15-Oct. 18, 1907.
Peace palace at The Hague dedicated, Aug. 28, 1913.
Pekin captured by the allies, Aug. 15, 1900.
Petrograd riots, Jan. 22, 1905.
Philippine-American war began, Feb. 4, 1899; ended April 30, 1902.
Philippines ceded to the United States, Dec. 10, 1898.
Pope Benedict XV., elected, Sept. 3, 1914.
Pope Leo XIII. died, July 20, 1903.
Pope Pius X., elected, Aug. 4, 1903; died, Aug. 20, 1914.
Portland, Ore. (Lewis and Clark), exposition, June 1 to Oct. 14, 1905.
Port Arthur captured by the Japanese from the Chinese, Nov. 21, 1894; from Russians, Jan. 1, 1905.
Porto Rico ceded to the United States, Dec. 10, 1898.
Porto Rico hurricane, Aug. 8, 1899.
Portugal, King Carlos, and Crown Prince Luiz of, assassinated, Feb. 1, 1908; Manuel II. deposed and republic declared, Oct. 3-4, 1910.
Postage between United States and Britain reduced to 2 cents, Oct. 1, 1908.
Postal banks established in United States, Jan. 3, 1911.
Pretoria captured by the British, June 4, 1900.
Pullman strike began, May 11, 1894; boycott began, June 26; rioting in Chicago and vicinity, June and July; strike and boycott ended, August.
Reciprocity (with Canada) bill passed by congress and signed by President Taft, July 26, 1911; rejected by Canada, Sept. 21, 1911.
Rhodes, Cecil, died, March 26, 1902.
Roentgen ray discovery made public, Feb. 1, 1896.
Roosevelt, Theodore, became president of the United States on death of McKinley, Sept. 14, 1901; elected to same office, Nov. 8, 1904; attempted assassination of, Oct. 14, 1912.
Russia-Japan war began, Feb. 7, 1904; ended Sept. 5, 1905.
Sakurajima, eruption of, Jan. 11-13, 1914.
Salem (Mass.) fire, June 25, 1914.
Salisbury, Premier, resigned, July 13, 1902; died, Aug. 22, 1903.
St. Louis clubhouse (Missouri Athletic) fire, March 9, 1914; lives lost, thirty.
St. Louis cyclone, May 27, 1896.
St. Louis (Louisiana Purchase) exposition, April 30 to Dec. 1, 1904.
St. Pierre, Martinique, destroyed, May 8, 1902.
San Francisco earthquake and fire, April 18-20, 1906.
San Juan and El Caney, battles of, July 1, 1898.
Santiago de Cuba, naval battle of, July 3, 1898.
Santiago de Cuba surrendered, July 17, 1898.
Schley inquiry ordered, July 26, 1901; began, Sept. 20; ended, Nov. 7; verdict announced, Dec. 13.
Schurz, Carl, died, May 14, 1906.
Scott, Robert F., explorer, perished in blizzard after reaching south pole, March 29, 1913.
Seattle, Wash. (Alaska-Yukon), exposition, June 1 to Oct. 16, 1909.
Senators, U. S., direct election amendment proclaimed, May 31, 1913.
Sergius, Grand Duke, assassinated, Feb. 17, 1905.
Servia, king and queen of, assassinated, June 11, 1903.
Shah of Persia, assassinated, May 1, 1896.
Simplon tunnel completed, Feb. 25, 1905.
South pole reached by Capt. Roald Amundsen, Dec. 16, 1911; reached by Capt. Robert F. Scott, Jan. 17, 1912.
Spanish-American war began, April 25, 1898; peace protocol signed, Aug. 12, 1898; Paris peace treaty signed, Dec. 12; peace treaty ratified, Feb. 6, 1899.
Springfield (Ill.) riots and lynchings, Aug. 14-15, 1908.

Standard Oil decision by United States Supreme court, May 15, 1911.
Stolypin, premier of Russia, shot by assassin, Sept. 14, 1911; died, Sept. 18.
Stone, Ellen M., captured by brigands, Sept. 3, 1901; released, Feb. 23, 1902.
Sulzer, William, governor of New York, impeached and removed from office, Oct. 17, 1913.
Taft, William H., elected president of the United States, Nov. 3, 1908.
Tariff (Payne-Aldrich) act approved, Aug. 5, 1909; (Underwood-Simmons) act approved, Oct. 3, 1913.
Titanic steamship sunk, April 15, 1912.
Tobacco trust decision, May 29, 1911.
Transvaal republic annexed to Great Britain, Sept. 1, 1900.
Turkey, sultan of, proclaimed constitution, July 24, 1908; Sultan Abdul Hamid deposed, April 27, 1909.
Turkey, war with Italy over Tripoli began, Sept. 29, 1911; ended, Oct. 18, 1912.
Turkey, war with Balkan states began, Oct. 8, 1912; Nazim Pasha assassinated, Jan. 23, 1913.
Union of South Africa proclaimed, May 31, 1910.
Utah admitted as a state, Feb. 4, 1896.
Valparaiso earthquake, Aug. 16, 1906.
Venezuelan blockade by England, Germany and Italy began in first part of December, 1902; ended, Feb. 13, 1903.
Vesuvius, great eruption of, April 1-10, 1906.
Victor Emmanuel III., king of Italy, crowned, Aug. 11, 1902; attempt to assassinate, March 14, 1912.
Victoria, queen of England, died, Jan. 22, 1901.
Volturno disaster, Oct. 9, 1913.
War, great European, began, Aug. 1, 1914.
Wilhelmina proclaimed queen of Holland, Aug. 31, 1898.
Wilson, Woodrow, elected president of the United States, Nov. 5, 1912.
Windsor hotel, New York, burned, March 17, 1899.
World's Fair in Chicago opened, May 1, 1893; ended, Oct. 30, 1893.
Wyoming admitted as state, July 10, 1890.
Yalu, battle of, Sept. 17, 1894.

PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1800.

[From reports of the bureau of statistics, department of commerce and labor, Washington, D. C.]

	1800.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1900.	1914.
Area*.....sq. miles	843,255	2,995,536	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789
Population.....	5,308,483	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783	75,994,575	*99,309,000
Wealth.....dols.		7,135,780,000	16,159,616,000	30,068,518,000	42,642,000,000	88 517,306,775	†107,104,212,000
Debt.....dols.	82,976,294	63,452,774	59,964,402	2,381,169,956	1,919,326,748	1,107,711,258	‡968,825,550
Money in circul'n.dols.	26,500,000	278,761,982	435,407,252	675,212,794	973,382,228	2,055,150,998	§3,478,603,792
Deposits, b'k.n't'l.dols.				542,261,563	833,701,034	2,458,092,758	5,761,338,732
Deposits, savings.dols.		43,431,130	149,277,504	549,874,358	819,106,978	2,389,719,954	4,727,403,951
Dep'sits, pos't'sav.dols.							58,609,788
Farms, value.....	3,967,343,580		7,980,493,060	8,944,857,749	12,180,501,538	20,514,001,838	††40,991,449,096
Manufact'res, val.dols.	1,019,106,616		1,885,861,676	4,232,325,442	5,369,579,191	13,004,400,143	††20,672,051,870
Receipts—Net ord.dols.	10,848,749	43,592,889	56,054,600	395,959,834	333,526,501	567,240,852	734,673,167
Customs.....dols.	9,080,933	39,668,686	53,187,512	194,538,374	186,522,065	233,164,871	$318,891,396
Internal reven..dols.	809,397			184,899,756	124,009,374	295,327,927	308,627,619
Expend.—Net ord.dols.	10,813,971	40,948,383	63,130,598	293,657,005	264,847,637	487,713,792	700,254,490
War.....dols.	2,560,879	9,637,025	16,472,203	57,655,675	38,116,916	134,774,768	§160,387,453
Navy.....dols.	5,448,716	7,904,725	11,514,650	21,780,230	13,536,985	55,953,078	133,262,862
Pensions.....dols.	64,131	1,866,886	1,100,802	28,340,202	56,777,174	140,877,316	175,085,450
Imports, mdse.....dols.	91,252,768	173,509,526	353,616,119	435,958,408	667,954,746	849,941,184	1,893,925,657
Exports, mdse.....dols.	70,971,780	144,375,726	333,576,057	392,771,768	835,638,658	1,394,483,082	2,364,579,148
Product'n of gold.dols.		50,000,000	46,000,000	50,000,000	36,000,000	79,171,006	$88,301,023
Silver.....dols.		50,900	156,800	16,434,000	34,717,000	35,741,100	$40,864,871
Coal.....tons		6,266,233	13,044,680	29,496,054	63,822,830	240,789,310	$525,427,837
Petroleum....gallons			21,000,000	220,951,290	1,104,017,166	2,672,062,218	**9,328,755,156
Pig iron.....tons		563,755	821,223	1,665,179	3,835,191	13,789,242	$30,966,301
Steel.....tons				68,750	1,247,335	10,188,329	$31,251,303
Copper.....tons		650	7,200	12,600	27,000	270,588	**555,031
Wool.....lbs.		52,516,959	60,264,913	162,000,000	232,500,000	288,636,621	$296,175,300
Wheat.....bushels		100,485,944	173,104,924	235,884,700	498,549,868	522,229,505	896,000,000
Corn.....bushels		592,071,104	838,792,740	1,094,255,000	1,717,434,543	2,105,102,516	2,598,000,000
Cotton.....bales	153,509	2,454,442	3,849,469	4,352,317	6,605,750	10,245,802	$14,763,290
Cane sugar.....lbs.		247,577,000	230,982,000	87,043,000	178,872,000	322,549,011	$342,800,640
Railroads.....miles		9,021	30,626	52,922	93,267	198,964	**258,023
Postoffices.....No.	903	18,417	28,498	28,492	42,989	76,688	$58,020
P. O. receipts.....dols.	280,804	5,499,984	8,518,067	19,772,221	33,315,479	102,354,579	$266,619,525
Telegrams sent,....No.				9,157,646	29,215,509	79,696,227	90,000,000
Patents issued.....No.		993	4,778	13,333	13,947	26,499	$35,788
Immigrants.....No.		369,980	150,237	387,203	457,257	448,572	1,218,480

*Estimated Sept. 1. †In 1904. ‡Sept. 1. §In 1913. ††Census of 1910. **In 1912.

FACTORS OF AMERICAN WEALTH.

The following table, prepared by A. H. Baldwin, chief of the bureau of domestic and foreign commerce, Washington, D. C., shows some of the great factors of American wealth and the approximate share of each in the world total:

	United States. Millions.	Share in world tot. Per ct.
Area (square miles)	3.6	7
Population	102	6
Corn product (bushels)	2,600	68
Wheat product (bushels)	911	20
Cotton product (bales)	14	61
Sugar product (pounds)	3,577	19
Tobacco product (pounds)	791	35
Number of cattle on farms	59	15
Coal product (short tons)	524	**
Petroleum product (barrels)	238	63
Copper product (pounds)	1,243	55
Iron ore (long tons)	57	42
Gold product (dollars)	93	20
Stock of gold (dollars)	1,880	22
Value all farm products (dollars)	9,751	†
Value manufactures (dollars)	20,672	†
Imports, 1914 (dollars)	1,894	9
Exports, 1914 (dollars)	2,365	12
Foreign trade, 1914 (dollars)	4,259	10
Domestic trade, 1914 (dollars)	40,000	†
Railways (miles)	*259	38
Aggregate wealth, est. (dollars)	140,000	†

*Thousands of miles. †No data.

LEARNED SOCIETIES OF AMERICA.

American Academy of Medicine—President, Woods Hutchinson, M. D., New York, N. Y.; secretary, Charles McIntire, M. D., 52 North 4th street, Easton, Pa.

American Academy of Political and Social Science—President, L. S. Rowe, University of Pennsylvania; secretary, J. P. Lichtenberger, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Asiatic Association—President, Willard Straight; secretary, John Foord, P. O. box 1500, New York, N. Y.

American Association for the Advancement of Science—President, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.; general secretary, William A. Worsham, Jr., State College of Agriculture, Athens, Ga.; permanent secretary, L. O. Howard, Smithsonian institution, Washington, D. C.; assistant secretary, F. S. Hazard, Smithsonian institution, Washington, D. C.

American Association of Orificial Surgeons—President, Dr. Benjamin E. Dawson, A. M., M. D., Kansas City, Mo.; secretary, A. E. Henwood, M. D., Kalamazoo, Mich.

American Bar Association—President, Peter W. Meldrim, Savannah, Ga.; secretary, George Whitelock, Baltimore, Md.; assistant secretaries, W. Thomas Kemp and Gaylord Lee Clark, Baltimore, Md.; treasurer, Fred E. Wadhams, Albany, N. Y.

American Chemical Society—President, Theodore W. Richards, Cambridge, Mass.; secretary, Charles L. Parsons, P. O. box 505, Washington, D. C.

American Climatological Association (founded 1884)—President, Dr. Henry Sewell, Denver, Col.; secretary, Dr. Guy Hinsdale, Hot Springs, Va.

American College of Surgeons—President, J. M. T. Finney, Baltimore, Md.; general secretary, Franklin J. Martin, Chicago, Ill.

American Dermatological Association—President, Sigmund Pollitzen, 51 East 60th street, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Oliver Ormsby, 25 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

American Dialect Society—President, Prof. W. E. Mead, Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn.; secretary, Dr. Percy W. Long, L. 19, Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.

American Economic Association—President, Prof. Allyn A. Young, Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y.; secretary, John H. Gray, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

American Electro-Therapeutic Association—President, Dr. John W. Torbett, Marlin, Tex.; secretary, Dr. J. Willard Travell, 27 East 11th street, New York, N. Y.

American Folk Lore Society—President, Dr. Pliny Earle Goddard; secretary, Dr. Charles Peabody, Cambridge, Mass.

American Geographical Society—President, Archer M. Huntington; corresponding secretary, Archibald D. Russell, Broadway and 156th street, New York, N. Y.; editor Bulletin, Cyrus C. Adams.

American Historical Association—President, Andrew C. McLaughlin, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; secretary Waldo G. Leland, Carnegie institution, Washington, D. C.

American Institute of Architects—President, R. C. Sturgis, Boston, Mass.; secretary, D. K. Boyd, the Octagon, Washington, D. C.

American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology—President, Robert Ralston, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, Henry W. Ballentine, Law school, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

American Institute of Electrical Engineers—President, Paul M. Lincoln, Pittsburgh, Pa.; secretary, F. L. Hutchinson, 33 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.; membership, 7,963 (Oct. 1, 1914).

American Institute of Mining Engineers—Secretary, Bradley Stoughton, 29 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.

American Institute of Homeopathy—Secretary, Dr. Sarah M. Hobson, 917 Marshall Field building, Chicago, Ill.

American Library Association—President, H. C. Wellman, City library, Springfield, Mass.; secretary and executive officer, George B. Utley, 78 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

American Mathematical Society—President, E. B. Van Vleck, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; secretary, F. N. Cole, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.; Chicago section, secretary, H. E. Slaught, University of Chicago; San Francisco section, secretary, W. A. Manning, Stanford university, Palo Alto, Cal.; southwestern section, secretary, O. D. Kellogg, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

American Medical Association—President, Dr. Victor C. Vaughn, Ann Arbor, Mich.; general secretary, Alexander C. Craig, 535 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.; editor and general manager, George H. Simmons, 535 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

American Medico-Psychological Association—President, Dr. Samuel E. Smith, Richmond, Ind.; secretary-treasurer, Charles G. Wagner, M. D., Binghamton, N. Y.

American Microscopical Society—President, Prof. Charles Brookover, medical department, University of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.; secretary, Prof. T. W. Galloway, Millikin university, Decatur, Ill.

American Nature Study Society—President, Anna Botsford Comstock, Ithaca, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, Eliot R. Downing, University of Chicago, the School of Education, Chicago, Ill.; official organ, the Nature Study Review.

American Numismatic Society, The—Governors, Edward D. Adams, Henry R. Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, Archer M. Huntington and Daniel Parish, Jr.; secretary, Bauman Lowe Belden, Audubon Park, Broadway at 156th street, New York, N. Y.

American Ophthalmological Society—President, Dr. Robert Sattler, 7th and Race streets, Cincinnati, O.; secretary, Dr. W. M. Sweet, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Oriental Society—President, Prof. Morris Jastrow, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; corresponding secretary, Prof. A. V. W. Jackson, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.

American Orthopedic Association—President, Geo. B. Packard, M. D., 732 14th street, Denver, Col.; secretary, Ralph R. Fitch, M. D., 365 East avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

American Osteopathic Association—President, Dr. C. A. Upton, St. Paul, Minn.; secretary, I. F. Craig, Orange, N. J.

American Pediatric Society—President, George N. Acker, M. D., Washington, D. C.; secretary, Samuel S. Adams, M. D., 1801 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C.

American Philological Association—President, Harold Capps, Princeton university, Princeton, N. J.; secretary, Prof. Frank Gardner Moore, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.

American Philosophical Society (founded 1727)—President, William W. Keen; vice-presidents, William B. Scott, A. A. Michelsen, E. C. Pickering; secretaries, I. Minis Hays, Arthur W. Goodspeed, Amos P. Brown, Harry F. Keller, 104 South 5th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Physical Society—President, Prof. B. O. Pierce, Cambridge, Mass.; secretary, Prof. A. D. Cole, Columbus, O.

American Political Science Association—President, John Bassett Moore, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.; secretary and treasurer, W. F. Dodd, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

American Public Health Association—President, Dr. W. C. Woodward, Washington, D. C.; secretary, Prof. Selskar M. Gunn, 755 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

American Social Science Association—President, John Huston Finley, superintendent of public instruction, state of New York; general secretary, Robert S. Binkerd, 55 West 44th street, New York, N. Y.

American Society of Agricultural Engineers—President, W. F. MacGregor, Racine, Wis.; secretary-treasurer, F. M. White, Madison, Wis.

American Society of Biological Chemists—President, Graham Lusk, Cornell University Medical college, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Philip A. Shaffer, Washington university, Medical school, 1806 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.

American Society of Civil Engineers—President, Hunter McDonald; secretary, Charles Warren Hunt, 220 West 57th street, New York, N. Y.
American Society of Mechanical Engineers—President, James Hartness; secretary, Calvin W. Rice, 29 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.
American Society of Naturalists—President, Prof. Samuel F. Clarke, Williams college, Williamstown, Mass.; secretary, Prof. B. M. Davis, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
American Sociological Society—President, Edward Rose, University of Wisconsin; secretary, Scott E. W. Bedford, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
American Statistical Association—Secretary, Carroll W. Doten, 491 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.
American Surgical Association—President, Dr. George E. Armstrong, Montreal, Que.; secretary, Robert G. Leconte, 1530 Locust street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Archæological Institute of America (incorporated by act of congress)—President, Prof. F. W. Shipley, Ph. D., Washington university, St. Louis, Mo.; general secretary, Prof. Mitchell Carroll, the Octagon, Washington, D. C.
American Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality—President, Dr. J. Whitridge Williams, Baltimore, Md.; secretary, Dr. Philip Van Inges, New York, N. Y.
American Association of Anatomists—President, Dr. G. Carl Huber, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Charles R. Stockard, Cornell university, Medical school, New York, N. Y.
Association of American Physicians—President, S. J. Meltzer, New York, N. Y.; secretary, George M. Kober, 1819 Q street, Washington, D. C.
Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America—President, Prof. E. C. Pickering, Cambridge, Mass.; secretary, Prof. Philip Fox, Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill.
Botanical Society of America—President, Dr. A. S. Hitchcock, department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.; secretary, Prof. George T. Moore, Missouri botanical gardens, St. Louis, Mo.
Clinical Congress of Surgeons—President, Dr. Charles H. Mayo, Rochester, Minn.; secretary, Dr. Franklin H. Martin, Chicago, Ill.
Commercial Law League of America—President, Edward H. Brink, Cincinnati, O.; recording secretary, Charles Clyde Barker, Denver, Col.
Geological Society of America, The—President, Arthur P. Coleman, Toronto, Ont.; secretary, Edmund Otis Hovey, American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.
Mississippi Valley Medical Association—President, Dr. D'Orsay Hecht, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, Dr. Henry E. Tuley, Louisville, Ky.
National Academy of Sciences—President, William H. Welch, Baltimore, Md.; home secretary, Arthur L. Day, Washington, D. C.; foreign secretary, George E. Hale, Pasadena, Cal.; membership, 136.
National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis—Executive office, 105 East 22d street, New York, N. Y.; executive secretary, Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, 2008 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, 11 Mount Vernon place, Baltimore, Md.
National Commercial Teachers' Association—President, R. H. Peck, St. Louis, Mo.; secretary, Miss Nettie Huff, Kansas City, Mo.
National Education Association—President, David Starr Jordan, Stanford university, California; permanent secretary, Durand W. Springer, Ann Arbor, Mich.
National Eclectic Medical Association—President, T. D. Adlerman, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; corresponding secretary, Dr. William N. Munday, Forest, O.
National Geographic Society—President, (vacancy); secretary, O. P. Austin, Washington, D. C.; director and editor, Gilbert H. Grosvenor, Washington, D. C.; office, Hubbard Memorial hall, 16th and M streets, Washington, D. C.
Society of Homeopathicians—Honorary president, Dr. James T. Kent, Chicago; president, Dr. C. E. Dienst, Aurora, Ill.; secretary, Dr. Margaret C. Lewis, Philadelphia, Pa.
Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers—President, Col. Robert M. Thompson; secretary, Daniel H. Cox, 29 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.
Western Economic Society—President, Shailer Mathews, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, H. G. Moulton, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

IMPEACHMENT CASES IN THE UNITED STATES.

BEFORE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The senate has sat as a court of impeachment in the cases of the following accused officials, with the result stated:

William Blount, senator from Tennessee, in 1799; charges dismissed for want of jurisdiction, Blount having resigned previously.

John Pickering, judge of the United States District court for New Hampshire; removed from office in 1804.

Samuel Chase, associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States; acquitted 1805.

James H. Peck, judge of the United States District court for Missouri; acquitted 1831.

West H. Humphreys, judge of the United States District court for Tennessee; removed from office, 1862.

Andrew Johnson, president of the United States; acquitted 1868.

William W. Belknap, secretary of war; acquitted 1876.

Charles Swayne, judge of the United States District court for the northern district of Florida; acquitted 1905.

Robert W. Archbald, associate judge of the United States Commerce court; convicted 1913.

AGAINST GOVERNORS.

Eight governors in the United States have faced impeachment proceedings. These men and the results that followed were:

Charles Robinson, Kansas, 1862; acquitted.

Harrison Reed, Florida, 1868; charges dropped.

William W. Holden, North Carolina, 1870; removed.

Powell Clayton, Arkansas, 1871; charges dropped.

David Butler, Nebraska, 1871; removed.

Henry C. Warmoth, Louisiana, 1872; term expired and proceedings dropped.

Adelbert Ames, Mississippi, 1876; resigned.

William Sulzer, New York, 1913; removed.

LORIMER ELECTION CASE CHRONOLOGY.

William Lorimer chosen United States senator by Illinois legislature May 26, 1909.

Validity of election challenged in United States senate Jan. 9, 1911.

Beveridge resolution declaring Lorimer not legally elected defeated in senate by a vote of 46 to 40 March 1, 1911.

Senate committee in Illinois legislature reports, after investigation, that in its opinion the election of Lorimer would not have occurred but for bribery and corruption and that a new investigation by the United States senate is demanded. Report made May 17, 1911.

United States senate by a vote of 48 to 20 decides, June 1, 1911, to reopen Lorimer investigation.

Senate investigation ended Feb. 9, 1912.

Majority and minority reports submitted by investigating committee to senate May 20, 1912; majority report finds that the election was not brought about by corrupt means; minority report declares that at least ten of the Lorimer votes were corruptly cast.

Resolution offered by Senator Luke Lea of Tennessee (May 20) declaring that corrupt methods and practices were employed in the election of William Lorimer to the senate of the United States from the state of Illinois, and that his election therefore was invalid.

Lea resolution adopted by United States senate by a vote of 55 to 28, July 14, 1912.

WORK OF THE 63D CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Session began Dec. 1, 1913; ended Oct. 24, 1914.

Total appropriations (1914-1915), $1,109,408,777.26.

Act to provide for the establishment of federal reserve banks, to furnish an elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper and to establish more effective supervision of banking in the United States; passed by house Sept. 17; by senate Dec. 19; approved Dec. 23, 1913.

Act granting to the city and county of San Francisco certain rights of way over public lands, the Yosemite National park and the Stanislaus National forest (Hetchy Hetchy water supply act); passed by house Sept. 3; by senate Dec. 6; approved Dec. 19, 1913.

Act to promote the efficiency of the naval militia; passed by house Dec. 10, 1913; by senate Feb. 7, 1914; approved Feb. 16.

Act regulating the manufacture of smoking opium within the United States; passed by house June 25, 1913; by senate Dec. 20; approved Jan. 17, 1914.

Act to amend an act to prohibit the importation and use of opium for other than medicinal purposes; passed by house June 26, 1913; by senate Dec. 20; approved Jan. 17, 1914.

Act to regulate the hours of employment and safeguard the health of females employed in the District of Columbia; passed by senate July 10, 1913; by house Feb. 12, 1914; approved Feb. 24.

Act to authorize the president of the United States to construct and operate railroads in the territory of Alaska; passed by senate Jan. 24, 1914; by house Feb. 18; approved March 12.

Act to provide for raising the volunteer forces of the United States in time of actual or threatened war; passed by house Dec. 3, 1913; by senate April 24, 1914; approved April 25.

Act to provide for co-operative agricultural extension work between certain agricultural colleges in the several states and the United States department of agriculture; passed by house Jan. 19, 1914; by senate Feb. 7; approved May 8.

Act authorizing the appointment of an ambassador to the Argentine Republic; passed by senate April 14, 1914; by house May 12; approved May 16.

Act authorizing the appointment of an ambassador to the republic of Chile; passed by house May 12; by senate May 13; approved May 16.

Act to amend the section of the Panama canal act exempting American ships from the payment of tolls; passed by house March 31, 1914; by senate June 11; approved June 15.

Act providing a temporary method of conducting the nomination and election of United States senators; passed by senate Feb. 11, 1914; by house May 12; approved June 4.

Act to increase the efficiency of the aviation service of the army; passed by house May 18, 1914; by senate July 9; approved July 18.

Act to provide for the admission of foreign-built ships to American registry for the foreign trade; passed by house Aug. 3, 1914; by senate Aug. 11; approved Aug. 18.

Act to authorize the establishment of a bureau of war risk insurance in the treasury department; passed by senate Aug. 21, 1914; by house Aug. 31; approved Sept. 2.

Act to tax the privilege of dealing in contracts of sale of cotton for future delivery; passed by senate March 27, 1914; by house June 29; approved Aug. 18.

Act to present the steam launch Louise to the French government; passed by senate June 12, 1914; by house Aug. 17; approved Aug. 25.

Act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies; passed by house June 5, 1914; by senate Sept. 2; approved Oct. 15.

Act to create a federal trade commission and to define its powers and duties; passed by house June 5, 1914; by senate Aug. 5; approved Sept. 26.

Act to increase the internal revenue (war tax); passed by house Sept. 25, 1914; by senate Oct. 17; approved Oct. 22.

Act to provide for the leasing of coal lands in Alaska; passed by house Sept. 5, 1914; by senate Sept. 26; approved Oct. 20.

Joint resolution justifying the employment by the president of the armed forces of the United States; passed by senate and house and approved April 22, 1914. (See article on revolutions in Mexico in this volume.)

Joint resolution designating the second Sunday in May as mothers' day; passed by house May 7, 1914; by senate May 8; approved May 8.

Joint resolutions to provide for the relief, protection and transportation of American citizens in Europe; first resolution passed by house and senate and approved Aug. 3, 1914; second resolution passed by house and senate and approved Aug. 5.

Joint resolution granting the American Red Cross organization authority to charter a ship or ships of foreign registry for use in connection with the European war; passed by senate Aug. 17, 1914; by house Aug. 18; approved Aug. 20.

Joint resolution to provide for representation of foreign governments growing out of existing hostilities in Europe and elsewhere; passed by house Sept. 8, 1914; by senate Sept. 9; approved Sept. 11.

VOLUNTEER ARMY LAW.

The land forces of the United States shall consist of the regular army, the organized land militia while in the service of the United States and such volunteer forces as congress may authorize.

The volunteer forces shall be raised, organized and maintained, as in this act provided, only during the existence of war, or while war is imminent, and only after congress shall have authorized the president to raise such a force. The term of enlistment in the volunteer forces shall be the same as that for the regular army, exclusive of reserve periods, and all officers and enlisted men composing such volunteer forces shall be mustered out of the service as soon as practicable after the president shall have issued a proclamation announcing the termination of the war or the passing of the imminence thereof.

When volunteer forces are to be raised the president shall issue his proclamation, stating the number of men desired for each army corps and department, within such limits as may be fixed by law, and he shall prescribe such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the terms of the act, as may be necessary for the purpose of examining, organizing and receiving into the service the men called for. The power to organize volunteer forces shall include the power to provide, within the limits prescribed by law, the officers and enlisted men of all grades and classes, and the trained male and female nurses that may be necessary. When three-fourths of the prescribed minimum enlisted strength of any company, troop or battery, or of each company, troop or battery in any battalion or regiment of the organized land militia of any state or territory, shall volunteer and be accepted for service in the volunteer army such organization may be received into the volunteer forces in advance of other organizations of the same arm or class from the same state or territory, and the officers with such organization may then, within the limits prescribed by law, be appointed by the president, with the consent of the senate, as officers of corresponding grades in the volunteer army and be assigned to the same grades in the organization or elsewhere as the president may direct. All enlisted men received into the volunteer forces shall as far as may be practicable be taken from the several states and territories in proportion to the respective populations thereof.

The volunteer forces shall be subject to the laws, orders and regulations governing the regular army in so far as they are applicable to officers or enlisted men whose permanent retention in the military service, either on the active list or on the retired list, is not contemplated by existing law, and no distinction shall be made between the regular army, the organized militia while in the military service of the United States and the volunteer forces in respect to promotion or to the conferring upon officers or enlisted men

of brevet rank, medals of honor, certificates of merit or other rewards for distinguished service, nor in respect to the eligibility of any officer of the army, militia or volunteer forces for service upon any court martial, court of inquiry or military commission. The organization of all units of the line and of the signal troops of the volunteer forces shall be the same as that prescribed by law and regulations for the corresponding units of the regular army.

Except as otherwise provided herein, the president is authorized to appoint all volunteer officers required by this act, but the number and grade of such officers shall not exceed the number and grade of like officers provided for a like force of the regular army.

To provide the staff officers that will be necessary in the various staff corps and departments in time of war or while war is imminent and that are not otherwise provided for in this act, the president is authorized to appoint such number of volunteer staff officers of grades authorized for the regular army as he may find necessary. The total number of such officers so appointed, including officers of the organized militia called into the military service of the United States, shall not exceed the ratio of one officer to 200 enlisted men of all the militia and volunteer forces called into the military service of the United States. The number of volunteer staff officers shall not exceed in any staff corps or department the proportionate strength of regular officers of the corresponding grade as established by law for the corresponding staff corps or department of the regular army.

In appointing the volunteer officers authorized by the act the president may select them from the regular army, from those duly qualified and registered according to the act of July 21, 1903, from the country at large, from the organized land militia of the District of Columbia and, upon the recommendation of the various governors, from the organized land militia of the several states and territories in proportion to their respective populations and, as far as compatible with the interests of the military service, from the localities from which the troops with which the officers are to serve shall have been recruited. In appointments from the country at large preference shall be given those who have had honorable service in the regular army, the national guard or the volunteer forces, or who shall have been graduated from educational institutions in which military education is compulsory.

All returns and muster rolls of organizations of the volunteer forces and of militia organizations while in the service of the United States shall be rendered to the adjutant-general of the army, and upon the muster out of such organizations the records pertaining to them shall be transferred to and filed in the adjutant-general's office.

In time of war or while war is imminent all organizations of the land forces in the military service of the United States shall be recruited and maintained as near their prescribed strength as practicable. For this purpose the necessary rendezvous and depots shall be established by the secretary of war for the enlistment and training of all recruits, and in order that officers may be available for recruiting duty the president is authorized, with consent of the senate, to appoint officers of volunteers of the proper arm of the service, additional to those elsewhere herein authorized, in numbers not to exceed at the rate of one major, four captains, five first lieutenants and five second lieutenants for each organized regiment of cavalry, field artillery or infantry, each three battalions of engineers or each twelve companies of coast artillery. For purpose of instruction and discipline the troops at recruit depots may be organized into companies and battalions, at the discretion of the secretary of war, with noncommissioned officers and privates of such grades and numbers as may be prescribed by the president.

In the organization of a recruiting system, after congress shall have authorized the raising of volunteer forces, the president is authorized to employ retired officers, noncommissioned officers and privates of the regular army, or he may appoint and employ retired officers below the grade of colonel.

Except as otherwise specifically prescribed by law, all officers provided for in this act shall be subject to such assignments of duty and such transfers as the president may direct.

All officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces shall be in all respects on the same footing as to pay, allowances and pensions as officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades in the regular army.

All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed. (Approved April 25, 1914.)

ORGANIZED NAVAL MILITIA.

Of the organized militia as provided for by law such part as may be duly prescribed in each state shall constitute a naval militia. On and after three years from the date of the passage of this act the organization of the naval militia shall be units of convenient size, in each of which the number and ranks of officers and the distribution of the total enlisted strength among the several ratings of petty officers and other enlisted men shall be established by the secretary of the navy, who shall also establish the number of officers and enlisted men required for the organization of such units into larger bodies for administrative and other purposes. The arms and equipment of the naval militia shall be the same as those prescribed for the landing forces of the vessels of the United States navy.

The secretary of the navy is authorized to issue to the governors of the several states and territories or other proper officers, as a loan, vessels and equipment and may detail to the vessels such number of officers and enlisted men as he may deem desirable for duty as shipkeepers.

In the event of war, actual or threatened, with any foreign nation involving danger of invasion, or of rebellion against the government, or whenever the president is, in his judgment, unable with the regular forces at his command to execute the laws of the United States, it shall be lawful for the president to call forth such numbers of the naval militia as he may deem necessary. He may specify in his call the period for which such service is required and the militia so called shall continue to serve during the period so specified, either within or without the territory of the United States, unless sooner relieved by order of the president. If no period is named the militia shall serve during the emergency, of which the president shall be the sole judge.

Every officer and enlisted man of the naval militia who shall be called forth shall be mustered for service without further appointment or enlistment and without further professional examination previous to such muster except for those states and territories which have not adopted a standard of professional and physical examination prescribed by the secretary of the navy for the naval militia, and whose officers and petty officers shall not have been examined and found qualified by boards of officers which shall be appointed by the secretary. Any officer or enlisted man of the naval militia so qualified who shall refuse or neglect to present himself for such muster upon being called forth shall be subject to trial by court martial.

Naval militia officers mustered as such into the service of the United States shall rank with but after officers of the regular navy in the same grade and rank, except that for the purpose of determining who shall exercise command over a combined force, composed of vessels commanded by naval militia officers and of vessels commanded by officers of the navy acting in conjunction, all officers of the naval militia of or above the rank of lieutenant-commander will be regarded as junior to lieutenant-commanders of the navy. The naval militia when called into the service of the United States shall be governed by the navy regulations and shall be entitled to the same pay and allowances as are provided by law for the regular navy.

The secretary of the navy is authorized to issue to the naval militia such number of United States service arms, accessories, equipment, uniforms and military and naval stores of all kinds as are necessary to arm, uniform and equip all of the naval militia in the several states and territories without charging the cost or value

thereof to such states and territories. The property shall belong to the United States and shall be accounted for annually by the proper state authority. The secretary of the navy is authorized to provide for the participation of the naval militia in any cruise, maneuvers, field instruction or encampment of the regular navy, afloat or ashore.

The secretary of the navy may, upon request, detail one or more officers or enlisted men of the navy to report to the governor or other official making the request for duty in connection with the naval militia. The secretary of the navy is authorized to appoint a board of five officers of the naval militia which shall from time to time proceed to Washington, D. C., for consultation respecting the condition, status and needs of the whole body of naval militia.

The sum of $200,000 is appropriated for the purpose of meeting the expenditures authorized by the act. (Approved Feb. 16, 1914.)

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

For the purpose of further increasing the naval establishment of the United States, the president is authorized to have constructed two first-class battle ships carrying as heavy armor and as powerful armament as any vessel of their class, to have the highest practicable speed and greatest desirable radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed $7,800,000 each. One of the battle ships authorized shall be built and constructed at a government navy yard.

Six torpedo boat destroyers, to have the highest practicable speed, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed $925,000 each.

Eight or more submarines, one to be of seagoing type, to have a surface speed of not less than twenty knots, seven or more to be of coast and harbor defense type; to cost not exceeding in the aggregate $4,460,000, and the sum of $1,825,000 is appropriated for said purpose, to be available until expended. The appropriation made in the naval act approved March 4, 1913, for the construction or purchase of a testing and wrecking pontoon for submarines, to be available until expended, is made available until expended for the construction of the eight or more submarine boats. (Approved June 30, 1914.)

ARMY AVIATION SERVICE.

There is created an aviation section, which shall be a part of the signal corps of the army and which shall be charged with the duty of operating or supervising the operation of all military air craft, including balloons and aeroplanes, all appliances pertaining to such craft and signaling apparatus of any kind when installed on such craft; also with the duty of training officers and enlisted men in matters pertaining to military aviation.

In addition to such officers and enlisted men as shall be assigned from the signal corps at large to executive, administrative or other duty in or for the aviation section, there shall be in that section aviation officers not to exceed sixty in number and 260 enlisted aviation men. Such officers and men shall be additional to the officers and men allotted by law to the signal corps, the strength of which is accordingly increased.

The aviation officers provided for by the act shall, with certain specific exceptions, be selected from among officers holding commissions in the army below the rank of captain and their term of duty as aviation officers shall be four years.

There shall be constantly attached to the aviation section a sufficient number of aviation students to make, with the aviation officers actually detailed under the provisions of the act, a total number of sixty aviation officers and aviation students constantly under detail in the section. The students shall be selected on the recommendation of the chief signal officer from among the unmarried lieutenants of the line of the army not more than 30 years of age and shall remain for a sufficient time, but not exceeding one year, in the aviation section to determine their fitness or unfitness for detail as aviation officer. No person, except in time of war, shall be assigned to duty in the aviation service against his will.

Aviation officers shall be rated in two classes—junior military aviators and military aviators. Each aviation student while on duty that requires him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights shall receive an increase of 25 per cent in the pay of his grade. Each junior military officer while so serving shall have the rank, pay and allowances of one grade higher than that held by him under his line commission, and while on duty requiring him to take part regularly and frequently in aerial flights shall receive an increase of 50 per cent in the pay of his grade. The rating of military aviator shall not hereafter be conferred upon or held by any person except as provided in the act, and the number of officers with that rating shall at no time exceed fifteen. Each military aviator shall, while so serving, have the rank, pay and allowances of one grade higher than that held by him under his line commission, provided that his rank be not higher than that of first lieutenant, and, while on duty requiring him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, he shall receive in addition an increase of 75 per cent of the pay of his grade and length of service under his line commission.

The aviation enlisted men provided for shall consist of twelve master signal electricians, twelve first class sergeants, twenty-four sergeants, seventy-eight corporals, eight cooks, eighty-two first class privates and forty-four privates. Not to exceed forty of such enlisted men shall at any one time have the rating of aviation mechanician, which rating is hereby established. Twelve enlisted men at a time shall, in the discretion of the officer in command of the aviation section, be instructed in the art of flying. Each aviation enlisted man, while on duty that requires him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, or while holding the rating of aviation mechanician, shall receive an increase of 50 per cent in his pay.

There shall be paid to the widow of any officer or enlisted man who shall die as the result of an aviation accident, not the result of his own misconduct, or to any other person designated by him in writing, an amount equal to one year's pay at the rate to which such officer or enlisted man was entitled at the time of the accident resulting in his death. (Approved July 18, 1914.)

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

There is created a federal trade commission of five members, who shall be appointed by the president with the consent of the senate. Not more than three of the members shall be of the same political party. The first commissioners shall continue in office for three, four, five, six and seven years, respectively, but their successors shall each be appointed for seven years. No commissioner shall engage in any other business. Each commissioner shall receive a salary of $10,000 a year, and the secretary to be appointed by the commission shall receive $5,000 a year. When the commission has been organized the bureau of corporations and the offices of commissioner and deputy commissioner of corporations shall cease to exist.

The principal office of the commission shall be in Washington, D. C., but it may meet and exercise its powers anywhere else.

Unfair methods of competition in commerce are declared unlawful. The commission is empowered and directed to prevent persons, partnerships or corporations, except banks and common carriers, from using unfair methods of competition in commerce. Whenever the commission shall have reason to believe any such person, partnership or corporation has been or is using any unfair method of competition it shall issue a complaint and fix a day for hearing at which the person, partnership or corporation so complained of shall have a right to appear and show cause why an order to desist from such competition should not be entered. If upon such hearing the commission shall be of the opinion that the method of competition is unfair under this act it shall issue an order for its discontinuance. If this order is not obeyed the commission may apply to the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States for the enforcement of its order. The court named shall have exclusive jurisdiction to enforce, set aside or modify the orders of the commission. Such proceedings shall be expedited and have

precedence over other cases. No order of the commision or judgment of the court to enforce the same shall absolve any person, partnership or corporation from any liability under the antitrust laws.

The commission shall also have the power to investigate and compile information concerning the organization and business methods of any corporation engaged in commerce, except banks and common carriers, and its relation to other corporations or individuals; to require such corporations to file such reports as may be required; to investigate and report to the attorney-general in what manner any decree entered against any defendant corporation is being carried out, such investigation being mandatory if asked for by the attorney-general; to investigate, by direction of either house of congress or the president, alleged violations of the antitrust acts by any corporation; upon application of the attorney-general, to investigate and make recommendations for the readjustment of the business of any corporation alleged to be violating the antitrust acts; to make annual and special reports to congress and to make public such information as it shall deem expedient in the public interest; to classify corporations; to investigate trade conditions in foreign countries where associations or practices of manufacturers, merchants or traders may affect the foreign trade of the United States and to report thereon to congress. (Approved Sept. 26, 1914.)

CLAYTON ANTITRUST LAW.

It shall be unlawful for any person engaged in commerce, in the course of such commerce, either directly or indirectly to discriminate in price between different purchasers of commodities, which commodities are sold for use, consumption or resale within the United States or any territory thereof or the District of Columbia or any insular possession or other place under the jurisdiction of the United States, where the effect of such discrimination may be to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prevent discrimination in price between purchasers on account of differences in grade, quality or quantity of the commodity sold, or that makes due allowance for difference in the cost of selling or transportation, or discrimination in price in the same or different communities made in good faith to meet competition: And, provided further, That nothing herein contained shall prevent persons engaged in selling goods, wares or merchandise in commerce from selecting their own customers in bona fide transactions and not in restraint of trade.

It shall be unlawful for any person engaged in commerce to lease or make a sale or contract for sale of commodities, whether patented or unpatented, for use, consumption or resale within the United States or any territory thereof or the District of Columbia or any insular possession or other place under the jurisdiction of the United States, or fix a price charged therefor, or discount from, or rebate upon, such price, on the condition, agreement or understanding that the lessee or purchaser thereof shall not use or deal in commodities of a competitor or competitors of the lessor or seller, where the effect may be to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce.

Any person who shall be injured in his business or property by reason of anything forbidden in the antitrust laws may sue therefor in any District court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found or has an agent, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained and the cost of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

(Sec. 6.) "That the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce. Nothing contained in the antitrust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor, agricultural or horticultural organizations, instituted for the purposes of mutual help and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof; nor shall such organizations, or the members thereof, be held or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade, under the antitrust laws."

No corporation engaged in commerce shall acquire the whole or any part of the stock or share capital of another corporation engaged also in commerce, where the effect of such acquisition may be to substantially lessen competition, to restrain commerce or tend to create a monopoly. The acquisition by any corporation of stock in two or more corporations under like conditions is forbidden. The section does not apply to corporations purchasing such stock solely for investment and not for the purpose of lessening competition. Subsidiary corporations may be formed for carrying on the lawful business of the parent corporation where the effect is not substantially to lessen competition. Railroads or common carriers may aid in the construction of branches or feeders or may acquire such from independent companies, provided the effect is not to lessen competition.

From and after two years after the approval of the act no person shall be a director or other officer or employe of more than one bank or trust company organized under the laws of the United States, either of which has deposits, capital, surplus and undivided profits aggregating more than $5,000,000, and no private banker or person who is a director in any bank or trust company, organized and operating under the laws of a state, having deposits, capital, surplus and undivided profits aggregating more than $5,000,000, shall be eligible to be a director in any bank or banking association organized or operating under the laws of the United States.

No bank, banking association or trust company, organized or operating under the laws of the United States in any city or incorporated town or village of more than 200,000 inhabitants, as shown by the last preceding decennial census of the United States, shall have as a director or other officer or employe any private banker or any director or other officer or employe of any other bank, banking association or trust company located in the same place: Provided, That nothing in this section shall apply to mutual savings banks not having a capital stock represented by shares: Provided further, That a director or other officer or employe of such bank, banking association or trust company may be a director or other officer or employe of not more than one other bank or trust company organized under the laws of the United States or any state where the entire capital stock of one is owned by stockholders in the other: And provided further, That nothing contained in this section shall forbid a director of class A of a federal reserve bank, as defined in the federal service act, from being an officer or director or both an officer and director in one member bank.

From and after two years from the date of the approval of this act no person at the same time shall be a director in any two or more corporations any one of which has capital, surplus and undivided profits aggregating more than $1,000,000, engaged in whole or in part in commerce, other than banks, banking associations, trust companies and common carriers subject to the act to regulate commerce, approved Feb. 4, 1887, if such corporations are or shall have been theretofore, by virtue of their business and location of operation, competitors, so that the elimination of competition by agreement between them would constitute a violation of any of the provisions of any of the antitrust laws.

Every president, director, officer or manager of any firm, association or corporation engaged in commerce as a common carrier who embezzles, steals or otherwise willfully misapplies or permits to be misapplied any of the moneys, funds, credits, securities or assets of such firm, corporation or association shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be fined not less than $500 or confined in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than ten years or both.

After two years from the approval of this act no common carrier engaged in commerce shall have any dealings in securities, supplies or other articles of commerce, or shall make contracts for construction or maintenance of any kind, to the

amount of more than $50,000 in the aggregate in any one year with another corporation, firm, partnership or association when the said common carrier shall have upon its board of directors or as its president, manager or as its purchasing or selling officer or agent in the particular transaction any person who is at the same time a director, manager or purchasing or selling officer of such other corporation, unless such purchases shall be made from or such dealings shall be with the bidder whose bid is the most favorable to such common carrier, to be ascertained by competitive bidding under regulations to be prescribed by the interstate commerce commission. Any person who shall attempt to prevent free and fair competition shall be punished as prescribed in the case of an officer or director. If any common carrier shall violate this section it shall be fined not exceeding $25,000, and every such director, agent, manager or officer thereof who shall have knowingly voted for or directed the act constituting such violation or who shall have aided or abetted in such violation shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not exceeding $5,000, or confined in jail not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Authority to enforce compliance with this act by the persons subject thereto is vested in the interstate commerce commission where applicable to common carriers, in the federal reserve board where applicable to banks, banking associations and trust companies, and in the federal trade commission where applicable to all other character of commerce. (Approved Oct. 15, 1914.)

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK.

(Smith-Lever act.)

In order to aid in diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics, and to encourage the application of the same, there may be inaugurated in connection with the college or colleges in each state now receiving, or which may hereafter receive, the benefits of the act of congress approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act donating public lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," and of the act of congress approved Aug. 30, 1890, agricultural extension which shall be carried on in co-operation with the United States department of agriculture: Provided, That in any state in which two or more such colleges have been or hereafter may be established the appropriations hereinafter made to such state shall be administered by such college or colleges as the legislature of such state may direct: Provided further, That pending the inauguration and development of the co-operative extension work herein authorized, nothing in this act shall be construed to discontinue either the farm management work or the farmers' co-operative demonstration work as now conducted by the bureau of plant industry of the department of agriculture.

2. Co-operative agricultural extension work shall consist of the giving of instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics to persons not attending or resident in said colleges in the several communities, and imparting to such persons information on said subjects through field demonstrations, publications and otherwise, and this work shall be carried on in such manner as shall be mutually agreed upon by the secretary of agriculture and the state agricultural college or colleges receiving the benefits of this act.

3. For the purpose of paying the expenses of the co-operative agricultural extension work and the necessary printing and distributing of information in connection with the same, there is permanently appropriated the sum of $480,000 for each year, $10,000 of which shall be paid annually in the manner hereinafter provided to each state which shall by action of its legislature assent to the provisions of this act: Provided, That payment of such installments of the appropriation hereinbefore made as shall become due to any state before the adjournment of the regular session of the legislature meeting next after the passage of this act may, in the absence of prior legislative assent, be made upon the assent of the governor thereof, duly certified to the secretary of the treasury: Provided further, That there is also appropriated an additional sum of $600,000 for the fiscal year following that in which the foregoing appropriation first becomes available and for each year thereafter for seven years a sum exceeding by $500,000 the sum appropriated for each preceding year and for each year thereafter there is permanently appropriated for each year the sum of $4,100,000 in addition to the sum of $480,000 hereinbefore provided. Such additional sums shall be used only for the purposes hereinbefore stated, and shall be allotted annually to each state by the secretary of agriculture and paid in the manner hereinbefore provided, in the proportion which the rural population of each state bears to the total rural population of all the states as determined by the next preceding federal census: Provided further, That no payment out of the additional appropriations herein provided shall be made in any year to any state until an equal sum has been appropriated for that year by the legislature of such state, or provided by state, county, college, local authority or individual contributions from within the state, for the maintenance of the co-operative agricultural extension work provided for in this act.

5. If any portion of the moneys received by the designated officer of any state for the support and maintenance of co-operative agricultural extension work, as provided in this act, shall by any action or contingency be diminished or lost or be misapplied, it shall be replaced by the state to which it belongs, and until so replaced no subsequent appropriation shall be apportioned or paid to such state, and no portion of said moneys shall be applied, directly or indirectly, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings, or the purchase or rental of land, or in college-course teaching, lectures in colleges, promoting agricultural trains or any other purpose not specified in this act, and not more than 5 per centum of each annual appropriation shall be applied to the printing and distribution of publications. It shall be the duty of each of such colleges annually, on or before the first day of January, to make to the governor of the state in which it is located a full and detailed report of its operations in the direction of extension work as defined in this act, including a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures from all sources for this purpose, a copy of which report shall be sent to the secretary of agriculture and to the secretary of the treasury of the United States.

6. On or before the first day of July in each year after the passage of this act the secretary of agriculture shall ascertain and certify to the secretary of the treasury as to each state whether it is entitled to receive its share of the annual appropriation for co-operative agricultural extension work under this act and the amount which it is entitled to receive. (Approved May 8, 1914.)

RAILROADS IN ALASKA.

The president of the United States is empowered and directed to designate and cause to be located a route or routes for a line or lines of railroads in the territory of Alaska not to exceed in the aggregate 1,000 miles, to be so located as to connect one or more of the open Pacific ocean harbors on the southern coast of Alaska with the navigable waters in the interior of Alaska, and with a coal field or fields so as best to aid in the development of the agricultural and mineral or other resources of Alaska and the settlement of the public lands therein, and so as to provide transportation of coal for the army and navy, transportation of troops, arms, munitions of war, the mails and for other governmental and public uses and for the transportation of passengers and property. The president is also authorized to designate the name of the railroad, to employ such officers, agents and employes as may be necessary and to fix their compensation. He is to construct a railroad or railroads along such route or routes as he may designate, with the necessary branch lines, sidings, switches and spurs; to purchase or otherwise acquire rights of way, terminal grounds and all other rights; to purchase the equipment necessary for construction and operation; to fix, change or modify rates; to

build or buy docks, wharves, terminal facilities and all necessary structures and to perform all the usual duties of a common carrier by railroad. He is empowered to lease the road or roads with telegraph and telephone lines for not more than twenty years, or, in the event of failure to lease, to operate the same until further action by congress.

The president is authorized to utilize in the construction of such railroad or railroads any and all machinery, equipment, instruments and material used in the construction of the Panama canal. He is given power to withdraw, locate and dispose of such areas of the public domain for townsite purposes as he may designate. The cost of the work authorized by the act must not exceed $35,000,000. (Approved March 12, 1914.)

LEASING ALASKA COAL LANDS.

The secretary of the interior is authorized to survey the coal lands in Alaska, for which purpose the sum of $100,000 is appropriated. The president of the United States shall reserve not exceeding 5,121 acres of such land in the Bering river field, 7,680 acres in the Matanuska field and not to exceed one-half of the other coal lands in Alaska. The unreserved coal lands and coal deposits shall be divided by the secretary of the interior into leasing blocks of forty acres each, or multiples thereof, and in such form as will permit the most economical mining, but in no case exceeding 2,560 acres in any one leasing tract, and thereafter he may award leases thereof under conditions specified in the act. The lessee in each case shall pay to the United States a royalty of not less than 2 cents a ton and an annual rental of 25 cents an acre for the first year, 50 cents an acre for the next four years and after that $1 an acre, except that the rental for any year shall be credited against the royalties for that year. Leases may be for terms not exceeding fifty years each, subject to renewal. (Approved Oct. 20, 1914.)

REGULATION OF OPIUM TRAFFIC.

The act of Feb. 9, 1909, prohibiting the importation and use of opium for other than medicinal purposes, is amended by the addition of six new sections. These provide that on and after July 1, 1913, all smoking opium found within the United States shall be presumed to have been imported after April 1, 1909, and the burden of proof shall be on the claimant or the accused to rebut such presumption; that any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States who shall have in his possession or conceal on board of or transport on any foreign or domestic vessel or railroad car destined to or bound from the United States any smoking opium shall be subject to a fine of not more than $5,000 nor less than $50 or by imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, or both; that no smoking opium shall be admitted into the United States or into any territory under the control or jurisdiction thereof, for transportation to another country, nor shall such opium be transferred from one vessel to another vessel within any waters of the United States for immediate exportation or any other purpose; that hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to export from the United States, or from territory under its control, or from countries in which the United States exercises extraterritorial jurisdiction, any opium or cocaine, or any salt derivative or preparation of opium or cocaine to any other country. Provided, That opium or cocaine and salts, derivatives or preparations thereof, except smoking opium, the exportation of which is absolutely prohibited, may be exported to countries regulating their entry, such regulations to be promulgated from time to time by the secretary of state of the United States.

Any person who exports or causes to be exported any of the aforesaid drugs in violation of the act shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $5,000 nor less than $50, or by imprisonment for any time not exceeding two years, or both. (Approved Jan. 17, 1914.)

TAX ON SMOKING OPIUM.

An internal revenue tax of $300 a pound shall be levied and collected upon all opium manufactured in the United States, and no person shall engage in such manufacture who is not a citizen of the United States and who has not given the bond required by the commissioner of internal revenue. Every manufacturer of opium shall file with the collector of internal revenue of the district in which his manufactory is located such notices, inventories and bonds, shall keep such books and render such returns of material and products, shall put up such signs and affix such number to his factory and conduct his business under such surveillance of officers and agents as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may by regulation require. But the bond required of such manufacturer shall be with sureties satisfactory to the collector of internal revenue and in a penal sum of not less than $100,000, and the sum of the bond may be increased from time to time and additional sureties required, at the discretion of the collector or under instructions of the commissioner of internal revenue. All opium prepared for smoking manufactured in the United States shall be duly stamped in such a permanent manner as to denote the payment of the internal revenue tax thereon. A penalty of not less than $10,000 or imprisonment for not less than five years, or both, in the discretion of the court, shall be imposed for each and every violation of the sections of this act relating to opium by any person or persons, and all opium prepared for smoking wherever found within the United States without the stamps required by this act shall be forfeited and destroyed. (Approved Jan. 17, 1914.)

HOURS OF WOMAN EMPLOYES.

The act provides that no female shall be employed in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment, laundry, hotel or restaurant, or telegraph or telephone establishment or office, or by any express or transportation company in the District of Columbia more than eight hours in any one day or more than six days or more than forty-eight hours in any one week; that no female under 18 years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in or in connection with any of the establishments or occupations named in this act before the hour of 7 a. m. or after the hour of 6 p. m. of any one day; that no female shall be employed or permitted to work for more than six hours continuously at one time in any establishment or occupation named in this act in which three or more such females are employed without an interval of at least three-quarters of an hour; except that such female may be so employed for not more than six and one-half hours continuously at one time if such employment ends not later than 1:30 p. m. and if she is then dismissed for the remainder of the day.

Any person who violates or does not comply with any of the provisions of this act shall upon conviction be punished for a first offense by a fine of not less than $20 nor more than $50; for second offense, by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $200; for a third offense, by a fine of not less than $250. (Approved Feb. 24 1914.)

MOTHERS' DAY.

Whereas, the service rendered the United States by the American mother is the greatest source of the country's strength and inspiration; and,

Whereas, we honor ourselves and the mothers of America when we do anything to give emphasis to the home as the fountain head of the state; and,

Whereas, the American mother is doing so much for the home, the moral uplift and religion, hence so much for good government and humanity; therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the president of the United States is hereby authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the government officials to display the United States flag on all government buildings, and the people of the United States to display the flag at their homes or other suitable places on the second Sunday in May as a public expression of our love and reverence for the mothers of our country.

Sec. 2. That the second Sunday in May shall hereafter be designated and known as Mothers'

day, and it shall be the duty of the president to request its observance as provided for in this resolution. (Approved May 8, 1914.)

METHOD OF ELECTING SENATORS.

At the regular election held in any state next preceding the expiration of the term for which any senator was elected to represent such state in congress, at which election a representative to congress is regularly by law to be chosen, a United States senator shall be elected by the people for the term commencing on the 4th day of March next thereafter.

Sec. 2. In any state wherein a United States senator is hereafter to be elected either at a general election or at any special election called by the executive authority thereof to fill a vacancy, until otherwise specially provided by the legislature thereof, the nomination of candidates for such office not heretofore made shall be made, the election to fill the same conducted and the result thereof determined as near as may be in accordance with the laws of such state regulating the nomination of candidates for and election of members at large of the national house of representatives: Provided, That in case no provision is made in any state for the nomination or election of representatives at large, the procedure shall be in accordance with the laws of such state respecting the ordinary executive and administrative officers thereof who are elected by the vote of the people of the entire state: And provided further, That in any case the candidate for senator receiving the highest number of votes shall be deemed elected.

Sec. 3. That section 2 of this act shall expire by limitation at the end of three years from the date of its approval. (Approved June 4, 1914.)

MEDALS FOR KROONLAND HEROES.

By joint resolution the thanks of congress are extended to Capt. Paul H. Kreibohm and the crew of the Red Star line steamer Kroonland for promptly going to the relief of the burning steamer Volturno in the north Atlantic ocean Oct. 9 and 10, 1913, and heroically rescuing eighty-nine people on board the craft. In addition, the secretary of commerce is authorized to present to the captain a gold watch and to the other officers and men five gold, five silver and twenty-nine bronze medals, the watch and medals to be appropriately inscribed to express the high admiration in which congress holds the services of the recipients on the occasion named. (Approved March 19, 1914.)

MINISTERS TO PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY.

The president is authorized to appoint, as the representative of the United States, an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Paraguay, who shall receive $10,000 per annum.

The president is further authorized to appoint, as the representative of the United States, an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Uruguay, who shall receive $10,000 per annum. (Approved Dec. 6, 1913.)

AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA.

The president is authorized to appoint, as the representative of the United States, an ambassador to Argentina, who shall receive as his compensation the sum of $17,500 per annum. (Approved May 16, 1914.)

AMBASSADOR TO CHILE.

The president is authorized to appoint, as the representative of the United States, an ambassador to the republic of Chile, who shall receive as his compensation the sum of $17,500 per annum. (Approved May 16, 1914.)

TAX ON COTTON FUTURES.

Upon each contract of sale of any cotton for future delivery made at, in or on any exchange, board of trade or similar institution or place of business there is levied a tax in the nature of an excise of 2 cents for each pound of cotton involved in the contract. No tax however, is to be levied in case the contract complies with the requirements, rules and regulations laid down in the act. (Approved Aug. 18, 1914.)

RELIEF OF AMERICANS IN MEXICO.

For the relief of American citizens in Mexico, including transportation to their homes in the United States, there is appropriated the sum of $500,000, to be expended at the discretion of the president. (Approved April 24, 1914.)

PRESENT OF STEAM LAUNCH TO FRANCE.

As a mark of appreciation of the sacrifices and services of the French people in the construction of the Panama canal, the steam launch Louise, built in France in 1885 and employed in the construction of the canal successively by the French Canal company and by the United States, is to be put in good condition and presented to the French government. To meet expenses $6,000 is appropriated. (Approved Aug. 25, 1914.)

APPROPRIATIONS BY 63D CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

TITLE.	Reported to house.	Passed house.	Reported to senate.	Passed senate.	Law, 1914-15.	Law, 1913-14.
Agriculture	$18,947,232.00	$18,988,232.00	$19,511,302.00	$20,089,012.00	$19,865,832.00	$17,986,945.00
Army	94,194,277.16	94,190,577.16	101,815,583.35	101,730,118.50	101,019,212.50	94,266,145.51
Diplomatic and consular	4,483,702.66	4,455,852.66	4,359,986.66	4,366,086.66	4,309,856.66	3,730,642.66
District of Columbia	11,465,480.49	11,436,150.49	13,137,256.49	13,137,456.49	12,172,539.49	11,388,739.00
Fortification	5,175,200.00	5,175,200.00	6,895,200.00	6,895,200.00	5,627,700.00	5,218,250.00
Indian	8,661,737.82	8,661,737.82	10,787,577.76	10,800,763.76	9,771,962.76	9,486,819.67
Legislative, etc	36,449,169.70	36,532,109.70	37,238,278.70	37,841,158.70	37,630,229.70	35,172,434.50
Military academy	988,289.75	988,289.75	1,009,199.54	1,009,089.54	997,889.54	1,099,302.87
Navy	139,964,333.61	139,808,333.61	140,990,833.61	141,164,433.61	144,868,716.61	140,800,643.53
Pension	169,150,000.00	169,150,000.00	169,150,000.00	169,150,000.00	169,150,000.00	180,300,000.00
Postoffice	306,952,867.00	307,013,867.00	310,652,267.00	311,772,067.00	313,364,667.00	285,376,271.00
River and harbor	39,221,504.00	39,408,004.00	43,330,404.00	*	*	41,073,094.00
Sundry civil	107,694,609.28	107,944,209.28	111,411,159.06	112,269,138.56	110,070,227.39	116,795,327.01
Total	904,126,899.47	904,344,559.47	926,958,644.17	950,224,534.82	948,848,783.65	901,616,520.75
Urgent deficiency	16,409,430.03	16,589,700.83	17,678,954.22	17,678,954.22	17,462,457.78	28,074,912.31
Deficiency, 1914, and prior years	4,585,584.08	4,594,485.06	6,079,900.00	6,318,184.95	5,901,128.83	
Total	925,126,513.58	925,528,745.38	950,717,498.39	984,229,173.99	972,212,370.26	929,691,433.06
Miscellaneous					6,000,000.00	388,597.22
Total regular annual appro					958,212,370.26	930,080,030.28
Permanent annual appro					131,196,407.00	127,525,664.12
Grand total, regular and permanent annual appro					1,109,408,777.26	1,057,605,694.40

*Congress appropriated $20,000,000 for continuing river and harbor work already begun. The amount is included in totals.

TOTALS FOR PREVIOUS SIX CONGRESSES.

Congress.	Years.	Amount.	Congress.	Years.	Amount.	Congress.	Years.	Amount.
57th	1901-1904	$1,553,683,002.57	59th	1907-1908	$1,799,537,864.70	61st	1911-1912	$2,053,391,290.72
58th	1905-1906	1,600,053,544.80	60th	1909-1910	2,052,411,841.79	62d	1913-1914	2,118,060,671.12

INTERNAL REVENUE WAR TAXES.

To compensate for decreased customs and other revenues caused by the European war the 62d congress passed an act, approved Oct. 22, 1914, to increase the internal revenue. The taxes imposed under this act are as follows:

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

To take effect from date of act.

Beer, lager beer, ale, porter and similar fermented liquors, per barrel of thirty-one gallons, $1.50.

Still wines: Bottle of ¼ pint or less, ¼ cent; of more than ¼ pint and not more than ½ pint, ½ cent; of more than ½ pint and not more than 1 pint, 1 cent; of more than 1 pint and not more than 1 quart, 2 cents; on other containers, 8 cents per gallon.

Champagne, sparkling wines and carbonated wines: Bottle of ½ pint or less, 5 cents; of more than ½ pint and not more than 1 pint, 10 cents; of more than 1 pint and not more than 1 quart, 20 cents; on other containers, 20 cents a quart.

Liqueurs, cordials or similar compounds: Bottle of not more than ½ pint, 1½ cents; of more than ½ pint and not more than 1 pint, 3 cents; of more than 1 pint and not more than 1 quart, 6 cents; on larger containers, 24 cents a gallon.

Grape brandy or wine spirits used in the fortification of pure sweet wines, 55 cents per taxable gallon.

SPECIAL ANNUAL TAXES.

In effect Nov. 1, 1914.

Bankers shall pay $1 for each $1,000 of capital used, including surplus and undivided profits.

Brokers negotiating purchases or sales of stocks, bonds, exchange, etc., $30.

Pawnbrokers, $50.

Commercial brokers, $20.

Custom house brokers, $10.

Theaters, museums and concert halls where admission is charged: Having seating capacity of not more than 250, $25; of more than 250 and not exceeding 500, $50; exceeding 500 and not exceeding 800, $75; more than 800, $100.

Circuses, $100 in each state or territory where exhibition is held.

Other exhibitions or shows for money, $10.

Bowling alleys and billiard tables, $5 for each alley or table.

Commission merchants, $20.

TOBACCO DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Dealers in leaf tobacco with annual sales of not to exceed 50,000 pounds, $6; exceeding 50,000 and not exceeding 100,000 pounds, $12; exceeding 100,000 pounds, $24. Dealers selling not to exceed 1,000 pounds, exempt.

Dealers in tobacco, not specially provided for, whose annual receipts exceed $200, shall pay $4.80 for each store or place where tobacco in any form is sold.

Manufacturers of tobacco with annual sales of not to exceed 100,000 pounds, $6.

Sales exceeding 100,000 and not exceeding 200,000 pounds, $12.

Sales exceeding 200,000 and not exceeding 400,000 pounds, $24.

Sales exceeding 400,000 and not exceeding 1,000,000 pounds, $60.

Sales exceeding 1,000,000 and not exceeding 5,000,000 pounds, $300.

Sales exceeding 5,000,000 and not exceeding 10,000,000 pounds, $600.

Sales exceeding 10,000,000 and not exceeding 20,000,000 pounds, $1,200.

Sales exceeding 20,000,000 pounds, $2,496.

Manufacturers of cigars with annual sales not exceeding 100,000 cigars, $3.

Sales exceeding 100,000 and not exceeding 200,000 cigars, $6.

Sales exceeding 200,000 and not exceeding 400,000 cigars, $12.

Sales exceeding 400,000 and not exceeding 1,000,000 cigars, $30.

Sales exceeding 1,000,000 and not exceeding 5,000,000 cigars, $150.

Sales exceeding 5,000,000 and not exceeding 20,000,000 cigars, $600.

Sales exceeding 20,000,000 and not exceeding 40,000,000 cigars, $1,200.

Sales exceeding 40,000,000 cigars, $2,496.

Manufacturers of cigarettes with annual sales not exceeding 1,000,000 cigarettes, $12.

Sales exceeding 1,000,000 and not exceeding 2,000,000 cigarettes, $24.

Sales exceeding 2,000,000 and not exceeding 5,000,000 cigarettes, $60.

Sales exceeding 5,000,000 and not exceeding 10,000,000 cigarettes, $120.

Sales exceeding 10,000,000 and not exceeding 50,000,000 cigarettes, $600.

Sales exceeding 50,000,000 and not exceeding 100,000,000 cigarettes, $1,200.

Sales exceeding 100,000,000 cigarettes, $2,496.

STAMP TAXES.

In effect Dec. 1, 1914.

SCHEDULE A.

Bonds, debentures or certificates of indebtedness issued by any association, company or corporation, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents.

Certificates of stock, original issue, on each $100 or fraction, 5 cents.

Sales or transfers of stock, on each $100 or fraction, 2 cents.

On each sale or agreement to sell products or merchandise at any exchange, board of trade or similar place, for present or future delivery, for each $100 in value, 1 cent; for each additional $100 or fraction thereof in excess of $100, 1 cent.

Promissory notes and for each renewal of same for a sum not exceeding $100, 2 cents; for each additional $100 or fraction thereof in excess of $100, 2 cents.

Bill of lading, manifest or other memorandum of shipment of freight or express, where charge exceeds 5 cents, 1 cent; shipments of newspapers in county of publication excepted; shipments of newspapers to other points on same train or conveyance, 1 cent on general bundle.

Telegraph and telephone messages where charge is 15 cents or more, 1 cent each.

Surety bonds, 50 cents.

Certificate of profits or transfers thereof, on each $100 or fraction thereof, 2 cents.

Certificates issued by port wardens and surveyors, 25 cents.

Certificates not otherwise specified, 10 cents.

Broker's note or memorandum of sale, not otherwise provided for in act, 10 cents.

Deeds and conveyances, where value of realty exceeds $100 and does not exceed $500, 50 cents; for each additional $500 or fraction thereof, 50 cents.

Entry of merchandise at custom house, not exceeding $100 in value, 25 cents; exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500, 50 cents; exceeding $500, $1.

Entry for withdrawal of merchandise from customs bonded warehouse, 50 cents.

Insurance policies of all kinds on property, ½ cent on each dollar or fractional part thereof on premium charged; mutual insurance companies not for profit, exempt.

Insurance policies or bonds of indemnity, except life, personal accident, health and workmen's compensation insurance, and each contract guaranteeing legality of state, county and municipal bonds, titles to real estate and mercantile credits, ½ cent on each $1 or fractional part thereof of the premium charged.

Passage tickets to foreign ports, costing not exceeding $30, $1; costing more than $30 and not exceeding $60; $3; costing more than $60, $5; tickets costing less than $10, exempt.

Power of attorney or proxy for voting at any election for officers of any incorporated company, except religious, charitable or literary societies or public cemeteries, 10 cents.

Power of attorney to sell or lease real estate, to collect rents for same, to sell stock, bonds, etc., or to perform other acts not hereinbefore specified, 25 cents.

Protests on notes, bills of exchange, acceptance, check or draft, or marine protests, 25 cents each.
Parlor car seats and sleeping car berths, 1 cent each, to be paid by company selling the same.

SCHEDULE B.

Perfumery and cosmetics and similar articles: On each box, phial, bottle or other inclosure, where value of inclosure and contents does not exceed 5 cents at retail, ⅛ cent; where value exceeds 5 cents and does not exceed 10 cents, ¼ cent; where value exceeds 10 cents and does not exceed 15 cents, ⅜ cent; where value exceeds 15 cents and does not exceed 25 cents, ½ cent; for each additional 25 cents of value or fractional part thereof in excess of 25 cents, ¾ cent.
Chewing gum: On each box or package of not more than $1 actual retail value, 4 cents; if exceeding $1 in value, for each additional $1 or fractional part thereof, 4 cents.
The collection of taxes under the provisions of this act shall cease Dec. 31, 1915.

WEATHER FORECASTS AND SIGNALS.

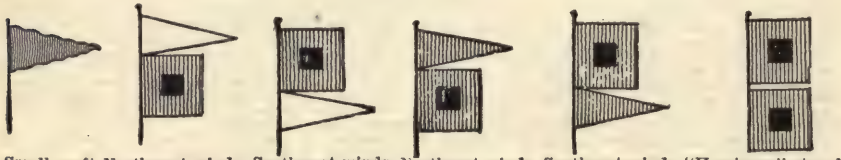
The operations of the weather bureau of the department of agriculture are based on observations of the weather taken at about 200 observatories throughout the United States at the same moment of time and telegraphed daily to Washington, D. C., and to other important cities. These observations, comprising barometric pressure, temperature, precipitation, winds and clouds, are entered upon outline charts of the United States by means of symbols, forming the "daily weather map," from which the forecasts are made. These forecasts are issued every day for every state in the union, and whenever necessary special warnings are sent out of storms, frosts, cold waves, heavy snows and floods. In addition to the main office in Washington, there are subordinate forecast centers in Chicago, New Orleans, Denver, San Francisco and Portland, Ore. Weather forecasts for a week in advance are now sent out from Washington and published each Monday.

The forecasts are first telegraphed to about 2,300 principal distributing points, whence they are further disseminated by telegraph, telephone and through the mail by means of forecast cards, rural free delivery slips and newspapers.

It is estimated that the total number of persons in the United States to whom the weather forecasts are available is more than 4,000,000.

When No. 4 is placed above No. 1, 2 or 3 it indicates warmer; when below, colder; when not displayed, the temperature is expected to remain about stationary. During the late spring and early fall the cold-wave flag is used to indicate anticipated frosts.

WEATHER FLAGS.



STORM-WARNING FLAGS.

Small craft warning—A red pennant indicates that moderately strong winds are expected.

Storm warnings—A red flag with a black center indicates that a storm of marked violence is expected. The pennants displayed with the flags indicate the direction of the wind: Red, easterly; white, westerly (from southwest to north). The pennant above the flag indicates that the wind is expected to blow from the northerly quadrants; below, from southerly quadrants.

By night a red light indicates easterly winds and a white light above a red light westerly winds.

Two red flags, with black centers, displayed one above the other, indicate the expected approach of tropical hurricanes, and also of those extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the lakes and northern Atlantic coast. Hurricane warnings are not displayed at night.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

Passports are issued to citizens of the United States upon application to the state department in Washington. The application must be accompanied by an affidavit, attested by a notary public or other officer empowered to administer oaths, stating that the applicant is a citizen and giving the place of birth and age, and it must be accompanied by the certificate of one other citizen to whom he is personally known that the declaration made by the applicant is true. The application must also be accompanied by a description of the person, particularly as to age, height, complexion, forehead, eyes, nose, mouth, chin, hair and face. Blank forms are furnished by the state department upon application. The fee for each passport is $1. Citizens traveling abroad may also in some cases obtain passports by applying to United States ambassadors and ministers. Where any person has made a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States and has resided in the United States for three years a passport valid for six months may be issued to him. [Owing to European war special regulations for identification were issued in November, 1914. Apply to state department for further information.]

STATES, CAPITALS, GOVERNORS AND LEGISLATURES.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Capital.	Governor.	Trm Yrs.	Salary.	Term expires.	Next session legislature.	Limit of session.
Alabama	Montgomery	E. O'Neal, D.	4	$5 000	Jan. 1919	†Jan. 1919	50 days
Alaska Territory	Juneau	J. E. A. Strong, D.	4	7 000	Oct. 1915	*Mar. 1915	60 days
Arizona	Phœnix	G. W. P. Hunt, D.	2	4.000	Feb. 1917	*Nov. 1917	None.
Arkansas	Little Rock	Geo. W. Hays, D.	2	4.000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1317	60 days
California	Sacramento	H. W. Johnson, Pr.	4	10,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1917	60 days
Colorado	Denver	G. A. Carlson, R.	2	5,000	Jan. 191.	*Jan. 1917	90 days
Connecticut	Hartford	M. H. Holcomb, D.	2	5.000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	None.
Delaware	Dover	Chas. R. Miller, R.	4	4.000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	None.
District of Columbia	Washington	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	Tallahassee	P. M. Trammell, D.	4	5.000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	60 days
Georgia	Atlanta	§N. E. Harris, D.	2	5,000	June1917	June1916	40 days
Hawaii	Honolulu	L. E. Pinkham, D.	4	7,000	Aug. 1917	*Jan. 1917	.....
Idaho	Boise City	M. Alexander, D.	2	5.000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	60 days
Illinois	Springfield	E. F. Dunne, D.	4	12,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan 1917	None.
Indiana	Indianapolis	S. M. Ralston, D.	4	8,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	60 days
Iowa	Des Moines	G. W. Clarke, R.	2	5.000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	None.
Kansas	Topeka	Arthur Capper, R.	2	5,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	40 days
Kentucky	Frankfort	J. B. McCreary, D.	4	6,500	Dec. 1915	*Jan. 1916	60 days
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	L. E. Hall, D.	4	5,000	May 1916	*May 1916	60 days
Maine	Augusta	O. C. Curtis, D.	2	3,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan 1917	None.
Maryland	Annapolis	P.L.Goldsborough,R	4	4.500	Jan. 1916	*Jan. 1916	90 days
Massachusetts	Boston	D. I. Walsh, D.	1	8,000	Jan. 1916	Jan. 1916	None.
Michigan	Lansing	W. N. Ferris, D.	2	5,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	None.
Minnesota	St. Paul	W. S. Hammond, D.	2	7,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	90 days
Mississippi	Jackson	Earl Brewer, D	4	5.000	Jan. 1916	*Jan. 1916	60 days
Missouri	Jefferson City	E. W. Major, D	4	5,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	70 days
Montana	Helena	S. V. Stewart, D.	4	5,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	60 days
Nebraska	Lincoln	J. H. Morehead, D.	2	2.500	Jan. 1917	*Jan 1917	60 days
Nevada	Carson City	E. D. Boyle, D.	4	4,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan 1917	60 days
New Hampshire	Concord	R. H. Spaulding, R.	2	3,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	None.
New Jersey	Trenton	J. F. Fielder, D.	3	10,000	Jan. 1917	Jan. 1916	None.
New Mexico	Santa Fe	W. C. McDonald, D.	4	5.000	Jan. 1917	Jan. 1914	60 days
New York	Albany	C. S. Whitman, R.	2	10,000	Jan. 1917	Jan. 1916	None.
North Carolina	Raleigh	Locke Craig, D	4	6,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	60 days
North Dakota	Bismarck	L. B. Hanna, R.	2	5,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	60 days
Ohio	Columbus	Frank B. Willis, D.	2	10,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1916	None.
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	R. L. Williams, D.	4	4,500	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	None.
Oregon	Salem	J. Withycombe, R.	4	5,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan 1917	40 days
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	M. G. Brumbaugh,R.	4	10.000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1917	None.
Philippines	Manila	F. B. Harrison, D.	...	15.000	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico	San Juan	Arthur Yager, D	4	8.000	Dec. 1917	.....	.....
Rhode Island	Providence	R. L. Beeckman, R.	2	3,000	Jan. 1917	Jan. 1916	None.
South Carolina	Columbia	R. I. Manning, D.	2	3,000	Jan. 1917	Jan. 1915	None.
South Dakota	Pierre	F. M. Byrne, R	2	3,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	60 days
Tennessee	Nashville	T. C. Rye, D.	2	4,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	75 days
Texas	Austin	J. E. Ferguson, D.	2	4,000	Jan 1917	*Jan. 1917	90 days
Utah	Salt Lake City	William Spry, R.	4	6.000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	60 days
Vermont	Montpelier	C. W. Gates, R.	2	2,500	Oct. 1916	*Oct. 1916	None.
Virginia	Richmond	H. C. Stuart, D.	4	5,000	Feb. 1918	*Jan. 1916	30 days
Washington	Olympia	E. Lister, D.	4	6,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	60 days
West Virginia	Charleston	H. D. Hatfield, R.	4	5,000	Mar. 1917	*Jan. 1917	45 days
Wisconsin	Madison	E. L. Philipp, R.	2	5,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	None.
Wyoming	Cheyenne	J. B. Kendrick, D.	4	4,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1917	40 days

*Biennial sessions. †Appointed by the president. ‡Quadrennial sessions.
§J. M. Slayton, Dem., until June, 1915.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS (1914-1915).

President—Frank B. Noyes, Washington, D. C.
First Vice-President—Charles H. Grasty, Baltimore, Md.
Second Vice-President—D. D. Moore, New Orleans, La.
Secretary and General Manager—Melville E. Stone, New York, N. Y.
Assistant to General Manager—Frederick R. Martin, New York, N. Y.
Treasurer—J. R. Youatt, New York, N. Y.
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AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President—Herbert L. Bridgman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Vice-President—Hopewell L. Rogers, Chicago, Ill.
Secretary—John S. Bryant, Richmond, Va.
Treasurer—Edward P. Call, New York, N. Y.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The 126th general assembly of the presbyterian church at its session in Chicago, Ill., May 21-29, 1914, elected as moderator Maitland Alexander of Pittsburgh, Pa. Its most important work included the following: Prepared for reorganization of home mission board; approved uniform federal divorce law; approved a more rigid Sunday observance; urged members of church to resign from clubs dispensing liquor; indorsed nation wide prohibition; emphasized necessity of Christian education, and took steps to wipe out deficits of home and foreign mission boards amounting to $430,000. The next assembly will be held in Rochester, N. Y.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

First post organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Commander-in-Chief—David J. Palmer, Washington, Ia.
Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Joseph B. Griswold, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—W. F. Conner, Dallas, Tex.
Chaplain-in-Chief—Orville J. Nave, Los Angeles, Cal.
Surgeon-General—Lewis S. Pilcher, Brooklyn, N.Y.

OFFICIAL STAFF.

Adjutant - General—George A. Newman, State House, Des Moines, Iowa.
Quartermaster-General—Cola D. R. Stowits, 877 Ellicott square, Buffalo, N. Y.
Judge-Advocate General—Harry White, Indiana, Pa.
Inspector-General—Charles E. Beach, Burlington, Vt.
National Patriotic Instructor—Cyrus A. Brooks, University Park, Col.
Assistant Adjutant-General—Philip S. Chase, Providence, R. I
Assistant Quartermaster-General and Custodian of Records—J. Henry Holcomb, Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chief of Staff—George A. Hosley, Boston, Mass.
Senior Aid de Camp—S. C. Spear, Algona, Iowa.
Headquarters—State House, Des Moines, Iowa.

MEMBERSHIP BY DEPARTMENTS.

Dec. 31, 1913.

Depts.	Posts.	Members.	Depts.	Posts.	Members.
Alabama ...	6	116	New Hamp..	71	1,761
Arizona	5	120	New Jersey.	104	3,356
Arkansas ..	22	405	New Mex...	10	156
Cal. & Nev.	104	6,023	New York...	555	18,463
Col. & Wyo.	59	2,024	N. Dakota..	20	281
Connecticut.	61	2,604	Ohio	521	17,374
Delaware ..	18	422	Oklahoma ..	70	1,534
Florida	22	656	Oregon	61	2,000
Ga. & S. Car.	9	170	Pennsylvania	520	17,822
Idaho	19	474	Potomac ...	15	1,377
Illinois ...	453	13,373	R. Island...	24	1,126
Indiana	312	10,526	S. Dakota...	49	858
Iowa	328	8,514	Tennessee...	32	966
Kansas	312	8,721	Texas	20	399
Kentucky ..	64	1,061	Utah	5	253
La. & Miss.	42	728	Vermont ...	87	2,026
Maine	146	3,597	Va. and N. C.	28	381
Maryland ...	55	1,471	Wash. and Alaska ...	75	2,890
Mass.	205	10,561	W. Virginia	34	1,057
Michigan ...	271	7,821	Wisconsin .	202	5,412
Minnesota ..	155	3,473			
Missouri ...	219	5,046			
Montana ...	14	336			
Nebraska ..	168	3,603	Aggregate	5,572	171,335

MEMBERSHIP BY YEARS.

1879.....	44,752	1897.....	319,456
1880.....	60,634	1898.....	305,603
1881.....	85,856	1899.....	287,981
1882.....	134,701	1900.....	276,662
1883.....	215,446	1901.....	269,507
1884.....	273,168	1902.....	263,745
1885.....	294,787	1903.....	256,510
1886.....	323,571	1904.....	246,261
1887.....	355,916	1905*.....	232,455
1888.....	372,960	1905†.....	235,823
1889.....	397,774	1906.....	229,932
1890.....	409,489	1907.....	225,157
1891.....	407,781	1908.....	220,600
1892.....	399,880	1909.....	213,901
1893.....	397,223	1910.....	203,410
1894.....	369,083	1911.....	191,346
1895.....	357,639	1912.....	180,227
1896.....	340,610	1913.....	171,335

DEATH RATE BY YEARS.

	No.	Pct.		No.	Pct.
1888.....	4,433	1.18	1893.....	7,002	1.78
1889.....	4,696	1.33	1894.....	7,283	2.97
1890.....	5,476	1.33	1895.....	7,368	2.06
1891.....	5,965	1.46	1896.....	7,293	2.21
1892.....	6,404	1.61	1897.....	7,515	2.35
1898.....	8,383	2.41	1906.....	9,052	3.83
1899.....	7,994	2.78	1907.....	10,242	4.45
1900.....	7,790	2.80	1908.....	10,124	4.59
1901.....	8,166	3.02	1909.....	11,030	5.00
1902.....	8,299	3.08	1910.....	9,151	4.49
1903.....	8,366	3.22	1911.....	11,594	5.07
1904.....	9,029	3.60	1912.....	11,338	6.28
1905*.....	9,152	3.90	1913.....	11,187	6.53
1905†.....	9,205	3.90			

*June 30. †Dec. 31. By a new rule the statistics were made to cover the calendar year.

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENTS AND COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

1866—Indianapolis; S. A. Hurlbut, Illinois.
1868—Philadelphia; John A. Logan, Illinois.
1869—Cincinnati; John A. Logan, Illinois.
1870—Washington; John A. Logan, Illinois.
1871—Boston; A. E. Burnside, Rhode Island.
1872—Cleveland; A. E. Burnside, Rhode Island.
1873—New Haven; C. Devens, Jr., Massachusetts.
1874—Harrisburg; C. Devens, Jr., Massachusetts.
1875—Chicago; J. F. Hartranft, Pennsylvania.
1876—Philadelphia; J. F. Hartranft, Pennsylvania.
1877—Providence; J. C. Robinson, New York.
1878—Springfield; J. C. Robinson, New York.
1879—Albany; William Earnshaw, Ohio.
1880—Dayton, O.; Louis Wagner, Pennsylvania.
1881—Indianapolis; G. S. Merrill, Massachusetts.
1882—Baltimore; P. Vandervoort, Nebraska.
1883—Denver; R. B. Beath, Pennsylvania.
1884—Minneapolis; John S. Kountz, Ohio.
1885—Portland, Me.; S. S. Burdette, Washington.
1886—San Francisco; L. Fairchild, Wisconsin.
1887—St. Louis; John P. Rea, Minnesota.
1888—Columbus, O.; Wm. Warner, Missouri.
1889—Milwaukee; Russell A. Alger, Michigan.
1890—Boston; W. G. Veazy, Vermont.
1891—Detroit; John Palmer, New York.
1892—Washington; A. G. Weissert, Wisconsin.
1893—Indianapolis; J. G. B. Adams, Massachusetts.
1894—Pittsburgh; T. G. Lawler, Illinois.
1895—Louisville; I. N. Walker, Indiana.
1896—St. Paul; T. S. Clarkson, Nebraska.
1897—Buffalo; J. P. S. Gobin, Pennsylvania.
1898—Cincinnati; James A. Sexton, Illinois.
1899—Philadelphia; Albert D. Shaw, New York.
1900—Chicago; Leo Rassieur, Missouri.
1901—Cleveland; Ell Torrance, Minnesota.
1902—Washington; T. J. Stewart, Pennsylvania.
1903—San Francisco; J. C. Black, Illinois.
1904—Boston; W. W. Blackmar, Massachusetts.
1905—Denver; James Tanner, Washington, D. C.
1906—Minneapolis; Robert B. Brown, Ohio.
1907—Saratoga; Chas. G. Burton, Missouri.
1908—Toledo; Henry M. Nevius, New Jersey.
1909—Salt Lake City; S. R. Van Sant, Minnesota.
1910—Atlantic City; J. E. Gilman, Massachusetts.
1911—Rochester, N. Y.; H. M. Trimble, Illinois.
1912—Los Angeles, Cal.; A. B. Beers, Connecticut.
1913—Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. Gardner, Michigan.
1914—Detroit, Mich.; David J. Palmer, Iowa.

SONS OF VETERANS, U. S. A.

NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1914-1915.

Commander-in-Chief—Charles E. Sherman, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief — William F. Chambers, Cincinnati, O.
Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—F. J. McMurtrie, Detroit, Mich.
Counsel-in-Chief—Clifford E. Batchelor, Ansonia, Conn.; W. C. Springston, Peoria, Ill.; Charles C. Behnke, St. Louis, Mo.
Secretary (holdover)—J. H. Hammer, Reading, Pa.
Treasurer (holdover)—J. L. Rake, Reading, Pa.
Chief of Staff—E. M. Ames, Altoona, Pa.
Counselor—William Coffin, Cincinnati, O.
Patriotic Instructor—George W. Penniman, Mattapan, Mass.
Editor The Banner—William G. Dustin, Dwight, Ill.

OBJECT.

To perpetuate the memory and history of the heroic deeds of the soldiers, sailors and marines

of the civil war, the proper observance of Memorial day, to inculcate patriotism and love of country and to secure an emulation among the younger generation of the heroic loyalty of their soldier fathers. Membership is confined to lineal male descendants of honorably discharged union soldiers, sailors or marines in the civil war.

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Organized June 10, 1889.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

General Commander—Gen. Bennett H. Young, Louisville, Ky.
Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff—Maj.-Gen. William E. Mickle, New Orleans, La.
Honorary Commander-in-Chief—Gen. C. Irvine Walker, Summerville, S. C.
Army of Northern Virginia Dept.—Commander, Lieut.-Gen. Theodore S. Garnett, Norfolk, Va.; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Brig.-Gen. E. V. White, Norfolk, Va.
South Carolina Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. B. H. Teague, Aiken, S. C.; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. S. E. Welch, Charleston, S. C.
North Carolina Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. Julian S. Carr, Durham, N. C.; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. H. A. London, Pittsboro, N. C.
Virginia Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. J. Thompson Brown, Richmond; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. Boyd Smith, Mineral City, Va.
West Virginia Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. Chas. S. Peyton, Ronceverte; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. George H. Johnston, Romney.
Maryland Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. A. C. Trippe, Baltimore, Md.; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. D. S. Briscoe, Baltimore.
Army of Tennessee Dept.—Commander, Lieut. Gen. George P. Harrison, Opelika, Ala.; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Brig.-Gen. E. T. Sykes, Columbus, Miss.
Louisiana Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. Thomas J. Shaffer, Franklin.
Tennessee Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. John P. Hickman, Nashville, Tenn.; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. M. L. McKay, Nashville.
Mississippi Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. W. A. Montgomery, Edwards, Miss.; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, John A. Webb, Jackson.
Georgia Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. John W Preston, Sr., Macon; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. John A. Cobb, Americus.
Kentucky Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. W. B. Haldeman, Louisville; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. W. A. Milton, Louisville.
Trans-Mississippi Dept.—Commander, Lieut.-Gen. K. M. Van Zandt, Fort Worth, Tex.; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Brig.-Gen. W. T. Shaw, Fort Worth, Tex.
Texas Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. Felix Robertson, Crawford; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. B. F. Weems, Houston.
Missouri Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. George P. Gross, Higginsville.
Arkansas Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. J. R. Gibbons, Bauxite; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. J. Kellogg, Little Rock.
Oklahoma Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. D. M. Hailey, McAlester; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. R. B. Coleman, McAlester.
Pacific Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. William C. Harrison, M. D., Los Angeles; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, B. L. Hoge, Los Angeles, Cal.

Membership about 50,000; camps, 1,796.

The purpose of the society is strictly social, literary, historical and benevolent.

ASSOCIATION OF PATRIOTIC INSTRUCTORS.

NATIONAL OFFICERS.

President—John B. Lewis, Boston, Mass.
First Vice-President—Mrs. Flo Jamison Miller, Wilmington, Ill.
Second Vice-President—George H. Kellogg, Newcastle, Cal.
Treasurer—Le Vant Dodge, Berea, Ky.
Secretary—Mrs. Elizabeth Robbins-Berry, Boston, Mass.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Instituted 1865. Membership May 1, 1914, 7,605.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Commander-in-Chief—Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, U. S. V.
Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief — Rear-Admiral Louis Kempff, U. S. N.
Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Brig.-Gen. Edward S. Godfrey, U. S. A.
Recorder-in-Chief—Bvt. Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson, U. S. V.
Registrar-in-Chief—First Lieut. Thomas H. McKee, U. S. V.
Treasurer-in-Chief—Brig.-Gen. Joseph W. Plume, U. S. V.
Chancellor-in-Chief—Bvt. Capt. John O. Foering, U. S. V.
Chaplain-in-Chief—Bvt. Maj. Henry S. Burrage, U. S. V.
Council-in-Chief—Capt. Urban A. Woodbury, Acting Assistant Paymaster, Henry M. Rogers, Capt. William R. Hodges, Capt. Roswell H. Mason, First Lieut. Orville C. Allen.

COMMANDERS.

California—Lieut.-Col. O. W. Pollock, U. S. A., retired, commander; Bvt. Col. William C. Alberger, recorder.
Colorado—Capt. Alonzo Coan, U. S. V., commander; Lieut. Austin W. Hogle, recorder.
District of Columbia—Lieut.-Col. Gilbert C. Kniffin, U. S. V., commander; First Lieutenant Thomas H. McKee, recorder.
Illinois—Lieut. Charles F. Hills, commander; Capt. Roswell H. Mason, recorder.
Indiana—Capt. James T. Layman, U. S. V., commander; Lieut. Alexander M. Scott, recorder.
Iowa—Lieut. H. C. McNeil, U. S. V., commander; Capt. E. D. Hadley, recorder.
Kansas—Lieut. Harry M. Kinderdine, U. S. V., commander; Capt. John T. Taylor, recorder.
Maine—Lieut. John D. Anderson, U. S. V., commander; Lieut. Horatio Staples, U. S. V., recorder.
Maryland—Capt. John R. King, U. S. V., commander, Lieut. Joseph J. Janney, recorder.
Massachusetts—Bvt. Col. Nathaniel Wales, U. S. V., commander; Capt. Charles W. C. Rhoades, recorder.
Michigan—Col. Frank J. Hecker, U. S. V., commander; Gen. F. W. Swift, recorder.
Minnesota—Lieut. Samuel Appleton, commander; Capt. Orton S. Clark, recorder.
Missouri—Act. Vol. Lieut. John C. Parker, U. S. N., commander; Capt. W. R. Hodges, recorder.
Nebraska—Lieut. Dexter L. Thomas, U. S. V., commander; Lieut. Frank B. Bryant, recorder.
New York—Paymaster-Gen. Edwin Stewart, U. S. N., commander; Bvt. Lieut.-Col. William S. Cogswell, recorder.
Ohio—Col. Andrew Cowan, U. S. V., commander; Maj. W. R. Thrall, recorder.
Oregon—Lieut. Irenus McGowan, U. S. V., commander; Lieut. Joseph E. Hall, U. S. V., recorder.
Pennsylvania—Col. Henry S. Huidekoper, U. S. V., commander; Bvt. Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson, recorder.
Vermont—Brig.-Gen. Crosby P. Miller, U. S. A., retired, commander; Bvt. Capt. Henry O. Wheeler, recorder.
Washington—Capt. A. A. Knight, U. S. V., commander; Walter B. Beals, recorder.
Wisconsin—Capt. Albert E. Smith, U. S. V., commander; Lieut. Amos P. Foster, recorder.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

Organized April 18, 1904, by the amalgamation of the National Army and Navy Spanish War Veterans, National Association of Spanish-American War Veterans and the Society of the Service Men of the Spanish War, to which have been added the Legion of Spanish War Veterans and the Veteran Army of the Philippines.

NATIONAL OFFICERS.

Commander-in-Chief—Charles Francis Cramer, Cleveland, O.
Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief — Melchor G. Cockey, Salina, Kas.

Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Nick Denunzio, Louisville, Ky.
Deputy Commander-in-Chief—J. K. Brown, Honolulu, H. I.
Deputy Commander-in-Chief—C. L. Marine, Havana, Cuba.
Deputy Commander-in-Chief—M. W. Lezansky, Manila, P. I.
Chief of Staff—Edward H. White, Fort Dearborn building, Chicago, Ill.
Adjutant-General—Arthur C. Rogers, Cleveland, Ohio.
Surgeon-General—Dr. J. Elliott, Milwaukee, Wis.
Chaplain-in-Chief—Dr. John A. Frederick, Cincinnati, O.
National Historian—W. D. Tucker, Canton, O.
Quartermaster-General—G. E. Rausch, Southern building, Washington, D. C.
Assistant Adjutant-General—Walter K. Patterson, Cleveland, O.
Headquarters—Citizens building, Cleveland, O.

NATIONAL AUXILIARY.

President-General—Mrs. Jessie Booth Perry, Chicago, Ill.
Senior Vice-President-General—Mrs. Mary Hamilton, San Francisco, Cal.
Junior Vice-President-General—Mrs. Sarah Egleston, Toledo, O.
Secretary-General—Mrs. Minnie Lambert, Chicago, Ill..
Treasurer-General—Mrs. Mabel A. Lucken, Chicago, Ill.
Chief of Staff—Mrs. Isabelle Alexander, Cleveland, O.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

Instituted in 1892.

OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

Governor-General—Howland Pell, New York.
Vice-Governor-General—Richard McCall Cadwalader, Philadelphia, Pa.
Secretary-General—Clarence Storm, 43 Cedar street, New York, N. Y.
Deputy Secretary-General—Frederick Dwight, 43 Cedar street, New York, N. Y.
Treasurer-General—William Macpherson Hornor, Philadelphia, Pa.
Deputy Treasurer-General—Francis Howard Williams, Philadelphia, Pa.
Registrar-General — George Norbury Mackenzie, Baltimore, Md.
Historian-General—T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, New York, N. Y.
Chaplain-General—Rev. Charles L. Hutchins, D. D., Concord, Mass.
Surgeon-General—Henry A. Griffin, M. D., New York, N. Y.
Chancellor-General—Hon. Henry Stockbridge, Baltimore, Md.

SECRETARIES OF STATE SOCIETIES.

California—George H. Janeway, Los Angeles.
Colorado—John Wright Barrows, Denver.
Connecticut—Lucius A. Barbour, Hartford.
Delaware—Christopher L. Ward, Wilmington.
District of Columbia—Frederic Bulkeley Hyde, Washington.
Georgia—Harris M. King, Savannah.
Illinois—Seymour Morris, Jr., 112 West Adams street, Chicago.
Indiana—Henry K. Merritt, Indianapolis.
Iowa—Benjamin F. Swisher, Waterloo.
Kentucky—George T. Wood, Louisville.
Maine—Philip I. Jones, Portland.
Maryland—Murray P. Brush, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Walter K. Watkins, Boston.
Michigan—Williams C. Harris, Detroit.
Minnesota—Herbert M. Temple, St. Paul.
Missouri—Hobart Brinsmade, St. Louis.
Nebraska—John P. Lord, Omaha.
New Hampshire—John Calvin Thorne, Concord.
New Jersey—J. L. Merrill, East Orange.
New York—Frederick Dwight, New York.
Ohio—Robert P. Hugitt, Cincinnati.
Pennsylvania—E. S. Sayres, Philadelphia.
Rhode Island—Charles E. Cannon, Providence.
Vermont—Byron N. Clark, Burlington.
Virginia—Fred G. Pollard, Richmond.
Washington—H. B. Ferris, Spokane.
Wisconsin—Oliver F. Dwight, Milwaukee.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Organized 1876.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

General President—J. M. Montgomery, New York, N. Y.
General Vice-President—R. M. Cadwalader, Philadelphia, Pa.
Second General Vice-President—W. G. Page, Boston, Mass.
General Secretary—Prof. William Libbey, Princeton, N. J.
Assistant General Secretary—W. Hall Harris, Jr., 216 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.
General Treasurer—James A. Sample, treasury department, Washington, D. C.
Assistant General Treasurer—Ralph Isham, 1411 Ritchie place, Chicago, Ill.
General Registrar—Hon. George E. Pomeroy, 510 Madison avenue, Toledo, O.
General Historian—H. O. Collins, Los Angeles, Cal.
General Chaplain—Rt.-Rev. D. S. Tuttle, St. Louis, Mo.
Organizations exist in thirty-two states.
Membership—7,500.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.

The Society of Mayflower Descendants was organized in the city of New York Dec. 22, 1894, by lineal descendants of the Mayflower pilgrims, "to preserve their memory, their records, their history and all facts relating to them, their ancestors and their posterity." Every lineal descendant over 18 years of age, male or female, of any passenger of the voyage of the Mayflower which terminated at Plymouth, Mass., December, 1620, including all signers of "The Compact," are eligible to membership.

The General Society of Mayflower Descendants was organized at Plymouth, Mass., 1897. The triennial congress is held in September at Plymouth, Mass. Societies have been organized in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, District of Columbia, Ohio, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Michigan, Minnesota, Maine, Colorado, California and Washington. The officers of the general society are:

Governor-General—Thomas S. Hopkins.
Secretary-General—John Packwood Tilden, 44 East 23d street, New York city.
Treasurer-General—Henry H. Belknap.
Historian-General—Dr. George B. Stevens.
Captain-General—Miles Standish, M. D.
Surgeon-General—Dr. Abiel W. Nelson.

STATE SECRETARIES.

New York—Chandler Smith, New York city.
Connecticut—Addie S. Arnold, Hartford.
Massachusetts—George Ernest Bowman, Boston.
Pennsylvania—Henry Norton Lewis, Philadelphia.
Illinois—Mrs. Seymour Morris, Chicago.
District of Columbia—Ernest W. Bradford, Washington, D. C.
Ohio—Constant Southworth, Cincinnati.
New Jersey—John Scott Parker, East Orange.
Wisconsin—Mrs. John W. Mariner, Milwaukee.
Rhode Island—Norman Stanley Case, Providence.
Michigan—Miss Jessie C. Chase, Detroit.
Minnesota—Vacancy.
Maine—Elmer A. Doten, Portland.
Colorado—Alfred B. Bell, Denver.
California—Seth W. Cushman, Oakland.
Washington—Warren Greene, Seattle.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Headquarters—Memorial Continental hall, 17th and D streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.
President-General—Mrs. William C. Story, New York, N. Y.
Vice-Presidents-General—Terms expire in 1915: Mrs. John Van Landingham, North Carolina; Mrs. R. H. Cunningham, Kentucky; Mrs. Thomas Day, Tennessee; Mrs. Thomas Kite, Ohio; Mrs. Rhett Goode, Alabama; Mrs. Allen P. Perley, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Ben F. Gray, Jr., Missouri; Miss Harriet I. Lake, Iowa; Mrs. John L. Dinwiddie, Indiana; Mrs. John F. Swift, California. Terms expire in 1916: Mrs. George M. Minor, Connecticut; Mrs. Joseph S.

Wood, New York; Mrs. Eliza F. Leary, Washington; Mrs. Charles C. Abbott, New Hampshire; Mrs. Alvin L. Lane, Texas; Mrs. George T. Smallwood, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison, Virginia; Mrs. Charles R. Davis, Minnesota; Mrs. Edmund F. Noel, Mississippi; Mrs. William H. Crosby, Wisconsin.
Chaplain-General—Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Washington, D. C.
Recording Secretary-General—Mrs. William C. Boyle, Washington, D. C.
Registrar-General—Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, Washington, D. C.
Historian-General—Mrs. Charles W. Bassett, Washington, D. C.
Corresponding Secretary-General—Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer-General—Mrs. Joseph E. Ransdell, Washington, D. C.
Librarian-General—Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Washington, D. C.

LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Organized in Chicago, September, 1886.

NATIONAL OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. Mary A. Jameson, Marine City, Mich.
Senior Vice-President—Mrs. Ethel Irish, Fond du Lac, Wis.
Junior Vice-President—Mrs. Hattie M. Warner, Kansas City, Mo.
Treasurer—Nellie R. McMillan, Leavenworth, Kas.
Secretary—Mrs Genevieve H. L. Lane, 2211 West Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.
National Counselor—Mrs. Edith H. Brown, Pacific Grove, Cal.
National Chaplain—Catherine A. Hoyt, Minneapolis, Minn.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

Organized in Denver, Col., July, 1883.

NATIONAL OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. Sarah E. Fulton, Rochester, N. Y.
Senior Vice-President—Mrs. Belle W. Bliss, Baraboo, Wis.
Junior Vice-President—Mrs. Jennie L. Pond, Lansing, Mich.
Treasurer—Mrs. Abbie Lynch, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Secretary—Mrs. Eliza B. Doggett, Attleboro, Mass.
Chaplain—Mrs. Rosamond Densmore, Seattle, Wash.

ARMY AND NAVY UNION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Incorporated by special act of congress.

NATIONAL CORPS.

Commander—H. Oden Lake, Philadelphia, Pa.
Senior Vice-Commander—O. H. Kurtz, St. Louis, Mo.
Junior Vice-Commander—J. P. Caugher, Fort Monroe, Va.
Adjutant-General—Thomas H. Avery, 200 Montague street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Paymaster-General—R. C. Shepherd, New York, N. Y.
Inspector-General—A. G. Binder, Philadelphia, Pa.
Judge-Advocate General—Lemuel Fugitt, Washington, D. C.
Surgeon-General—Dr. J. E. Hendrickson, Phœbus, Va.
Chaplain—J. M. Hinkson, Philadelphia, Pa.
Council of Administration—O. H. Kurtz, St. Louis, Mo.; W. T. Conray, Washington, D. C.; W. H. Roach, Washington, D. C.; T. J. Meadows, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. W. Miller, St. Louis, Mo.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Organized April 30, 1889, and incorporated by act of congress June 9, 1906.

President-General—Rogers Clark Ballard Thruston, Kentucky.
Vice-Presidents-General — Commander John H. Moore, U. S. N., retired, Washington, D. C.; Alvin M. Woolson, Ohio; H. W. Fernberger, Pennsylvania; William K. Boardman, Tennessee; Lieut.-Col. M. W. Wood, U. S. A., retired, Idaho.
Secretary-General and Registrar-General — A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer-General—John H. Burroughs, 15 William street, New York, N. Y.
Historian-General—David L. Pierson, East Orange, N. J.
Chaplain-General—Rev. William Force Whitaker, Elizabeth, N. J.
Membership (1913)—14,000.

GUARDIANS OF LIBERTY.

Founded 1911.

National Guardian—Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Washington, D. C.
National Attorney—Rear-Admiral George W. Baird, Washington, D. C.
Chief Vigilant—Sigmund Stern, New York, N. Y.
Chief Custodian—William Schoenfeld, New York, N. Y.
Chief Recorder—Charles R. Young, Chicago, Ill.
The society stands for "absolute separation of church and state, free speech, free press and freedom of conscience."

ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Commander-in-Chief—Col. John C. Loper, 51st Iowa, U. S. V., Des Moines, Iowa.
Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Charles F. Manahan, Chicago, Ill.
First Junior Vice-Commander—Joseph S. Wood, Winthrop Beach, Mass.
Second Junior Vice-Commander—Col. Gracey Childers, 1st Tennessee, U. S. V., Clarksville, Tenn.
Third Junior Vice-Commander—Fred A. Angelo, Lincoln, Neb.
Fourth Junior Vice-Commander—John Summers, Evansville, Ind.
Fifth Junior Vice-Commander—J. E. Mitchel, Detroit, Mich.
Sixth Junior Vice-Commander—J. H. Frame, Grafton, N. D.
Paymaster-General—A. B. Pray, Des Moines, Ia.
Surgeon-General—Dr. Thomas W. Bath, Bloomington, Ill.
Judge-Advocate General—F. W. Latimer, Phœnix, Ariz.
Chaplain—Rev. Francis Doherty, 3d cavalry, U. S. A.
National Historian—W. H. Keating, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
Chief of Staff—Dr. John W. Goggin, Chicago, Ill.
Adjutant-General—Frederic Kensel, 537 South Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDER OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Instituted Feb. 2, 1899.

NATIONAL COMMANDERY.

Commander-in-Chief—Capt. Charles W. Newton, Hartford, Conn.
Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Capt. Milton J. Foreman, Chicago, Ill.
Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Lieut. E. L. Hamilton, Detroit, Mich.
Recorder-in-Chief—Maj. Frank Keck, 78 Broad street, New York, N. Y.
Registrar-in-Chief—Lieut.-Col. E. W. M. Bailey, 78 Broad street, New York, N. Y.
Deputy Registrar-in-Chief—Commodore Robert G. Denig, New York, N. Y.
Treasurer-in-Chief—Capt. Homer C. Croscup, New York, N. Y.
Chaplain-in-Chief—Capt. Patrick B. Murphy, Boston, Mass.
Historian-in-Chief—Lieut. Francis B. Wheaton, Washington, D. C.
Membership is confined to commissioned officers who served as such in the United States army, navy, marine or revenue cutter service (volunteer or regular) or as a contract surgeon during the Spanish war or the Philippine insurrection incident thereto, as well as all the sons of such officers, and such enlisted men who served in said war and insurrection and who have since become officers in the regular army, navy, marine or revenue cutter service.

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

Organized by Gen. George Washington and his officers May 10, 1783, at the cantonments of American army on the Hudson river, New York.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

President-General—Winslow Warren, Massachusetts.
Vice-President-General—James Simons, LL. D., South Carolina.
Secretary-General—Asa Bird Gardiner, LL. D., L. H. D., Union club, New York city.
Treasurer-General—Charles Isham, Connecticut.
Assistant Secretary-General—John C. Daves, Baltimore, Md.
Assistant Treasurer-General — Henry Randall Webb, Maryland.

Only the thirteen original states have state societies. These, with the names of president and secretary of each in geographical order named, are:

New Hampshire—William Davis Sawyer, Francis Coffin Martin.
Massachusetts—Winslow Warren, David Greene Haskins.
Rhode Island—Asa Bird Gardiner, LL. D., L. H. D.; Charles L. F. Robinson.
Connecticut—Henry Larcom Abbott, LL. D.; Bryce Metcalf.
New York—Talbot Olyphant, Francis Burrall Hoffman.
New Jersey—James W. S. Campbell, Henry D. Maxwell.
Pennsylvania—Harris E. Sproat, Grant Weidman.
Delaware—(Vacancy), Conrad C. Wales.
Maryland—Oswald Tilghman, Thomas Edward Sears.
Virginia—Francis T. A. Junkin, LL. D.; Levin Joyner.
North Carolina—Wilson Gray Lamb, Marshall Delancey Haywood.
South Carolina—James Simons, LL. D.; Henry M. Tucker, Jr.
Georgia—Walter Glasco Charlton, George Francis Tennille.

The Order of the Cincinnati was organized by American and French officers who served in the war of the revolution, for the purpose of perpetuating the remembrance of that event and keeping up the friendships then formed. Membership goes to the eldest male descendant, if worthy; in case there is no direct male descendant, then to male descendants through intervening female descendants. The present membership is about 890. George Washington was the first president-general until his decease and Alexander Hamilton the second.

SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Organized Sept. 14, 1814.

President-General—John Cadwalader (of Pennsylvania society).
Secretary-General—Herbert M. Leland, Massachusetts.
Assistant Secretary-General—John Mason Dulany, 1320 Linden avenue, Baltimore, Md.
Treasurer-General—George H. Richards, M. D., 424 Main street, Orange, N. J.
Assistant Treasurer-General—James M. Henry, Washington, D. C.
Registrar-General—Henry Harmon Noble, Essex, N. Y.
Surgeon-General—George H. Burgin, M. D.
Judge-Advocate General—Gen. A. Leo Knott, Maryland.
Chaplain-General—Henry Branch, D. D., Maryland.

State societies have been formed in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Illinois, District of Columbia, New York and New Jersey. Membership is made up of male persons above the age of 21 years who participated in or are lineal descendants of one who served during the war of 1812 in the army, navy, revenue marine or privateer service of the United States, upon offering proof thereof satisfactory to the state society to which they may make application for membership, and who are of good moral character and reputation.

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Instituted Dec. 27, 1894.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMANDERY.

Commander-in-Chief—Maj.-Gen. Charles F. Roe, New York, N. Y.
Secretary-General—Maj. David Banks, 23 Park place, New York, N. Y.
Deputy Secretary-General—Capt. B. H. Dalley, South Bend, Ind.
Treasurer-General—Gen. Oliver C. Bosbyshell, 4048 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Registrar-General—Rev. Henry N. Wayne, Tuckahoe, N. Y.
Judge-Advocate-General—H. W. Lamberton, Harrisburg, Pa.
Deputy Treasurer-General—Col. O. D. Clark, Montpelier, Vt.
Chaplain-General—Capt. Henry A. F. Hoyt, Cynwyd, Pa.
Historian-General—Capt. Edw. H. Smith, U. S. V., Oshkosh, Wis.
Recorder-General—Maj. Guy A. Boyle, Indianapolis, Ind.

Commanderies have been established in twenty-one states. Total membership about 1,400.

The order is a military organization with patriotic objects, having for its scope the period of American history since national independence. It stands for the needed and honorable principle of national defense against foreign aggression. The principal feature of the order is the perpetuating of the names as well as the services of commissioned officers who served in either the war of the revolution, the war with Tripoli, the war of 1812, the Mexican war or the war with Spain or shall serve in future campaigns recognized by the United States government as war with foreign powers. Veteran companionship is conferred upon such officers and hereditary companionship upon their direct lineal descendants in the male line.

THE DANBURY HATTERS' CASE.

In the United States District court in Hartford, Conn., Oct. 11, 1912, a jury returned a verdict for $80,000 and costs against the United Hatters of North America in the suit brought by D. E. Loewe & Co., hat manufacturers in Danbury, Conn., charging the defendants with conducting a boycott against hats made by the firm. Under the Sherman antitrust law the damages are trebled, making the award in this instance equivalent to $240,000.

The suit was originally brought in the Circuit court in 1903, when Loewe & Co. filed a bill alleging that the labor organization had undertaken to unionize the company's hat factory in Danbury, and, failing to do so, had gone on a strike. This act was followed by the declaration of a boycott against the firm's hats wherever they were found, and as it controlled an extensive trade throughout many states the boycott, in the language of the bill, constituted a combination to limit and restrain interstate commerce. On a demurrer by the hatters' union the Circuit court decided that the Sherman law was inapplicable and dismissed the case. The Court of Appeals, however, certified the suit to the United States Supreme court, and that tribunal, Feb. 3, 1908, reversed the decision of the Circuit court, deciding, without a dissenting voice, that boycotting, where it affected interstate commerce, was in violation of the Sherman antitrust act.

The case then went back to the Circuit court, and after a trial lasting eleven weeks resulted Feb. 4, 1910, in a verdict for $74,000 damages for the plaintiff. An appeal was taken and the case was sent to the United States District court, with the result stated above. It was again taken to the United States Court of Appeals in New York, which in a decision announced Dec. 18, 1913, affirmed the judgment in favor of D. E. Loewe & Co. and against the hatters' organization for $252,130. With interest and costs the judgment amounted to $272,000. The plaintiffs were backed by the Antiboycott society and the defendants by the American Federation of Labor.

Sporting Records.

Corrected to Dec. 1, 1914.

BASEBALL SEASON OF 1914.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Boston	New York	St. Louis	Chicago	Brooklyn	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	Cincinnati	Won	Percentage
Boston	—	11	15	16	9	12	17		14	.614
New York	11	—	9	13	13	12	13		13	.545
St. Louis	6	13	—	12	17	14	7		12	.529
Chicago	6	9	10	—	12	12	12		17	.506
Brooklyn	13	9	5	10	—	11	16		11	.487
Philadelphia	10	10	8	10	11	—	12		13	.481
Pittsburgh	5	9	15	10	6	10	—		14	.448
Cincinnati	8	9	10	5	11	9	8		6	.390
Lost	59	70	72	76	79	80	85		94	

TWENTY LEADING BATSMEN IN 1914.
Playing in fifty games or more.

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	SH.	SB.	Pct.
Daubert, Bkln	126	474	89	156	205	33	25	.329
Becker, Phila	138	514	76	167	229	10	16	.325
Wheat, Bkln	145	533	66	170	241	19	20	.319
Dalton, Bkln	128	442	65	141	173	17	19	.319
Stengel, Bkln	126	412	55	130	175	10	19	.316
Magee, S., Phila	146	544	96	171	277	14	25	.314
Connolly, Bost	120	399	64	122	197	13	12	.306
Burns, N. Y.	154	561	100	170	234	14	62	.303
Wingo, St. L.	80	237	24	71	101	4	15	.300
Cravath, Phila	149	499	76	149	249	19	14	.298
Zimmerman, Chi	146	564	75	167	236	12	17	.296
Miller, St. L.	155	573	67	166	225	18	16	.290
Groh, Cinci	139	455	59	131	163	17	24	.288
Cather, Bost	89	244	30	70	92	10	11	.287
Fletcher, N.Y.	135	514	62	147	195	20	15	.286
Meyers, N. Y.	134	381	33	109	135	5	4	.286
Myers, Bkln	70	227	35	65	86	9	2	.286
Schmidt, Bost	147	537	67	153	191	23	14	.285
Gibson, Pitts	102	274	19	78	97	7	4	.285
Magee, L., St. L.	142	529	59	150	187	35	36	.284

CHAMPION BATTERS SINCE 1876.

Batter and club.	Average.
1876—Barnes, Chicago	.403
1877—White, Boston	.385
1878—Dalrymple, Milwaukee	.380
1879—Anson, Chicago	.407
1880—Gore, Chicago	.365
1881—Anson, Chicago	.399
1882—Brouthers, Buffalo	.367
1883—Brouthers, Buffalo	.371
1884—O'Rourke, Buffalo	.350
1885—Connor, New York	.371
1886—Kelly, Chicago	.388
1887—Maul, Philadelphia	.343
1888—Anson, Chicago	.343
1889—Brouthers, Boston	.313
1890—Luby, Chicago	.342
1891—Hamilton, Boston	.338
1892—Brouthers, Boston	.335
1893—Stenzel, Pittsburgh	.409
1894—Duffy, Boston	.438
1895—Burkett, Cleveland	.438
1896—Burkett, Cleveland	.419
1897—Keeler, Baltimore	.417
1898—Keeler, Baltimore	.387
1899—Delehanty, Philadelphia	.408
1900—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.384
1901—Burkett, St. Louis	.382
1902—Beaumont, Pittsburgh	.367
1903—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.355
1904—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.349
1905—Seymour, Cincinnati	.377
1906—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.339
1907—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.350
1908—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.354
1909—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.341
1910—Magee, Philadelphia	.331
1911—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.334
1912—Zimmerman, Chicago	.372
1913—Daubert, Brooklyn	.350
1914—Daubert, Brooklyn	.329

CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
1876—Chicago	52	14	.788
1877—Boston	31	17	.648
1878—Boston	41	19	.707
1879—Providence	55	23	.705
1880—Chicago	67	17	.798
1881—Chicago	56	28	.667
1882—Chicago	55	29	.655
1883—Boston	63	35	.643
1884—Providence	84	28	.750
1885—Chicago	87	25	.776
1886—Chicago	90	34	.725
1887—Detroit	79	45	.637
1888—New York	84	47	.641
1889—New York	83	43	.659
1890—Brooklyn	86	43	.667
1891—Boston	87	51	.630
1892—Boston	102	48	.680
1893—Boston	86	44	.662
1894—Baltimore	89	39	.695
1895—Baltimore	87	43	.669
1896—Baltimore	90	39	.698
1897—Boston	93	39	.795
1898—Boston	91	47	.659
1899—Brooklyn	101	47	.682
1900—Brooklyn	82	54	.603
1901—Pittsburgh	90	49	.647
1902—Pittsburgh	103	36	.741
1903—Pittsburgh	91	49	.650
1904—New York	106	47	.693
1905—New York	105	48	.686
1906—Chicago	116	36	.763
1907—Chicago	107	45	.704
1908—Chicago	99	55	.643
1909—Pittsburgh	110	42	.725
1910—Chicago	104	50	.675
1911—New York	99	54	.647
1912—New York	103	48	.682
1913—New York	101	51	.664
1914—Boston	94	59	.614

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Philadelphia	Boston	Washington	Detroit	St. Louis	Chicago	New York	Cleveland	Won	Percentage
Philadelphia	—	9	13	12	15	17	14	19	99	.651
Boston	12	—	11	15	13	13	11	16	91	.595
Washington	9	11	—	12	13	10	15	11	81	.526
Detroit	9	7	10	—	9	16	13	16	80	.523
St. Louis	7	9	9	13	—	9	11	13	71	.464
Chicago	5	9	12	6	13	—	12	13	70	.455
New York	8	11	7	9	11	10	—	14	70	.455
Cleveland	3	6	11	6	8	9	8	—	51	.333
Lost	53	62	73	73	82	84	84	102		

TWENTY LEADING BATSMEN IN 1914.
Playing in fifty games or more.

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	SH.	SB.	Pct.
Cobb, Detroit	97	345	69	127	177	6	35	.368
E. Collins, Phil	152	526	122	181	238	28	58	.344
Speaker, Boston	158	571	100	193	287	13	42	.338
Jackson, Cleve	122	453	61	153	210	13	22	.338
Baker, Phila	150	570	84	182	249	8	19	.319
Hoblitzel, Bost	68	229	31	73	89	7	12	.319
Crawford, Det	157	582	74	183	281	22	25	.314
McInnis, Phila	149	576	74	181	212	29	25	.314
Fournier, Chi'go	109	379	44	118	168	14	10	.311
Cree, New York	77	275	45	85	113	9	4	.309
C. Walker, St. L.	151	517	67	154	228	15	29	.298
E. Walker, St. L.	71	131	19	39	53	2	6	.298
Milan, Wash'ton	115	437	63	129	173	10	38	.295
Burns, Detroit	137	478	55	139	186	22	23	.291
Schang, Phila	107	307	44	88	124	7	7	.287

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	SH.	SB.	Pct.
Mitchell, Wash..	55	193	20	55	69	10	9	.285
Cook, New York.	131	470	59	133	153	11	26	.283
Pratt, St. L.	153	584	85	165	240	18	37	.282
Foster, Wash'ton	156	616	82	174	216	6	31	.282
Lewis, Boston.	146	510	53	142	203	24	22	.278

CHAMPION BATTERS SINCE 1900.

Batter and club.	Average.
1900—Dungan, Kansas City	.337
1901—Lajoie, Philadelphia	.422
1902—Delehanty, Washington	.376
1903—Lajoie, Cleveland	.355
1904—Lajoie, Cleveland	.381
1905—Lajoie, Cleveland	.329
1906—Stone, St. Louis	.358
1907—Cobb, Detroit	.350
1908—Criss, St. Louis	.354
1909—Cobb, Detroit	.375
1910—Cobb, Detroit	.385
1911—Cobb, Detroit	.420
1912—Cobb, Detroit	.410
1913—Cobb, Detroit	.390
1914—Cobb, Detroit	.368

CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
1900—Chicago	82	53	.607
1901—Chicago	83	53	.610
1902—Philadelphia	83	53	.610
1903—Boston	91	47	.659
1904—Boston	95	59	.617
1905—Philadelphia	92	56	.622
1906—Chicago	93	58	.616
1907—Detroit	92	58	.613
1908—Detroit	90	63	.588
1909—Detroit	98	54	.645
1910—Philadelphia	102	48	.680
1911—Philadelphia	101	50	.669
1912—Boston	105	47	.691
1913—Philadelphia	96	57	.627
1914—Philadelphia	99	53	.651

CHALMERS TROPHY WINNERS.

Trophy awarded annually by vote of baseball reporters to best and most valuable player in each of the two major leagues.

1911—Frank Schulte, Chicago Nationals.
Tyrus Cobb, Detroit Americans.
1912—Tris Speaker, Boston Americans.
Larry Doyle, New York Nationals.
1913—Walter Johnson, Washington Americans.
Jake Daubert, Brooklyn Nationals.
1914—John J. Evers, Boston Nationals.
Eddie Collins, Philadelphia Americans.

BEST PLAYERS IN 1914.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Player, position, and club.	Points.	Pct.
Collins (2b.), Athletics	63	.984
Crawford (rf.), Detroit	35	.547
Bush (ss.), Detroit	17	.266
Baker (3b.), Athletics	17	.266
Jackson (rf.), Cleveland	15	.234
Schalk (c.), Chicago	13	.203
Foster (3b.), Washington	11	.172
Weaver (ss.), Chicago	11	.172
McInnis (1b.), Athletics	11	.172
Pratt (2b.), St. Louis	10	.156
Schang (c.), Athletics	10	.156
Speaker (cf.), Boston	9	.141
Walker (lf.), St. Louis	9	.141
Cobb (cf.), Detroit	7	.109
Scott (ss.), Boston	7	.109
Barry (ss.), Athletics	6	.094
Leonard (p.), Boston	6	.094
Plank (p.), Athletics	5	.078
McBride (ss.), Washington	5	.078
Lewis (lf.), Boston	4	.063
Hooper (rf.), Boston	4	.063
Maisel (3b.), New York	3	.047
Peckinpaugh (ss.), New York	2	.031
Milan (cf.), Washington	2	.031
Agnew (c.), St. Louis	2	.031
Hartzel (lf.), New York	2	.031
Cicotte (p.), Chicago	1	.016
Moriarity (3b.), Detroit	1	.016

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Evers (2b.), Boston	50	.781
Maranville (ss.), Boston	44	.688
James (p.), Boston	33	.524
Burns (lf.), New York	31	.484
J. Miller (ss.), St. Louis	18	.281
Tesreau (p.), New York	15	.234
Rudolph (p.), Boston	14	.219
S. Magee (1b.), Philadelphia	14	.219
Wheat (lf.), Brooklyn	10	.156
Alexander (p.), Philadelphia	9	.141
Bresnahan (c.), Chicago	6	.094
L. Magee (cf.), St. Louis	6	.094
Doak (p.), St. Louis	5	.078
Viox (2b.), Pittsburgh	5	.078
Fletcher (ss.), New York	5	.078
Mathewson (p.), New York	4	.063
Saier (1b.), Chicago	4	.063
Schmidt (1b.), Boston	4	.063
Daubert (1b.), Brooklyn	4	.063
McCarthy (c.), Brooklyn	3	.047
Groh (2b.), Cincinnati	2	.031
Clarke (c.), Cincinnati	1	.016
Cravath (1b.), Philadelphia	1	.016

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.

The Boston National and the Philadelphia American league baseball teams, champions of their respective associations in 1914, played for the championship of the world with the following result:

IN PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 9.

Boston.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Moran, rf.	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Evers, 2b.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	1
Connolly, lf.	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
Whitted, cf.	3	2	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	0
Schmidt, 1b.	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	11	1	0
Gowdy, c.	3	2	3	6	1	0	0	9	1	0
Maranville, ss.	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	3	0
Deal, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Rudolph, p.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Total	34	7	11	16	3	0	1	27	13	2

Philad'phia.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Murphy, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oldring, lf.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Collins, 2b.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	1
Baker, 3b.	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	4	0
McInnis, 1b.	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	10	1	0
Strunk, cf.	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barry, ss.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
Schang, c.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Lapp, c.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Bender, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Wyckoff, p.	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	30	1	5	7	2	0	0	27	14	1

Boston .....0 2 0 0 1 3 0 1 0—7
Philadelphia .....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Gowdy, Wyckoff, Baker. Three-base hits—Gowdy, Whitted. Struck out—By Bender, 3 (Connolly, Moran, Rudolph); by Wyckoff, 1 (Maranville); by Rudolph, 3 (Barry 2, Murphy, Oldring 2, Baker, McInnis, Schang). Base on balls—Off Bender, 2; off Wyckoff, 1. Double plays—Schmidt-Deal; Barry-Collins-McInnis; Bender-Barry-McInnis; Bender-McInnis; Baker-McInnis; Lapp-Collins-Lapp-Baker. Hits—Off Bender, 8 in 5 1-3 innings; off Wyckoff, 3 in 2 2-3 innings. Time—2:00. Umpire—Dineen at plate, Klem on bases, Hildebrand in right, Byron in left.

IN PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 10.

Boston.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Mann, rf.	5	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Evers, 2b.	4	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	3	0
Cather, lf.	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Whitted, cf.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Schmidt, 1b.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	12	1	0
Gowdy, c.	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	8	1	0
Maranville, ss.	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	4	1
Deal, 3b.	4	1	1	2	0	0	2	2	2	0
James, p.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	33	1	7	8	4	1	2	27	13	1

Philad'phia.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Murphy, rf.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Oldring, lf.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collins, 2b.	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	2	0
Baker, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
McInnis, 1b.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Strunk, cf.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0

Philad'phia.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Barry, ss.	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	5	1
Schang, c.	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	5	2	0
Plank, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Walsh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	25	0	2	3	3	0	0	27	13	1

*Batted for Plank in ninth.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Schang, Deal. Struck out—By Plank, 6 (Cather, James 4; Mann); by James, 8 (McInnis 2, Strunk 2, Plank, Oldring, Murphy, Schang). Double play—Maranville-Schmidt. Hit by pitcher—By Plank (Maranville). Passed ball—Schang. Time—1:56. Umpires—Hildebrand at plate, Byron on bases, Dineen right field, Klem left field.

IN BOSTON, OCT. 12.

Philad'phia.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Murphy, rf.	5	2	2	4	1	0	0	2	0	0
Oldring, lf.	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Collins, 2b.	5	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	4	0
Baker, 3b.	5	0	2	3	1	0	0	4	4	0
McInnis, 1b.	5	1	1	2	1	0	0	18	0	0
Walsh, cf.	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Barry, ss.	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
Schang, c.	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	1	0
Bush, p.	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1
Total	43	4	8	12	6	1	1	*33	21	1

*Winning run scored with none out.

Boston.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Moran, rf.	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
Evers, 2b.	5	0	3	3	0	1	0	3	4	0
Connolly, lf.	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Whitted, cf.	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Schmidt, 1b.	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	17	1	0
Deal, 3b.	5	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	0
Maranville, ss.	4	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	3	0
Gowdy, c.	4	1	3	8	1	0	0	6	0	0
Tyler, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0
James, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Devore	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Gilbert	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
‡Mann	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	41	5	9	15	4	2	2	36	18	1

*Batted for Tyler in tenth. †Batted for James in twelfth. ‡Ran for Gowdy in twelfth.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—4
Boston	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1—5

Two-base hits—Murphy, Gowdy (2), McInnis, Deal, Baker. Home run—Gowdy. Struck out—By Tyler, 4 (Baker 2, Bush, Oldring); by James, 1 (Bush); by Bush, 4 (Whitted, Schmidt, Tyler, Devore). Base on balls—Off Tyler, 3; off James, 3; off Bush, 4. Double play—Evers-Maranville-Schmidt. Hits—Off Tyler, 8 in 10 innings. Time—3:15. Umpires—Klem at plate, Dineen on bases, Byron in left field, Hildebrand in right field.

IN BOSTON, OCT. 13.

Philad'phia.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Murphy, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oldring, cf.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
Collins 2b.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	4	1
Baker, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	4	0
McInnis, 1b.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	15	0	0
Walsh, cf.	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Barry, ss.	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
Schang, c.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
Shawkey, p.	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
Pennock, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	7	9	1	0	0	24	16	1

Boston.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Moran, rf.	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Evers, 2b.	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	6	0
Connolly, lf.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mann, lf.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Whitted, cf.	3	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Schmidt, 1b.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	12	0	0
Gowdy, c.	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	2	0
Maranville, ss.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Deal, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
Rudolph, p.	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	3	5	6	4	0	1	27	16	0

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Boston	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	*	—3

Two-base hits—Walsh, Moran, Shawkey. Struck out—By Rudolph, 7 (Schang 2, Shawkey, Walsh, Oldring, Barry, Collins); by Pennock, 2 (Evers, Schmidt). Base on balls—Off Shawkey, 2; off Pennock, 2; off Rudolph, 1. Double play—Gowdy-Evers. Hits—Off Shawkey, 3 in 5 innings; off Pennock, 2 in 3 innings. Wild pitches—Rudolph, Pennock. Time—1:55. Umpires—Byron at plate, Hildebrand on bases, Klem in left field, Dineen in right field.

SUMMARY.

Games won: Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 0.

Paid attendance	111,009
Total receipts	$225,739.00
Players' share	121,898.94
Each club's share	40,633.08
Commission's share	22,573.90

Each player on the winning team received $2,813.10, and each player on the losing team, $2,031.68. The winners received 60 per cent and the losers 40 per cent of the players' share of the receipts at the first four games—all played in this instance.

ATTENDANCE AND RECEIPTS BY YEARS.

Year.	Attendance.	Receipts.	Players' pool.
1905 (5 games)	91,033	$68,405	$27,391
1906 (6 games)	99,864	106,550	33,401
1907 (5 games)	78,068	101,728	54,933
1908 (4 games)	62,232	94,975	46,173
1909 (7 games)	145,807	188,362	66,925
1910 (5 games)	124,222	179,980	79,072
1911 (6 games)	179,851	342,364	127,910
1912 (8 games)	252,237	490,833	147,572
1913 (5 games)	150,992	325,979	135,164
1914 (4 games)	111,009	225,739	121,899

RECORD OF WORLD'S SERIES.

1903—Games won, Boston Americans, 5; Pittsburgh Nationals, 3. Winning pitchers, Dineen, 3; Young, 2; Phillippi, 3.

1905—Games won, New York Nationals, 4; Philadelphia Americans, 1. Winning pitchers, Mathewson, 3; McGinnity, 1; Bender, 1.

1906—Games won, Chicago Americans, 4; Chicago Nationals, 2. Winning pitchers, Walsh, 2; White, 1; Altrock, 1; Brown, 1; Reulbach, 1.

1907—Games won, Chicago Nationals, 4; Detroit Americans, 0; draw 1. Winning pitchers, Brown, 2; Reulbach, 1; Overall, 1.

1908—Games won, Chicago Nationals, 4; Detroit Americans, 0. Winning pitchers, Brown, 2; Overall, 1; Reulbach, 1.

1909—Games won, Pittsburgh Nationals, 4; Detroit Americans, 3. Winning pitchers, Adams, 3; Willis, 1; Mullin, 2; Donovan, 1.

1910—Games won, Philadelphia Americans, 4; Chicago Nationals, 1. Winning pitchers, Bender, 1; Coombs, 3; Cole, 1.

1911—Games won, Philadelphia Americans, 4; New York Nationals, 2. Winning pitchers, Plank, 1; Coombs, 1; Bender, 2; Mathewson, 1; Crandall, 1.

1912—Games won, Boston Americans, 4; New York Nationals, 3; tied game, 1. Winning pitchers, Wood, 2; Bedient, 1; Collins, 1; Marquard, 2; Tesreau, 1.

1913—Games won, Philadelphia Americans, 4; New York Nationals, 1. Winning pitchers, Bender, 2; Bush, 1; Plank, 1; Mathewson, 1.

1914—Games won, Boston Nationals, 4; Philadelphia Americans, 0. Winning pitchers, Rudolph, 2; Tyler, 1; James, 1.

LONG GAMES IN 1914.

American League—There were thirty-one games of ten innings each, eleven of eleven innings, eleven of twelve innings, twelve of thirteen innings, three of fourteen innings, two of fifteen innings and one of sixteen innings.

National League—There were twenty-two games of ten innings each, ten of eleven innings, six of twelve innings, nine of thirteen innings, one of fourteen innings, two of fifteen innings, three of sixteen innings and one of twenty-one innings.

LONGEST GAMES IN BIG LEAGUES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Twenty-Four Innings.
Sept. 1, 1906—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 1.

Twenty Innings.
July 4, 1905—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 2.

Nineteen Innings.
Sept. 27, 1912—Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 4.

Eighteen Innings.
June 25, 1903—Chicago, 6; New York 6 (tie).
July 19, 1909—Detroit, 0; Washington, 0 (tie).

Seventeen Innings.
Aug. 9, 1900—Milwaukee, 3; Chicago, 2.
Sept. 21, 1901—Chicago, 1; Boston, 0.
May 18, 1902—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 2 (tie).
July 9, 1902—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 2.
Sept. 30, 1907—Detroit, 9; Philadelphia, 9 (tie).
May 13, 1909—Chicago, 1; Washington, 1 (tie).
May 25, 1912—Chicago, 5; Detroit, 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Twenty-One Innings.
July 17, 1914—New York, 3; Pittsburgh, 1.

Twenty Innings.
June 30, 1892—Chicago, 7; Cincinnati, 7 (tie).
Aug. 24, 1901—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 1.

Nineteen Innings.
June 22, 1902—Chicago, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.
July 31, 1912—Pittsburgh, 7; Boston, 6.

Eighteen Innings.
Aug. 17, 1882—Providence, 1; Detroit, 0.
Aug. 17, 1902—Brooklyn, 7; St. Louis, 7 (tie).
June 24, 1905—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 1.

Seventeen Innings.
June 26, 1893—Cincinnati, 5; New York, 5 (tie).
Aug. 11, 1904—St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
Sept. 18, 1904—Chicago, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
June 4, 1908—Chicago, 1; Boston, 1 (tie).
Aug. 22, 1908—Pittsburgh, 1; Brooklyn, 0.
Sept. 2, 1908—Philadelphia, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
July 26, 1909—New York, 3; Boston 3 (tie).
May 28, 1913—Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 7.

IN OTHER LEAGUES.

May 31, 1901—I. I. I. league: Decatur, 2; Bloomington, 1, twenty-six innings.
Sept. 10, 1911—Pacific Coast league: Portland, 1; Sacramento, 1, twenty-four innings.

RECORD OF NO-HIT GAMES.

1879—Richmond (Worcester) vs. Cleveland.
1880—Corcoran (Chicago) vs. Boston.
Galvin (Buffalo) vs. Worcester.
1882—Corcoran (Chicago) vs. Worcester.
1883—Radbourne (Providence) vs. Cleveland.
Daly (Cleveland) vs. Philadelphia.
1884—Corcoran (Chicago) vs. Providence.
Galvin (Buffalo) vs. Detroit.
1885—Clarkson (Chicago) vs. Providence.
Ferguson (Philadelphia) vs. Providence.
1887—Seward (Philadelphia) vs. Brooklyn.
Weyhing (Philadelphia) vs. Baltimore.
1891—Lovett (Brooklyn) vs. New York.
Rusie (New York) vs. Brooklyn.
1892—Stivetts (Boston) vs. Brooklyn.
Jones (Pittsburgh) vs. Cincinnati.
1893—Hawke (Baltimore) vs. Washington.
1897—Young (Cleveland) vs. Cincinnati.
1898—Hughes (Baltimore) vs. Boston.
Breitenstein (Cincinnati) vs. Pittsburgh.
Donahue (Philadelphia) vs. Boston.
1899—Phillippi (Louisville) vs. Washington.
Willis (Boston) vs. New York.
1900—Hahn (Cincinnati) vs. Philadelphia.
1901—Mathewson (New York) vs. St. Louis.
1902—Callahan (Chicago) vs. Detroit.
1903—Fraser (Philadelphia) vs. Chicago.
1904—Young (Boston) vs. Philadelphia.
Tannehill (Boston) vs. Chicago.
1905—Mathewson (New York) vs. Chicago.
Henley (Philadelphia) vs. St. Louis.
Smith (Chicago) vs. Detroit.
Dineen (Boston) vs. Chicago.
1906—Eason (Brooklyn) vs. St. Louis.
Lush (Philadelphia) vs. Brooklyn.
1907—Pfeffer (Boston) vs. Cincinnati.
Maddox (Pittsburgh) vs. Brooklyn.
1908—Young (Boston) vs. New York.
Wiltse (New York) vs. Philadelphia.
Rucker (Brooklyn) vs. Boston.
Rhoades (Cleveland) vs. Boston.
Smith (Chicago) vs. Philadelphia.
Joss (Cleveland) vs. Chicago.
1909—None in National or American league.
1910—Joss (Cleveland) vs. Chicago.
Bender (Philadelphia) vs. Cleveland.
1911—Wood (Boston) vs. St. Louis.
Walsh (Chicago) vs. Boston.
1912—Mullin (Detroit) vs. St. Louis.
Hamilton (St. Louis) vs. Detroit.
Tesreau (New York) vs. Philadelphia.
1914—Scott (Chicago) vs. Washington.
Benz (Chicago) vs. Cleveland.
Davis (Boston) vs. Philadelphia.

POST SEASON SERIES 1914.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Boston National	4	0	1.000
Philadelphia American	0	0	.000

NEW YORK SERIES.

New York National	4	1	.800
New York American	1	4	.200

CHICAGO SERIES.

White Sox (American)	4	3	.571
Cubs (National)	3	4	.429

ST. LOUIS SERIES.

Browns (American)	4	1	.800
Cardinals (National)	1	4	.200

BASEBALL THROWING RECORD.

The world's record for the long distance throwing of a baseball was broken at Cincinnati, O., Oct. 10, 1910, when Sheldon Lejeune of the Evansville (Ind.) club, Central league, threw the sphere 426 feet 6¼ inches. The old record, made in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1872, by John Hatfield, was 400 feet 7½ inches.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR BASEBALL PLAYERS.

1914—Evers, Boston	$25,000
1913—Chappell, White Sox	18,000
1911—Marty O'Toole, Pittsburgh	22,500
1910—"Lefty" Russell, Athletics	12,000
1910—Fred Hunter, Pittsburgh	10,000
1910—Lena Blackburne, White Sox	10,000
1905—Rube Marquard, New York	11,000
1906—Spike Shannon, New York	10,000
1889—Clarkson and Kelly, Boston	20,000

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

The first year of the Federal league as a major organization ended Oct. 10, 1914, with Indianapolis as the winner of the championship.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Indianapolis	Chicago	Baltimore	Buffalo	Brooklyn	Kansas City	Pittsburgh	St. Louis	Won	Percentage
Indianapolis	—	9	12	10	19	13	12	13	88	.575
Chicago	13	—	10	13	12	14	12	13	87	.565
Baltimore	10	12	—	14	9	12	10	17	84	.546
Buffalo	11	9	8	—	12	12	13	15	79	.527
Brooklyn	3	10	13	10	—	11	17	13	77	.500
Kansas City	9	8	10	10	11	—	11	8	67	.447
Pittsburgh	10	10	12	7	5	10	—	10	64	.427
St. Louis	9	9	5	7	9	12	11	—	61	.407
Lost	65	67	70	71	77	83	86	89		

TWENTY LEADING BATSMEN IN 1914.

Playing in fifty games or more.

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	SH.	SB.	Pct.
Kauff, Ind'pl's	154	574	118	210	303	16	75	.366
Evans, Brooklyn	145	510	92	181	287	6	22	.355
Chase, Buffalo	75	291	43	103	149	5	11	.354
Rousch, Ind'p's	74	165	26	55	74	16	15	.333
Easterly, K.City	134	438	57	145	191	6	12	.331
Shaw, Brooklyn	110	377	81	121	178	10	29	.321
Lennox, Pitts	124	426	70	135	213	14	17	.317
Kenworthy, K.C.	146	545	94	172	288	19	41	.316
Campbell, Ind'p's	133	543	92	171	235	10	31	.315
Louden, Buffalo	127	435	75	136	175	18	38	.313

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	SH.	SB.	Pct.
Crandall, St. L.	115	279	40	87	121	5	3	.312
Laporte, Ind'p's.	133	503	86	158	220	21	18	.311
Oakes, Pittsb'h.	145	573	82	178	239	19	33	.311
Murphy, B'klyn.	50	161	16	50	71	10	4	.311
J. Walsh, Balt.	117	426	52	132	193	7	17	.310
Anderson, Brook.	97	365	58	113	141	6	19	.310
Scheer, Ind'p's.	117	363	64	112	157	8	12	.309
Zwilling, Ch'go.	155	595	91	183	294	10	23	.308
Bates, Baltimore.	59	189	24	58	75	8	10	.307
McDo'ld, Pit-Buf	136	477	60	146	221	11	18	.306

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Milwaukee	Louisville	Indianapolis	Columbus	Cleveland	Kansas City	Minneapolis	St. Paul	Won	Percentage
Milwaukee	—	15	9	11	12	15	16	20	98	.590
Louisville	9	—	13	12	12	15	16	18	95	.565
Indianapolis	12	12	—	11	15	11	11	15	88	.533
Columbus	14	11	12	—	10	9	15	16	86	.529
Cleveland	12	12	12	8	—	15	9	14	82	.503
Kansas City	9	9	15	13	9	—	15	14	84	.500
Minneapolis	8	8	8	13	15	9	—	14	75	.446
St. Paul	4	6	8	9	8	10	11	—	56	.326
Lost	68	73	77	77	81	84	93	111		

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Providence	Buffalo	Rochester	Toronto	Newark	Baltimore	Montreal	Jersey City	Won	Percentage
Providence	—	10	14	13	13	13	14	18	95	.617
Buffalo	12	—	13	13	11	13	13	14	89	.593
Rochester	8	9	—	16	12	15	14	17	91	.591
Toronto	9	9	6	—	14	8	13	15	74	.514
Newark	9	9	10	6	—	11	12	16	73	.487
Baltimore	9	9	7	9	11	—	13	14	72	.484
Montreal	8	8	9	6	10	9	—	12	62	.411
Jersey City	4	8	5	7	6	8	10	—	48	.312
Lost	59	62	64	70	77	77	89	106		

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Birmingham	88	62	.587
Mobile	86	67	.562
New Orleans	80	65	.552
Atlanta	78	66	.542
Nashville	77	72	.517
Chattanooga	73	78	.483
Memphis	61	87	.412
Montgomery	54	100	.351

WESTERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Sioux City	105	60	.636
Denver	96	72	.571
St. Joseph	89	75	.543
Des Moines	82	81	503
Lincoln	81	87	.482
Omaha	77	87	.469
Topeka	68	97	.412
Wichita	63	102	.385

PENNANT WINNERS IN 1914.

American association	Milwaukee
American league	Philadelphia
Atlantic league	Poughkeepsie
Canadian league	Ottawa
Central association	Waterloo
Central league	Dayton
Colonial league	Fall River
Eastern association	New London
Federal league	Indianapolis
Georgia-Alabama	Selma
Georgia State league*	Thomasville
Georgia State league†	Americus
Illinois-Missouri league	Champaign
International league	Providence
Kitty league	Cairo
Michigan State league	Muskegon
National league	Boston
Nebraska league	Grand Island
New England league	Lawrence
New York State league	Elmira
North Carolina State league	Winston-Salem
Northern league	Duluth
Northwestern league	Vancouver
Ohio State league*	Chillicothe
Ohio State league†	Charleston
Pacific Coast league	Portland
South Atlantic league*	Savannah
South Atlantic league†	Albany
South Michigan league*	Bay City
South Michigan league†	Saginaw
Southern league	Birmingham
Texas league	Houston-Waco
Texas-Oklahoma league*	Texarkana
Texas-Oklahoma league†	Paris
The I. I. I. league	Davenport
Tri-State league	Harrisburg
Twin State league (Mass.-Vt.)	Northampton
Union association	Great Falls
Virginia league	Petersburg
Western association	Oklahoma City
Western Canada	Saskatoon
Western league	Sioux City
Wisconsin-Illinois	Oshkosh
World's championship	Boston

*First season. †Second season.

WORLD'S TOUR OF BALL TEAMS.

The New York Giants of the National league and the White Sox of the American league returned to New York from their trip around the world March 6, 1914. The start was made from Cincinnati, O., Oct. 18, 1913, and after a long series of exhibition games the party sailed from Victoria, B. C., Nov. 19. Yokohama was reached Dec. 6, after an exceptionally rough voyage. From Japan the itinerary carried the tourists to China, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, Egypt, Italy, France and England. The largest attendance recorded was in Japan, Australia and England. King George was a spectator at the game played in London Feb. 6 when, in the presence of a crowd of 30,000, the White Sox defeated the Giants by a score of 5 to 4 in the eleventh inning. Out of the forty-six games played on the tour the American league team won twenty-four and the Giants twenty, two games ending in ties.

The White Sox team was led by its owner, President Charles A. Comiskey, and the New York Giants by Manager John J. McGraw. The party making the tour numbered sixty-seven in all. The players numbered twenty-three and included the following:

New York Giants—Pitchers, George Wiltse, Bunny Hearne; catcher, Ivy Wingo; 1st base, Fred Merkle; 2d base, Larry Doyle; shortstop, Mike Doolin; 3d base, John Lobert; outfielders, Mike Donlin, Jim Thorpe, Lee Magee.

Chicago White Sox—Pitchers, Walter Leverenz, Jim Scott, Joe Benz; catchers, Jack Bliss, Andy Slight; 1st base, Tom Daly; 2d base, Herman Schaefer; 3d base, Dick Egan; shortstop, Buck Weaver; outfielders, James J. Callahan, Steve Evans, Sam Crawford, Tris Speaker.

Financially the tour was a success, owing chiefly to the large receipts at the home exhibition games. It was announced that the profits amounted to about $75,000.

The first baseball world tour was made in 1888-1889 by the Chicago and All-American teams. It was organized and managed by Albert G. Spalding.

SCORES OF PRINCIPAL COLLEGE GAMES IN 1914.

YALE.	Op.	Yale.
April 18—Pennsylvania	6	5
April 22—Columbia	3	8
April 25—Brown	3	2
April 29—Georgetown	10	1
May 1—Trinity	3	19
May 2—Virginia	4	17
May 6—Williams	4	5
May 7—Lafayette	1	2
May 9—Pennsylvania	1	0
May 13—Dartmouth	1	2
May 16—Holy Cross	0	1
May 20—Brown	2	1
May 23—Cornell	9	2
May 27—Holy Cross	0	2
May 30—Princeton	3	1
June 3—Amherst	1	11
June 6—Vermont	0	8
June 10—Tufts	1	2
June 16—Harvard	1	6
June 17—Harvard	7	3
June 20—Harvard	8	13
June 23—Princeton	1	0

HARVARD.	Op.	Har.
April 14—Bowdoin	1	5
April 18—Army	3	15
April 20—Columbia	1	1
April 28—Bates	1	2
April 30—Virginia	2	3
May 2—Syracuse	0	3
May 7—Colby	2	10
May 9—Amherst	1	16
May 14—Vermont	2	3
May 16—Pennsylvania	12	2
May 20—Holy Cross	3	2

	Op.	Har.
May 23—Princeton	1	4
May 27—Dartmouth	10	2
May 30—Brown	1	12
June 3—Williams	3	5
June 6—Brown	3	4
June 10—Holy Cross	7	6
June 13—Pennsylvania	6	7
June 16—Yale	6	1
June 17—Yale	3	7
June 20—Yale	13	8

PRINCETON.

	Op.	Prin.
April 18—Brown	2	6
April 22—Fordham	1	10
April 24—Columbia	3	1
April 27—Pennsylvania	7	3
April 29—Virginia	4	5
April 30—N. Carolina	2	3
May 2—Pennsylvania	2	1
May 7—Penn State	4	7
May 13—Williams	3	2
May 14—Notre Dame	1	4
May 16—Cornell	7	4
May 18—Dartmouth	2	3
May 21—Michigan	4	5
May 23—Harvard	4	1
May 27—Brown	10	4
May 30—Yale	1	3
June 2—Syracuse	2	7
June 10—Amherst	2	7
June 23—Yale	0	1

PENNSYLVANIA.

	Op.	Pa.
April 10—Columbia	6	1
April 11—Columbia	5	0
April 13—Penn State	1	2
April 18—Yale	5	6
April 20—Holy Cross	3	4
April 22—Rutgers	0	2
April 27—Princeton	3	7
April 29—Lafayette	5	1
May 2—Princeton	1	2
May 6—Lehigh	0	3
May 9—Yale	0	1
May 13—Columbia	8	5
May 16—Harvard	2	12
May 23—Michigan	2	4
May 28—Dartmouth	6	2
May 30—Cornell	3	1
June 3—Columbia	4	0
June 6—Syracuse	7	1
June 13—Harvard	7	6
June 17—Cornell	2	4
June 23—Michigan	4	0
June 24—Michigan	4	3

BROWN.

	Op.	Br.
April 18—Princeton	6	2
April 25—Yale	2	3
May 1—Virginia	3	8
May 2—Holy Cross	1	0
May 6—Holy Cross	2	1
May 9—Trinity	0	6
May 16—Amherst	4	6
May 20—Yale	1	2
May 23—Amherst	1	2
May 27—Princeton	4	10
May 30—Harvard	12	1
June 3—Tufts	3	4
June 6—Harvard	4	3

HOLY CROSS.

	Op.	H.C.
April 9—Navy	5	6
April 20—Pennsylvania	4	3
April 25—Dartmouth	2	4
April 30—Georgetown	2	1
May 2—Brown	0	1
May 6—Brown	1	2
May 9—Fordham	1	1
May 16—Yale	1	0
May 20—Harvard	2	3
May 21—Dartmouth	3	7
May 27—Yale	2	0
May 30—Dartmouth	4	5
June 6—Williams	0	4
June 10—Harvard	6	7

COLUMBIA.

	Op.	Col.
April 10—Pennsylvania	1	6
April 11—Pennsylvania	0	5
April 20—Harvard	1	0
April 22—Yale	8	3
April 24—Princeton	1	3
May 2—Wesleyan	5	4
May 4—Syracuse	5	4
May 6—Cornell	2	0
May 13—Pennsylvania	5	8
June 3—Pennsylvania	0	4

CORNELL.

	Op.	Cor.
April 8—Army	6	4
April 15—Tufts	6	10
April 22—Lafayette	0	0
April 28—Dartmouth	10	0
May 2—Williams	4	3
May 6—Columbia	0	2
May 13—Michigan	3	0
May 16—Princeton	4	7
May 23—Yale	2	9
May 30—Pennsylvania	1	3
June 15—Pennsylvania	4	5
June 17—Pennsylvania	4	2

DARTMOUTH.

	Op.	Dar.
April 23—Colby	2	10
April 25—Holy Cross	4	2
April 28—Cornell	0	10
April 30—Syracuse	1	7
May 2—Mass. Aggies	2	7
May 5—Penn State	5	1
May 7—Vermont	2	5
May 9—Wesleyan	4	5
May 13—Yale	2	1
May 16—Williams	10	6
May 18—Princeton	3	2
May 21—Holy Cross	7	3
May 27—Harvard	2	10
May 28—Pennsylvania	2	6
May 30—Holy Cross	5	4
June 3—Colgate	3	4
June 13—Williams	2	5
June 23—Amherst	3	6

AMHERST.

	Op.	Am.
May 2—Tufts	1	4
May 9—Harvard	16	1
May 21—Williams	3	8
May 27—Mass. Aggies	3	0
May 30—Williams	6	4
June 3—Yale	11	1
June 10—Princeton	7	2
June 23—Dartmouth	6	3

WILLIAMS.

	Op.	Wil.
May 2—Cornell	3	4
May 6—Yale	5	4
May 7—Wesleyan	2	8
May 9—Tufts	7	4
May 16—Dartmouth	6	10
May 21—Amherst	8	3
June 3—Harvard	5	8
June 6—Holy Cross	4	0
June 19—Dartmouth	5	2

TUFTS.

	Op.	Tuf.
April 10—Colgate	1	3
April 15—Cornell	10	6
April 17—Lehigh	3	12
April 18—Lafayette	9	1
April 22—Army	12	0
May 2—Amherst	4	1
May 6—Lafayette	1	15
May 9—Williams	4	7
May 27—Boston College	0	4
June 3—Brown	4	3
June 10—Yale	2	1

ARMY (WEST POINT).

	Op.	Ar.
April 8—Cornell	4	6
April 11—Colgate	0	8
April 18—Harvard	15	8
April 22—Tufts	0	12
May 2—Georgetown	2	3
May 6—Penn State	2	7
May 13—Notre Dame	9	3
May 16—Fordham	5	7
May 20—Vermont	3	3
May 23—Catholic Univ.	0	8
May 30—Navy	2	8
June 3—Syracuse	0	6

NAVY (ANNAPOLIS).

	Op.	Nav.
April 9—Holy Cross	6	5
April 18—West Virginia	4	3
April 29—North Carolina	1	7
April 30—Johns Hopkins	3	7
May 2—Dickinson	2	19
May 6—Georgetown	8	5
May 14—Maryland Ag.	0	3
May 16—Notre Dame	4	2
May 27—Mt. St. Joseph	2	6
May 30—Army	8	2

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

	Op.	C.U.
April 9—Princeton	0	1
May 9—Navy	2	7
May 13—Notre Dame	13	1
May 23—Army	8	0

VERMONT.

	Op.	Vt.
April 24—Colby	0	7
May 1—Georgetown	4	4
May 4—Penn State	5	3
May 14—Harvard	2	2
May 20—Army	3	8
June 6—Yale	8	0

GEORGETOWN.

	Op.	Geo.
April 29—Yale	1	10
April 30—Holy Cross	1	2
May 1—Vermont	4	4
May 2—Army	3	2
May 6—Navy	5	8
May 30—Fordham	0	9

NEW YORK.

	Op.	N. Y.
April 29—Lehigh	6	2
May 9—Rutgers	4	0
May 16—Rutgers	5	3

SYRACUSE.

	Op.	Syr.
April 18—Rochester	0	4
April 30—Dartmouth	7	1
May 2—Harvard	3	0
May 4—Columbia	4	5
May 9—Michigan	4	2
May 18—Michigan	8	6
May 19—Michigan	7	2
June 2—Princeton	7	2
June 3—Army	6	0
June 6—Pennsylvania	1	7

MICHIGAN.

	Op.	Mich.
April 4—Kentucky	1	7
April 6—Alabama	1	9
April 7—Kentucky	4	7
April 8—Georgia	0	2
April 9—Georgia	7	2
April 10—Vanderbilt	4	10
April 13—Notre Dame	1	5
April 18—Alma	0	13
April 25—Western Reserve	0	3
May 2—Case	0	12
May 9—Syracuse	2	4
May 13—Cornell	0	3
May 16—Mich. Aggies	0	4
May 18—Syracuse	6	8
May 19—Syracuse	2	7
May 20—Cornell	0	3
May 21—Princeton	5	4
May 22—Swarthmore	6	5
May 23—Pennsylvania	4	2
May 30—Mich. Aggies	8	1
June 5—Notre Dame	9	3
June 6—Notre Dame	0	3
June 23—Pennsylvania	0	4
June 24—Pennsylvania	3	4

NOTRE DAME.

	Op.	N.D.
April 9—Wisconsin	2	9
April 11—Olivet	2	14
April 23—Bethany	3	8
April 25—Ohio Wesleyan	0	12
May 2—Mich. Aggies	3	6
May 10—West Virginia	3	12
May 13—Army	3	9
May 15—Catholic U.	1	13
May 16—Navy	2	4
May 20—St. Viator	4	6
May 23—Beloit	13	10
May 29—Wabash	3	4
May 30—Wabash	3	12
June 4—Mich. Aggies	4	12
June 5—Michigan	3	9
June 6—Michigan	3	0

ILLINOIS.

	Op.	Ill.
April 9—Alabama	5	9
April 13—Georgia	2	1

	Op.	Ill.
April 14—Tennessee	1	1
April 15—Kentucky	14	2
April 18—Northwestern	4	5
April 21—Milliken	5	8
April 25—Minnesota	3	4
April 28—Purdue	6	9
May 1—Texas	2	3
May 2—Texas	3	7
May 9—Wisconsin	1	2
May 15—Chicago	4	3
May 16—Northwestern	0	7
May 23—Indiana	13	2
May 29—Chicago	3	4

CHICAGO.	Op.	Chi.
April 25—Indiana	0	1
April 28—Minnesota	2	5
May 1—Iowa	0	8
May 2—Minnesota	2	6
May 6—Ohio State	6	1
May 15—Illinois	3	4
May 16—Wisconsin	3	2
May 19—Wisconsin	5	4
May 23—Purdue	3	8
May 26—Purdue	5	7
May 29—Illinois	4	3

WISCONSIN.	Op.	Wis.
April 9—Notre Dame	9	2
April 15—Carroll	2	5
April 23—Indiana	1	3
May 1—Purdue	6	1
May 2—Indiana	2	4
May 8—Northwestern	3	4
May 9—Illinois	2	1
May 12—Minnesota	6	1
May 16—Chicago	2	3
May 19—Chicago	4	5
May 25—Northwestern	4	2
May 26—Illinois	2	5
May 29—Minnesota	4	7

MINNESOTA.	Op.	Min.
April 20—Macalester	3	10
April 25—Illinois	4	3
April 27—Northwestern	6	2
April 28—Chicago	5	2
April 30—Macalester	2	3
May 2—Chicago	6	2
May 9—Northwestern	2	2
May 12—Wisconsin	1	6
May 15—Iowa	2	8
May 16—Iowa	5	3
May 28—Iowa	3	0
May 29—Wisconsin	7	4

NORTHWESTERN.	Op.	Nor.
April 18—Illinois	5	4
April 24—Indiana	2	0
April 27—Minnesota	2	6
May 8—Wisconsin	4	3
May 9—Minnesota	3	2
May 16—Illinois	7	0
May 22—Purdue	0	5
May 23—Iowa	5	6
May 25—Wisconsin	2	4

IOWA.	Op.	Ia.
May 1—Chicago	8	0
May 4—Cornell	3	4
May 6—St. Joseph	6	7
May 9—Cornell	4	1
May 10—Coe	0	2
May 14—St. Joseph	1	3
May 15—Minnesota	8	2
May 16—Minnesota	3	5
May 19—Ames	2	1
May 23—Northwestern	6	5
May 28—Minnesota	0	3
May 30—Ames	2	7
June 2—Grinnell	1	6

INDIANA.	Op.	Ind.
April 18—Ohio State	1	3
April 24—Northwestern	0	2
April 29—Rose Poly	4	2
May 2—Wisconsin	4	2
May 9—Ohio	0	2
May 14—Hawaii	5	9
May 16—Purdue	4	3
May 23—Illinois	2	13
June 6—Indiana Normal	4	3

PURDUE.	Op.	Pur.
April 16—DePauw	2	7
April 25—Ohio State	9	2
April 28—Illinois	9	6
May 1—Wisconsin	2	6
May 8—Ohio State	5	10
May 16—Indiana	3	4
May 21—Wisconsin	2	3
May 22—Northwestern	5	0
May 23—Chicago	8	3
May 26—Chicago	7	5
June 2—Indiana	7	10

OHIO STATE.	Op.	Ohio.
April 18—Indiana	3	1
April 25—Purdue	2	9
May 6—Chicago	1	6
May 8—Purdue	10	5
May 9—Indiana	2	0
May 16—Chinese Univ	2	3

WABASH.	Op.	Wab.
April 25—Rose Poly	7	3
May 10—DePauw	4	3
May 13—Rose Poly	3	2
May 15—Earlham	6	9
May 25—DePauw	9	6
May 29—Notre Dame	4	3
May 30—Notre Dame	12	3

DE PAUW.	Op.	De P.
April 16—Purdue	7	2
April 21—Rose Poly	2	3
May 9—Indiana Normal	5	2
May 10—Wabash	3	4
May 16—Rose Poly	0	6
May 25—Wabash	6	9

LAKE FOREST.	Op.	L.F.
April 14—Northwestern	1	1
April 24—Monmouth	0	3
April 25—Knox	8	7
May 9—Knox	0	5
May 13—Racine	7	16
May 14—Monmouth	3	11
May 15—Beloit	2	4
May 27—Mich. Aggies	3	8
May 28—Kalamazoo	4	6
June 3—Beloit	7	8

BELOIT.	Op.	Bel.
May 1—Ripon	0	8
May 8—Knox	1	11
May 15—Monmouth	0	14
May 16—Lake Forest	4	2
May 20—Armour	8	10
May 23—Notre Dame	10	13
May 29—Knox	3	4
June 3—Lake Forest	8	7

HORSE RACING.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

Belmont park, New York; distance, 1 mile.

1903—Gunfire, 1:38½; $11,080.
1904—Irish Lad, 1:40; $10,880.
1905—Sysonby and Race King, 1:41⅘ (dead heat), $9,230.
1906—Grapple, 1:39; $10,850.
1907—Glorifier, 1:40⅘; $10,570
1908—Jack Atkin, 1:38⅘; $9,850.
1909—King James, 1:40; $8,875.
1910—Fashion Plate, 1:37⅘; $5,900.
1911-1912—No race.
1913—Whisk Broom, 1:39· $3,475.
1914—Buskin, 1:37½; $4,100.

KENTUCKY DERBY.

For 3-year-olds. Louisville, Ky. Distance changed in 1896 from 1½ to 1¼ miles.

1890—Riley, 118lbs, 2:45; $5,460.
1891—Kingman, 122lbs, 2:52½; $4,680.
1892—Azra, 122lbs, 2:41½; $4,230.
1893—Lookout, 122lbs, 2:39¼; $4,090.
1894—Chant, 122lbs, 2:41; $4,000.
1895—Halma, 122lbs, 2:37½.
1896—Ben Brush, 117lbs, 2:07¾.
1897—Typhoon II., 117lbs, 2:12½.
1898—Plaudit, 117lbs, 2:09.
1899—Manuel, 117lbs, 2:12.
1900—Lieut. Gibson, 117lbs, 2:06¼.
1901—His Eminence, 117lbs, 2:07⅘.
1902—Alan-a-Dale, 117lbs, 2:08¾; $6,000.
1903—Judge Himes, 117lbs, 2:09; $6,000.
1904—Elwood, 117lbs, 2:08½; $5,000.
1905—Agile, 122lbs, 2:10⅘; $6,000.
1906—Sir Huon, 117lbs, 2:08⅘; $5,000.
1907—Pink Star, 117lbs, 2:12⅘; $5,000.
1908—Stone Street, 117lbs, 2:15½; $6,000.
1909—Wintergreen, 117lbs, 2:08⅘; $5,000.
1910—Donau, 112lbs, 2:06⅘; $6,000.
1911—Meridian, 117lbs, 2:05⅘; $6,000.
1912—Worth, 117lbs, 2:09⅘; $6,000.
1913—Donerail, 117lbs, 2:04⅘; $6,000.
1914—Old Rosebud, 114lbs, 2:03⅘; $13,350.

ENGLISH DERBY.

First race run at Epsom May 4, 1780. In 1784 distance was increased from 1 mile to 1½ miles.

1890—Sain Foin, by Springfield, 2:49¼.
1891—Common, by Isonomy, 2:56⅘.
1892—Sir Hugo, by Wisdom, 2:44.
1893—Isinglass, by Isonomy, 2:43.
1894—Ladas, by Hampton, 2:45⅘.
1895—Sir Visto, by Barcaldine, 2:43⅘.
1896—Persimmon, by St. Simon, 2:42.
1897—Galtee Moore, by Kendal, 2:47.
1898—Jeddah, by Janissary, 2:37.
1899—Flying Fox, by Orme, 2:38⅘.
1900—Diamond Jubilee, by St. Simon, 2:42.
1901—Volodyovski, by Florizel, 2:40⅘.
1902—Ard Patrick, by St. Florian, 2:42¼.
1903—Rock Sand, by Sain Foin-Roquebrune.
1904—St. Armant, by Frusquin-Loverule, 2:45⅘
1905—Cicero, by Cyllene, 3:11.
1906—Spearmint, by Carbine, 2:36⅘.
1907—Orby, by Orme, 2:44.
1908—Signorinetta, by Chalcreux-Signorina, 2:39⅘.
1909—Minoru, by Cyllene-Mother Siegel, 2:42⅘.
1910—Lemberg, by Cyllene-Galicia, 2:35½.
1911—Sunstar, by Sundridge-Norris, 2:36½.
1912—Tagalie, by Cyllene-Tagale, 2:38⅘.
1913—Aboyeur, by Desmond-Pawky, 2:37⅘.
1914—Durbar II., by Rabelais-Armenia, 2:38.

GRAND PRIX DE PARIS.

First race run in 1863. Distance about 1 mile 7 furlongs, for 3 year olds. Stake, $40,000.

1901—Cheri, by St. Damien.
1902—Kizil-Kourgan.
1903—Quo Vadis.

1904—Ajax, by Flying Fox-Amie.
1905—Finasseur.
1906—Spearmint.
1907—Sans Souci II.
1908—Northeast (value of race, $72,000).
1909—Verdun, $74,155.
1910—Nuage, $60,000.
1911—As d'Atout, $70,200.
1912—Houli, $73,000.
1913—Bruleur, $72,000.
1914—Sardanople, $60,000.

BEST RUNNING RECORDS.

¼ mile—:21¼, Bob Wade, 4yrs, Butte, Mont., Aug. 20, 1890.
2½ furlongs—:31½, Best Boy, 2yrs, Clifton, N. J., March 12, 1890.
⅝ mile—:34, Red S., aged, 122lbs, Butte, Mont., July 22, 1896.
3½ furlongs—:39⅘, Supremacy, 2yrs, Juarez, Mex., Feb. 1, 1914.
½ mile—:46, Geraldine, 4 yrs, 122lbs, straight course, Morris Park, Aug. 30, 1899.
½ mile—:46⅘, Miss Nett, 2yrs, Belmont park, May 14, 1910.
4½ furlongs—51⅘, Tanya, 2yrs, 107lbs, Morris Park, straight course, May 12, 1904.
5 furlongs—:56⅘, Maid Marian, 4yrs, 111lbs, Morris park, straight course, Oct. 9, 1894.
5½ furlongs—1:02⅘, Plater, 2yrs, 107lbs, Morris park, straight course, Oct. 21, 1902; 1:03⅘, Iron Mask, 6yrs, 150lbs, Juarez, Mex., March 8, 1914.
6 furlongs, less 170 feet (Futurity course)—1:08, Kingston, aged, 139lbs, Sheepshead Bay, L. I., June 22, 1891.
6 furlongs—1:08, Artful, 2yrs, 130lbs, Morris park, straight course, Oct. 15, 1904; 1:09⅘, Iron Mask, 5yrs, 115lbs, Juarez, Mex., Jan. 4, 1914.
6½ furlongs—1:16⅘, Lady Vera, 2yrs, 90lbs, Belmont park, straight track, Oct. 19, 1906.
⅞ mile—1:22, Roseben, 5yrs, 126lbs, Belmont park, New York, Oct, 16, 1906.
7½ furlongs—1:31⅕, Restigouche, 3yrs, 106lbs, Belmont park, May 29, 1908.
1 mile—1:35½, against time, Salvator, 4yrs, 110 lbs, Monmouth park, straight course, Aug. 28, 1890; 1:36⅘, Christophine, 3yrs, 112lbs, Juarez, Mex., March 11, 1914.
1 mile and 20 yds.—1:39, Froglegs, 4yrs, 107lbs, Churchill Downs, Ky., May 13, 1913.
1 mile and 25 yds.—1:45½, Ruperta, 3yrs, 107lbs, Latonia, Ky., July 4, 1890.
1 mile and 50 yds.—1:41⅘, Haviland, 6yrs, 98lbs, Washington park, July 7, 1903.
1 mile and 70 yds.—1:42⅗, Jiminez, 101lbs, Harlem, Sept. 5, 1901; Dalvay, 3yrs, 96lbs, same course, Aug. 31, 1904, and Convent Belle, 4yrs, 94lbs, Seattle, Aug. 24, 1908.
1 mile and 100 yds.—1:44⅘, Grand Opera, 4yrs, 77lbs, Harlem, Aug. 12, 1903.
1 1-16 miles—1:43⅘, Gretna Green, Fort Erie, Ont., Aug. 28, 1909.
1⅛ miles—1:50, Vox Populi, 3yrs, 110lbs, Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 19, 1908.
1 3-16 miles—1:57⅘, Scintillant II., 4yrs, 109lbs, Harlem, Sept. 1, 1902.
1¼ miles—2:00, Whisk Broom II., 6yrs, 139lbs, Belmont Park, N. Y., June 28, 1913.
1 mile and 500 yds.—2:10½, Bend Or, 4yrs, 115lbs, Saratoga, July 25, 1892.
1 5-16 miles—2:09⅘, Ballot, 4yrs, 126lbs, Sheepshead Bay, July 1, 1908.
1⅜ miles—2:17⅘, Irish Lad, 4yrs, 126lbs, Sheepshead Bay, June 25, 1904.
1½ miles—2:30¼, Goodrich, 3yrs, 102lbs, Washington park, July 16, 1898.
1⅝ miles—2:45, Fitz Herbert, 3yrs, 122lbs, Sheepshead Bay, July 13, 1909; 2:45½, Africander, 3 yrs, 126lbs, Sheepshead Bay, July 7, 1903.
1⅝ miles—2:57, Major Daingerfield, 4yrs, 120lbs, Morris park, Oct. 3, 1903.
1⅞ miles—3:17⅘, Orcagna, Oakland, Cal., March 2, 1909.
2 miles—3:25⅘, Fitz Herbert, 3yrs, 105lbs, Baltimore, Md., Nov. 8, 1909.
2⅛ miles—3:42, Joe Murphy, 4yrs, 99lbs, Harlem, Aug. 30, 1894.
2¼ miles—3:49, Ethelbert, 4yrs, 124lbs, Brighton Beach, Aug. 4, 1900.
2½ miles—4:24½, Kyrat, 3yrs, 88lbs, Newport, Ky., Nov. 8, 1899.
2⅝ miles—4:58½, Ten Broeck, 4yrs, 110lbs, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 16, 1876.
2¾ miles—4:58⅘, Hubbard, 4yrs, 107lbs, Saratoga, Aug. 9, 1873.
3 miles—5:19, Mamie Algol, 5yrs, 105lbs, City park, New Orleans, Feb. 16, 1907.
4 miles—7:10⅘, Sotemia, 119lbs, Louisville, Ky., Oct. 7, 1912.
10 miles—26:18, Mr. Brown, 6yrs, 160lbs, Rancocas, N. J., March 2, 1880.

HEAT RACING.

¼ mile—:21½, :22¼, Sleepy Dick, aged, Kiowa, Kas., Nov. 24, 1888.
½ mile—:47½, :47½, Quirt, 3yrs, 122lbs, Vallejo, Cal., Oct, 5, 1894; :48, :48, :48, Eclipse, Jr., 4 yrs, Dallas, Tex., Nov. 1, 1890.
⅝ mile—1:00, 1:00, Kittie Pease, 4yrs, Dallas, Tex., Nov. 2, 1887.
5½ furlongs—1:09, 1:08¼, 1:09, Dock Wick, 4yrs, 100lbs, St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 5, 1891.
¾ mile—1:10½, 1:12¾, Tom Hayes, 4yrs, 107lbs, Morris park, straight course, June 17, 1892; 1:13¼, 1:13¼, Lizzie S., 5yrs, 118lbs, Louisville, Ky., Sept. 28, 1883.
1 mile—1:41½, 1:41, Guido, 4yrs, 117lbs, Washington park, July 11, 1891; 1:43, 1:44, 1:47¾, L'Argentine, 6yrs, 115lbs, St. Louis, Mo., June, 1879.
1 1-16 miles—1:50½, 1:48, Slipalong, 5yrs, 115lbs, Washington park, Sept. 25, 1885.
1⅛ miles—1:56, 1:54¾, What-er-Lou, 5yrs, 119lbs, San Francisco, Feb. 18, 1899.
1¼ miles—2:10, 2:14, Glenmore, 5yrs, 144lbs, Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 25, 1880.
1½ miles—2:41¾, 2:41, Patsy Duffy, aged, 115lbs, Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 17, 1884.
2 miles—3:33, 3:31¼, Miss Woodford, 4yrs, 107½ lbs, Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 20, 1884.
3 miles—5:27½, 5:29½, Norfolk, 4yrs, 100lbs, Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 23, 1865.
4 miles—7:23½, 7:41, Ferida, 4yrs, 105lbs, Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 18, 1880.

LONG-DISTANCE RIDING.

10 miles—20:02, Miss Belle Cook, 5 horses, changing five times, Minneapolis, Minn, Sept. 10, 1882.
20 miles—40:59, Little Cricket, changing horses at will, Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 7, 1882.
50 miles—1:50:03½, Carl Pugh, ten horses, changing at will, match race, San Bernardino, Cal., July 7, 1883. Woman: 2:27:00, Miss Nellie Burke, Galveston, Tex., Feb. 24, 1884.
60 miles—2:33:00, George Osbaldiston, 11 horses, Newmarket, England, Nov. 5, 1831.
100 miles—4:19:40, George Osbaldiston, 16 horses, as above.

BEST TROTTING RECORDS.

¼ mile—:27, Uhlan, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2, 1913.
½ mile—:57½, Uhlan (paced by runner), at Cleveland, July 13, 1911; :58¾, Lou Dillon, at Cleveland, Sept. 17, 1904; in race, 1:01, Major Delmar, Memphis, Oct. 23, 1903.
1 mile—1:54½, Uhlan, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 9, 1913 (with running mate); 1:58, Uhlan, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 8, 1912 (without wind shield); 1:58½, Lou Dillon, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 24, 1903 (with wind shield).
1 mile, yearlings—Best mile by a filly, 2:19¼, Miss Stokes, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 17, 1909. Best mile by a colt, 2:15¾, Airdale, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 3, 1912, race record, 2:26, Adbell, Woodland, Cal., Aug. 27, 1894.
1 mile, 2-year-olds—2:04½, Peter Volo, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 3, 1913. Best mile by a gelding, 2:11¾, Henry Todd, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 12, 1914.
1 mile, 3-year-olds—2:03½, Peter Volo, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 6, 1914.
1 mile, 4-year-olds—2:03½, Etawah, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 8, 1914.
1 mile, 5-year-olds—1:58½, Lou Dillon, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 24, 1903.
1 mile, fastest two-heat race—2:01¼, 2:01⅝, Hamburg Belle, North Randall, O., Aug. 25, 1909. By a stallion, 2:04¼, 2:03¼, The Harvester, at Cleveland, O., Aug. 13, 1910.
1 mile, fastest three-heat race—2:03½, 2:03½, 2:03¾, Etawah, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 8, 1914.

1 mile, fastest four-heat race—2:03¼ (Billy Burke), 2:06¼, 2:04½, 2:06¾, Dudie Archdale, Columbus, O., Oct. 1, 1912.
1 mile, fastest five-heat race—2:05¾, 2:04½, 2:05, 2:08½, 2:09, Sweet Marie, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 6, 1904. (Tiverton won the first and second heats.)
1 mile, fastest six-heat race—2:07¾, 2:08, 2:08½, 2:08¼, 2:09¾, 2:07¼, Manrico, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 8, 1912. (First heat won by Baldy McGregor and second and third by Rythmell.)
1 mile, over half-mile track—2:02¾, Uhlan, Goshen, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1911.

TROTTING TO WAGON.

½ mile—:56¼, Uhlan (paced by runner), Cleveland, O., Aug. 11, 1911.
1 mile—2:00, Lou Dillon, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 23, 1903, and Uhlan, Cleveland, O., Aug. 8, 1911.

TEAMS TO POLE.

1 mile—2:03¼, Uhlan and Lewis Torrent, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 11, 1912.

TROTTING TO HIGH SULKY.

1 mile—2:05, Lou Dillon, Cleveland, O., Sept. 11, 1903; 2:07, Major Delmar, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 26, 1904 (nonball-bearing sulky); 2:08¾, Maud S., Glenville, 1885.

BEST PACING RECORDS.

¼ mile—:27½, Dan Patch, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1903; :28, Star Pointer, Sept. 28, 1897 (against time, accompanied by a running horse).
½ mile—:56, Dan Patch, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1903 (against time).
¾ mile—1:26¼, Prince Alert (with wind shield), Empire track, New York, Sept. 23, 1903.
1 mile—1:55, Dan Patch, St. Paul, Sept. 8, 1906 (with dust shield, a runner in front and at one side); 1:58½, Minor Heir (without wind shield), Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 16, 1910; fastest in competition, 1:58, by Directum I., Columbus, O., Sept. 30, 1914.
1 mile, yearlings—2:20¾, Belle Acton, Lyons, Neb., Oct. 14, 1882.
1 mile, 2-year-olds—2:07¾, Directly, Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 20, 1894.
1 mile, 3-year-olds—2:00¾, Anna Bradford, Columbus, O., Sept. 29, 1914.
1 mile, 4-year-olds—2:00, William, Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 5, 1914; race record, 2:04½, Searchlight, Dubuque, Iowa, Aug. 23, 1898; Be Sure, Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 9, 1895, and Ananias, Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 29, 1897.
1 mile, 5-year-olds—2:02¼, Braden Direct, Hartford, Conn., Sept. 1, 1913.
1 mile, fastest two-heat race—1:58, 2:00, Directum, Columbus, O., Sept. 30, 1914.
1 mile, fastest three-heat race—2:02½, 2:00, 2:00, Directum I., Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1914.
1 mile, fastest four-heat race—2:03, 2:03, 2:03½, 2:02¼ (second heat won by Earl, Jr.), Evelyn W., Columbus, O., Aug. 22, 1911; fastest fourth heat in race, 2:02¼, as above.
1 mile, fastest five-heat race—2:01½, 2:03½, 2:01½, 2:03½, 2:04¾, Evelyn W. and Earl, Jr., Columbus, O., Oct. 3, 1912. (Evelyn W. won the first, third and fourth heats.)
1 mile, fastest six-heat race—2:03¾, 2:02½, 2:02¾, 2:04¾, 2:05, 2:03¼, R. H. Brett, Detroit, Mich., Sept. 16, 1914.
1 mile, fastest seven-heat race—2:00½, 2:02, 2:05¾, 2:08½, 2:06½, 2:06¼, 2:07½ (first two by Minor Heir, third by The Eel, fourth by Copa de Oro and last three by Jersey B.), Lexington, Ky., Oct. 6, 1908.
1 mile, fastest third heat in race—1:59½, Directum I., Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1914.
1 mile, fastest seventh heat—2:05½, R. H. Brett, Columbus, O., Oct. 2, 1914.
1 mile, half-mile track—2:04¼, Joe Patchen, Boston, Mass., Oct. 28, 1896.

PACING TO WAGON.

1 mile—1:57¼, Dan Patch, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1903; best three heats in race, 2:06¼, 2:04½, 2:06¼, Angus Pointer, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 20, 1904 (Baron Grattan won first heat).

TEAMS TO POLE.

¼ mile—:29¾, Hontas Crooke and Prince Direct, Cleveland, O., July 22, 1905.
½ mile—1:00¾, Prince Direct and Morning Star, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 21, 1904.
1 mile—2:02, Minor Heir and George Gano, Columbus, O., Oct. 1, 1912.

FLY AND BAIT CASTING.

[Compiled by Fred N. Peet, 1424 North Wells street, Chicago, Ill.]

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION RECORDS.

Following are the records made under the rules of the National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs:

All round championship fly and bait casting—C. J. McCarthy, first, 57 demerits; C. E. Lingenfelter, second, 66 demerits, Chicago, Sept. 5-7, 1914.
All around championship fly and bait casting—I. H. Bellows, 73 demerits, Chicago, Aug. 15-17, 1912.
Salmon casting—C. E. Lingenfelter, 150 feet (rod 15 feet), Chicago, Sept. 5, 1914.
Long distance fly—Fred N. Peet, 117 feet (rod unlimited), Chicago, Aug. 20, 1910, and C. McCarthy, Chicago, Aug. 15-17, 1912.
Long distance fly—C. McCarthy, 114 feet (5 ounce rod), Chicago, Aug. 15-17, 1912.
Dry fly delicacy and accuracy at buoys 35, 40 and 45 feet—Fred N. Peet, 99 7-30%, Racine, Wis., Aug. 15, 1907.
Distance and accuracy at buoys 50, 55 and 60 feet—T. A. Forsythe, 99 13-15%, Chicago, Aug. 18, 1910.
Dry fly accuracy at buoys 20, 27½, 35, 42½, 50 feet—F. Kleinfeldt, 99 10-15% (5 ounce rod), Chicago, Sept. 6, 1914.
½ ounce accuracy bait at buoys 60, 70, 80, 90 and 100 feet—C. G. Chatt, 99 6-10%, Chicago, Sept. 7, 1914.
¼ ounce accuracy bait at buoys 60, 65, 70, 75 and 80 feet—William Stanley, 99 6-10%, Chicago, Sept. 6, 1914.
½ ounce long distance bait—B. F. Flegel, 222 feet, 1 inch (average 5 casts), Chicago, Sept. 7, 1914.
¼ ounce long distance bait—B. F. Flegel, 177 feet 5 inches (average 5 casts), Chicago, Sept. 5, 1914.
½ ounce long distance bait casting, longest cast—B. F. Flegel, 234 feet 5 inches, Chicago, Sept. 7, 1914.
Two handed surf casting, 2½ ounce—F. B. Rice, 269⅜ feet, New York, Aug. 21, 1909.

AMERICAN RECORDS.

Salmon casting, professional—John Enright, 152 feet, rod 20 feet, 48 ounces; Central park, New York, Oct. 12, 1906.
Salmon casting, club record—Dr. C. O. Dorchester, 155 feet with 15-foot rod, Oct. 3, 1913.
Switch fly casting—H. W. Hawes, 102 feet, Central park, New York, 1887.
Long distance fly casting, heavy rod—W. D. Mansfield, 134 feet; rod 11 feet, 10 ounces; San Francisco, 1902.
Long distance fly casting (5 ounce rod)—W. D. Mansfield, 129 feet 6 inches; San Francisco, 1902.
Dry fly casting for delicacy and accuracy at buoys 35, 40 and 45 feet—Fred N. Peet, 99 5-15%, at Kalamazoo, Mich., Aug. 3, 1906.
Long distance bait casting, ¼ ounce, longest cast—B. F. Flegel, 193 feet 4 inches, Chicago, Sept. 5, 1914.
Long distance bait, ½ ounce, longest cast—B. F. Flegel, 234 feet 5 inches, Chicago, Sept. 7, 1914.

WRESTLING.

NATIONAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Winners in the National Amateur Athletic union wrestling championship tournament held in Chicago and ending April 4, 1914:

108 pound class—Richard Goudie, Lima, O.
115 pound class—John Vones, Chicago, Ill.
125 pound class—S. Vones, Chicago, Ill.
135 pound class—H. H. Jenkins, Pittsburgh, Pa.
145 pound class—H. H. Jenkins, Pittsburgh, Pa.
158 pound class—Ben Reuben, Chicago, Ill.
175 pound class—E. C. Caddock, Chicago, Ill.
Heavy weight class—A. D. Minkey, Chicago, Ill.

FOOTBALL RESULTS IN 1914.

HARVARD.	Op.	Har.
Sept. 26—Bates	0	44
Oct. 3—Springfield T. S.	0	44
Oct. 10—Wash. and Jeff.	9	10
Oct. 17—Tufts	6	13
Oct. 24—Penn State	13	13
Oct. 31—Michigan	0	7
Nov. 7—Princeton	0	20
Nov. 14—Brown	0	0
Nov. 21—Yale	0	36

YALE.	Op.	Yale.
Sept. 26—Maine	0	20
Oct. 3—Virginia	0	21
Oct. 10—Lehigh	3	20
Oct. 17—Notre Dame	0	28
Oct. 24—Wash and Jeff.	13	7
Oct. 31—Colgate	7	49
Nov. 7—Brown	6	14
Nov. 14—Princeton	14	19
Nov. 21—Harvard	36	0

PRINCETON.	Op.	Pr.
Sept. 26—Rutgers	0	12
Oct. 3—Bucknell	2	10
Oct. 10—Syracuse	7	12
Oct. 17—Lafayette	0	16
Oct. 24—Dartmouth	12	16
Oct. 31—Williams	7	7
Nov. 7—Harvard	20	0
Nov. 14—Yale	19	14

DARTMOUTH.	Op.	Dar.
Sept. 26—Mass. Aggies	6	29
Oct. 3—Norwich	0	74
Oct. 10—Williams	3	21
Oct. 17—Vermont	0	42
Oct. 24—Princeton	16	12
Oct. 31—Amherst	0	32
Nov. 7—Tufts	0	68
Nov. 14—Penn	0	41
Nov. 20—Syracuse	0	40

SYRACUSE.	Op.	Syr.
Sept. 26—Hobart	0	37
Oct. 3—Hamilton	0	81
Oct. 10—Princeton	7	12
Oct. 17—Rochester	0	19
Oct. 24—Michigan	6	20
Oct. 31—Carlisle	3	24
Nov. 7—Rutgers	14	14
Nov. 14—Colgate	0	0
Nov. 21—Dartmouth	40	0
Nov. 26—Notre Dame	20	0

BROWN.	Op.	Br.
Sept. 26—Norwich	0	24
Oct. 3—Rhode Island	0	20
Oct. 10—Amherst	0	0
Oct. 24—Cornell	28	7
Oct. 31—Vermont	9	12
Nov. 7—Yale	14	6
Nov. 14—Harvard	0	0
Nov. 26—Carlisle	14	20

CORNELL.	Op.	Cor.
Sept. 23—Ursinus	0	28
Sept. 26—Pittsburgh	9	3
Oct. 3—Colgate	7	3
Oct. 10—Carlisle	0	21
Oct. 17—Bucknell	0	48
Oct. 24—Brown	7	28
Oct. 31—Holy Cross	3	48
Nov. 7—F. and M.	3	26
Nov. 26—Pennsylvania	12	24

PENNSYLVANIA.	Op.	Pa.
Sept. 26—Gettysburg	0	14
Oct. 3—F. and M.	10	0
Oct. 10—Lafayette	0	0
Oct. 17—Navy	6	13
Oct. 24—Carlisle	0	7
Oct. 31—Swarthmore	6	40
Nov. 7—Michigan	34	3
Nov. 14—Dartmouth	41	0
Nov. 26—Cornell	24	12

CARLISLE.	Op.	Car.
Sept. 26—W. Va. Wesleyan	0	6
Oct. 3—Lehigh	21	6
Oct. 10—Cornell	21	0
Oct. 24—Pennsylvania	7	0
Oct. 31—Syracuse	24	3
Nov. 7—Holy Cross	0	0
Nov. 14—Notre Dame	48	6
Nov. 21—Dickinson	0	34
Nov. 26—Brown	20	14

WILLIAMS.	Op.	Wil.
Sept. 26—Rensselaer	0	37
Oct. 3—Vermont	0	3
Oct. 10—Dartmouth	21	3
Oct. 17—Springfield T. S.	13	17
Oct. 24—Trinity	14	20
Oct. 31—Princeton	7	7
Nov. 14—Amherst	6	14

AMHERST.	Op.	Amh.
Sept. 26—Bowdoin	7	6
Oct. 3—Middlebury	0	17
Oct. 10—Brown	0	0
Oct. 17—Trinity	0	0
Oct. 24—Wesleyan	0	16
Oct. 31—Dartmouth	32	0
Nov. 7—Springfield T. S.	20	0
Nov. 14—Williams	14	6

ARMY.	Op.	Arm.
Oct. 3—Stevens	0	49
Oct. 10—Rutgers	0	13
Oct. 17—Colgate	7	21
Oct. 24—Holy Cross	0	14
Oct. 31—Nova Villa	0	41
Nov. 7—Notre Dame	7	20
Nov. 14—Maine	0	28
Nov. 21—Springfield	6	13
Nov. 28—Navy	0	20

NAVY.	Op.	Nav.
Oct. 3—Georgetown	0	13
Oct. 10—Pittsburgh	13	6
Oct. 17—Pennsylvania	13	6
Nov. 7—Fordham	0	21
Nov. 14—Colby	21	31
Nov. 21—Ursinus	2	33
Nov. 28—Army	20	0

ILLINOIS.	Op.	Ill.
Oct. 3—Christian Bros.	0	37
Oct. 10—Indiana	0	51
Oct. 17—Ohio State	0	37
Oct. 24—Northwestern	0	33
Oct. 31—Minnesota	6	21
Nov. 14—Chicago	7	21
Nov. 21—Wisconsin	9	24

MINNESOTA.	Op.	Min.
Oct. 3—St. Louis	6	28
Oct. 10—Ames	0	26
Oct. 17—South Dakota	7	29
Oct. 24—Iowa	0	7
Oct. 31—Illinois	21	6
Nov. 14—Wisconsin	3	14
Nov. 21—Chicago	7	13

WISCONSIN.	Op.	Wis.
Oct. 3—Lawrence	0	21
Oct. 10—Marquette	0	48
Oct. 17—Purdue	7	14
Oct. 24—Ohio State	6	7
Oct. 31—Chicago	0	0
Nov. 14—Minnesota	14	3
Nov. 21—Illinois	24	9

CHICAGO.	Op.	Chi.
Oct. 3—Indiana	0	34
Oct. 10—Northwestern	0	28
Oct. 17—Iowa	0	7
Oct. 24—Purdue	0	21
Oct. 31—Wisconsin	0	0
Nov. 14—Illinois	21	7
Nov. 21—Minnesota	13	7

NORTHWESTERN.	Op.	Nor.
Oct. 3—Lake Forest	0	7
Oct. 10—Chicago	28	0
Oct. 17—Indiana	27	0
Oct. 24—Illinois	33	0
Nov. 7—Iowa	27	0
Nov. 14—Purdue	34	6
Nov. 21—Ohio State	27	0

NEBRASKA.	Op.	Neb.
Oct. 3—Washburn	7	14
Oct. 10—South Dakota	0	0
Oct. 31—Ames	7	20
Nov. 7—Morningside	7	34
Nov. 14—Kansas	0	35
Nov. 21—Iowa	7	16

PURDUE.	Op.	Pur.
Oct. 3—Wabash	3	27
Oct. 10—Western Reserve	0	26
Oct. 17—Wisconsin	14	7
Oct. 24—Chicago	21	0
Nov. 7—Kentucky	6	40
Nov. 14—Northwestern	6	34
Nov. 21—Indiana	13	23

IOWA.	Op.	Iowa.
Oct. 3—State Teachers.	0	95
Oct. 10—Cornell college	0	49
Oct. 17—Chicago	7	0
Oct. 24—Minnesota	7	0
Nov. 7—Northwestern	0	27
Nov. 14—Ames	6	26
Nov. 21—Nebraska	16	7

INDIANA.	Op.	Ind.
Sept. 26—De Pauw	6	13
Oct. 3—Chicago	34	0
Oct. 10—Illinois	51	0
Oct. 17—Northwestern	0	27
Oct. 31—Miami	3	48
Nov. 7—Ohio State	13	3
Nov. 21—Purdue	23	13

OHIO STATE.	Op.	Ohio.
Oct. 3—Ohio Wesleyan	2	16
Oct. 10—Case	6	7
Oct. 17—Illinois	37	0
Oct. 24—Wisconsin	7	6
Nov. 7—Indiana	3	13
Nov. 21—Northwestern	0	27

MICHIGAN.	Op.	Mich.
Sept. 30—De Pauw	0	50
Oct. 3—Case	0	69
Oct. 10—Vanderbilt	3	23
Oct. 17—Mich. Aggies	0	3
Oct. 31—Harvard	7	0
Nov. 7—Pennsylvania	3	34
Nov. 14—Cornell	28	13

NOTRE DAME.	Op.	N.D.
Oct. 3—Alma	0	56
Oct. 10—Rose Poly	0	102
Oct. 17—Yale	28	0
Oct. 24—South Dakota	0	33
Oct. 31—Haskell	7	21
Nov. 14—Carlisle	6	48
Nov. 26—Syracuse	0	20

MICHIGAN AGGIES.	Op.	M.A.
Oct. 3—Olivet	7	36
Oct. 10—Alma	0	60
Oct. 17—Michigan	3	0
Oct. 24—Nebraska	24	0
Oct. 31—Akron	6	75
Nov. 7—Mount Union	14	21

FOOTBALL ACCIDENTS.

[Compiled by the Chicago Herald.]

	In-	
	Dead.	jured.
1902	15	106
1903	14	63
1904	14	276
1905	24	200
1906	14	160
1907	15	166
1908	11	304
1909	30	216
1910	22	499
1911	11	178
1912	13	183
1913	14	175
1914	12	60

PUGILISM.

Following is a list of the most noteworthy ring battles in the United States since 1882, the heavy weight championship contests being the first given:

Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Place.	Rounds.
Feb. 7, 1882	John L. Sullivan	Paddy Ryan	Mississippi City	9
July 8, 1889	John L. Sullivan	Jake Kilrain	Richburg, Miss	75
Jan. 14, 1891	Bob Fitzsimmons	Jack Dempsey	New Orleans, La	13
Sept. 7, 1892	James J. Corbett	John L. Sullivan	New Orleans, La	21
Jan. 25, 1896	James J. Corbett	Charles Mitchell	Jacksonville, Fla	3
Feb. 21, 1896	Bob Fitzsimmons	Peter Maher	Mexico	1
March 17, 1897	Bob Fitzsimmons	James J. Corbett	Carson City, Nev	14
June 9, 1899	James J. Jeffries	Bob Fitzsimmons	Coney Island, N. Y	11
Nov. 3, 1899	James J. Jeffries	Thomas J. Sharkey	Coney Island, N. Y	25
Nov. 15, 1901	James J. Jeffries	Gus Ruhlin	San Francisco, Cal	5
July 25, 1902	James J. Jeffries	Bob Fitzsimmons	San Francisco, Cal	8
Aug. 14, 1903	James J. Jeffries	James J. Corbett	San Francisco, Cal	10
Aug. 26, 1904	James J. Jeffries	Jack Monroe	San Francisco, Cal	2
July 4, 1907	Tommy Burns	Bill Squires	San Francisco, Cal	1
July 17, 1907	Jack Johnson	Bob Fitzsimmons	Philadelphia, Pa	2
Feb. 10, 1908	Tommy Burns	Jack Palmer	London, England	4
Dec. 26, 1908	Jack Johnson	Tommy Burns	Sydney, N. S. W	14
March 26, 1909	Stanley Ketchel	Jack O'Brien	New York, N. Y	10
July 5, 1909	Stanley Ketchel	Billy Papke	San Francisco, Cal	20
Sept. 9, 1909	Jack Johnson	Al Kaufman	San Francisco, Cal	10
Oct. 16, 1909	Jack Johnson	Stanley Ketchel	San Francisco, Cal	12
July 4, 1910	Jack Johnson	James J. Jeffries	Reno, Nev	15
Sept. 5, 1910	Al Kaufman	Bill Lang	Philadelphia, Pa	5
Feb. 21, 1911	Sam Langford	Bill Lang	London, England	6
Aug. 9, 1911	Bill Lang	Bill Squires	Sydney, N. S. W	5
Sept. 15, 1911	Jim Flynn	Carl Morris	New York, N. Y	10
April 8, 1912	Sam Langford	Sam McVey	Sydney, N. S. W	20
July 4, 1912	Jack Johnson	Jim Flynn	Las Vegas, N. M	9
Jan. 1, 1913	Luther McCarty	Al Palzer	Los Angeles, Cal	18
April 16, 1913	Luther McCarty	Jim Flynn	Philadelphia, Pa	6
May 24, 1913	Arthur Pelkey	*Luther McCarty	Calgary, Man	1
Jan. 1, 1914	"Gunboat" Smith	Arthur Pelkey	Daly City, Cal	15
June 27, 1914	Jack Johnson	Frank Moran	Paris, France	20
July 16, 1914	Georges Carpentier	"Gunboat" Smith	London, England	6
April 30, 1901	Terry McGovern	Oscar Gardner	San Francisco, Cal	4
May 31, 1901	Terry McGovern	Aurelio Herrera	San Francisco, Cal	5
Nov. 28, 1901	Young Corbett	Terry McGovern	Hartford, Conn	2
Feb. 22, 1902	Terry McGovern	Dave Sullivan	Louisville, Ky	15
May 23, 1902	Young Corbett	Kid Broad	Denver, Col	10
March 31, 1903	Young Corbett	Terry McGovern	San Francisco, Cal	11
July 4, 1903	George Gardner	Jack Root	Buffalo, N. Y	12
Nov. 25, 1903	Bob Fitzsimmons	George Gardner	San Francisco, Cal	20
Feb. 29, 1904	Young Corbett	Dave Sullivan	San Francisco, Cal	11
March 25, 1904	Jimmy Britt	Young Corbett	San Francisco, Cal	20
July 29, 1904	Battling Nelson	Eddie Hanlon	San Francisco, Cal	19
Feb. 28, 1905	Battling Nelson	Young Corbett	San Francisco, Cal	9
Sept. 9, 1905	Battling Nelson	Jimmy Britt	Colma, Cal	18
Sept. 3, 1906	Joe Gans	Battling Nelson	Goldfield, Nev	42
Jan. 1, 1907	Joe Gans	Kid Herman	Tonopah, Nev	8
July 31, 1907	Jimmy Britt	Battling Nelson	San Francisco, Cal	20
Sept. 9, 1907	Joe Gans	Jimmy Britt	San Francisco, Cal	5
Feb. 4, 1908	Rudolph Unholz	Battling Nelson	Los Angeles, Cal	10
April 11, 1908	Packey McFarland	Jimmy Britt	San Francisco, Cal	6
June 4, 1908	Stanley Ketchel	Billy Papke	Milwaukee, Wis	10
July 4, 1908	Battling Nelson	Joe Gans	San Francisco, Cal	17
Sept. 7, 1908	Billy Papke	Stanley Ketchel	Los Angeles, Cal	12
Sept. 9, 1908	Battling Nelson	Joe Gans	San Francisco, Cal	21
Jan. 15, 1909	Packey McFarland	Dick Hyland	San Francisco, Cal	10
Feb. 19, 1909	Jem Driscoll	Abe Attell	New York, N. Y	10
Feb. 22, 1909	Johnny Summers	Jimmy Britt	London, England	20
May 29, 1909	Battling Nelson	Dick Hyland	San Francisco, Cal	23
Feb. 22, 1910	Ad Wolgast	Battling Nelson	San Francisco, Cal	40
Feb. 26, 1911	Johnny Coulon	Frankie Conley	New Orleans, La	20
July 4, 1911	Ad Wolgast	Owen Moran	San Francisco, Cal	13
Sept. 20, 1911	Matt Wells	Abe Attell	New York, N. Y	10
Jan. 11, 1912	Johnny Coulon	George Kitson	South Bend, Ind	3
Jan. 22, 1912	Johnny Coulon	Harry Forbes	Kenosha, Wis	3
Feb. 3, 1912	Johnny Coulon	Frank Conley	Los Angeles, Cal	20
Feb. 14, 1912	Packey McFarland	Eddie Murphy	South Bend, Ind	10
Feb. 18, 1912	Johnny Coulon	Frankie Burns	New Orleans, La	20
Feb. 22, 1912	Johnny Kilbane	Abe Attell	Los Angeles, Cal	20
March 15, 1912	Packey McFarland	Kid Burns	Kenosha, Wis	8
April 26, 1912	Packey McFarland	Matt Wells	New York, N. Y	10
July 4, 1912	Ad Wolgast	Joe Rivers	Los Angeles, Cal	13
Oct. 23, 1912	Billy Papke	Georges Carpentier	Paris, France	17
March 7, 1913	Packey McFarland	Jack Britton	New York, N. Y	10
April 19, 1913	T. Murphy	Ad Wolgast	San Francisco, Cal	20
July 4, 1913	Willie Ritchie	Joe Rivers	San Francisco, Cal	21
March 12, 1914	Willie Ritchie	Ad Wolgast	Milwaukee, Wis	10
April 17, 1914	Willie Ritchie	Tom Murphy	San Francisco, Cal	20
May 26, 1914	Charley White	Willie Ritchie	Milwaukee, Wis	10
June 9, 1914	Kid Williams	Johnny Coulon	Los Angeles, Cal	3
July 7, 1914	Freddie Welsh	Willie Ritchie	London, England	20

*Luther McCarty died in the ring from dislocation of the neck caused by a blow on the jaw.

ATHLETICS.

NATIONAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The annual championship contests of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States took place in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 11-12, 1914. The junior championships were taken by the New York Athletic club with a total of 55 points, the Irish-American Athletic club of the same city taking second place with 24 points and the Boston Athletic association third place with 20 points. Three new junior records were established, as follows: 5 mile run, 25:39¾, V. Kyronen, Brooklyn; throwing javelin, 165 feet 2 inches, G. A. Bronder, Jr., Brooklyn, and running broad jump, 23 feet 1 inch, H. T. Worthington, Boston. The senior championships were taken by the Irish-American club. Table of points:

New York A. C.....31	Mohawk A. C..... 5
New York Irish-American A. C.....61	Meadow, Philadelphia 5
	Kaleva A. C..... 5
Chicago A. C.....25	Poly. Prep..... 5
Boston A. A.....24	Boston I. A. C..... 4
Illinois A. C.....15	Scattering 24

Summary of senior contests:

100 yard dash—J. Loomis, Chicago Athletic association, first; I. T. Howe, unattached, Boston, second; A. T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C., New York, third. Time, :10⅘.

220 yard dash—I. T. Howe, unattached, Boston, first; H. I. Treadway, Boston A. A., second; A. T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C., New York, third. Time, :22⅕.

440 yard run—J. E. (Ted) Meredith, Meadowbrook club, Philadelphia, first; T. J. Halpin, Boston A. A., second; V. M. Wilkie, New York A. C., third. Time, :50⅘.

880 yard run—Homer Baker, N. Y. A. C., first; W. R. Granger, Irish-American A. C., New York, second; E. S. Fraser, Irish-American A. C., New York, third. Time, 1:57⅘.

1 mile run—A. R. Kiviat, Irish-American A. C., New York, first; J. A. Power, Boston A. C., second; Joie Ray, Illinois A. C., third. Time, 4:25⅕.

3 mile walk—Edward Renz, Mohawk A. C., New York, first; R. Remer, Irish-American A. C., New York, second; Frank Plant, Long Island A. C., New York, third. Time, 22:25⅘.

5-mile run—V. Kyronen Kaleva A. C., Brooklyn, first; H. E. Weeks, Irish-American association, Boston, second; Patrick Flynn, Irish-American A. C., New York, third. Time, 25:52⅕.

120-yard hurdle—Harry N. Goelitz, Chicago A. A., first; Thomas McDonagh, Baltimore Y. M. C. A., second; H. E. Welsh, Cleveland Athletic club, third. Time, 0:16⅕.

220-yard low hurdle—J. Loomis, Chicago A. A., first; W. H. Meanix, Boston A. A., second; Harry Goelitz, Chicago A. A., third. Time, 0:24⅘.

440-yard hurdles—W. H. Meanix, Boston A. A., first; Henry Schaaf, Irish-American A. C., New York, second; H. M. Martin, Smart Set A. C., Brooklyn, third. Time, 0:57⅘.

Running broad jump—Platt Adams, New York A. C., first; H. T. Worthington, Boston A. A., second; J. V. Baker, New York A. C., third. Distance, 23 feet 2 inches.

Running high jump—J. Loomis, Chicago A. A., first; E. Jennings, unattached, New York, second; H. J. Grumpelt, New York A. C., third. Height, 6 feet 1⅞ inches.

Hop, step and jump—Dan Ahern, Illinois A. C., first; T. J. Ahearn, Irish-American A. C., New York, second; Platt Adams, N. Y. A. C., third. Distance, 48 feet 6¼ inches.

Pole vault—K. R. Curtis, New York A. C., first; M. Phelps, Chicago A. A., second; M. S. Wright, Boston A. A., third. Height, 12 feet 3 inches.

16-pound hammer throw—Patrick Ryan, Irish-American A. C., New York, first; M. J. McGrath, Irish-American A. C., New York, second; A. W. Koehler, Illinois A. C., third. Distance, 183 feet 3¾ inches.

16-pound shot put—Pat J. McDonald, Irish-American A. C., New York, first; J. C. Lawler, Irish-American A. A., Boston, second; A. W. Koehler, Illinois A. C., third. Distance, 46 feet 3½ inches.

56-pound weight throw—P. J. McDonald, Irish-American A. C., New York, first; M. J. McGrath, Irish-American A. C., New York, second; Patrick Ryan, Irish-American A. C., New York, third. Distance, 38 feet 5½ inches.

Discus throw—E. J. Muller, Irish-American A. C., New York, first; A. W. Koehler, Illinois A. C., second; R. Albers, Anchor A. C., New Jersey, third. Distance, 137 feet ½ inch.

Javelin throw—G. A. Bronder, Poly. Prep school, Brooklyn, first; Bruno Brodd, Irish-American A. C., New York, second; D. B. Gish, unattached, Washington, third. Distance, 166 feet 8½ inches.

INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

NATIONAL.

The Amateur Athletic union's annual indoor championship tournament took place in Madison Square garden, New York, N. Y., March 2, 1914. Summary:

70-yard high hurdles—Won by John J. Eller, Irish-American A. C., New York, N. Y. Time, :09⅘ (equals championship record).

75-yard dash—Won by Alvah T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C., New York, N. Y. Time, :07⅗ (equals championship record).

300-yard run—Won by Alvah T. Meyer. Time, :32½ (new world's indoor record).

600-yard run—Won by Thomas J. Halpin, Boston A. C. Time, 1:13⅗ (new American indoor record).

1,000-yard run—Won by Abel R. Kiviat, Irish-American A. C., New York, N. Y. Time, 2:15⅘.

2-mile run—Won by Harry J. Smith, Bronx Church house, New York, N. Y. Time, 9:18 (new championship record).

2-mile walk—Won by Richard F. Remer, Irish-American A. C., New York, N. Y. Time, 14:32⅘ (new championship record).

Running high jump—Won by Eugene Jennings, Bronx Church house, New York, N. Y. Height, 6 feet 1 inch.

Standing high jump—Won by Platt Adams, New York A. C., New York, N. Y. Height, 5 feet 1 inch.

Standing broad jump—Won by Platt Adams. Distance, 10 feet 7 inches.

Pole vault for distance—Won by Platt Adams. Distance, 28 feet 6 inches.

24-pound shot put—Won by Patrick J. McDonald, Irish-American A. C., New York, N. Y. Distance, 37 feet 7 inches.

Throwing 56-pound weight for height—Won by Patrick J. McDonald. Height, 15 feet 9½ inches.

ALL AROUND CHAMPIONSHIP.

Avery Brundage of the Chicago Athletic association won the national all around athletic championship of America at the meet held in Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 19, 1914, with a total of 6,999 points. Gilbert Ritchie of Birmingham was second, with 6,743½ points, and Patrick O'Connor, New York, third, with 5,729 points. Record of champions and points:

1884—W. R. Thompson, Montreal.....5,304
1885—M. W. Ford, New York.....5,045
1886—M. W. Ford, New York.....5,899
1887—A. A. Jordan, New York.....5,236
1888—M. W. Ford, New York.....5,161
1889—A. A. Jordan, New York....).....5,520
1890—A. A. Jordan, New York.....5,358
1891—A. A. Jordan, New York.....6,189
1892—E. W. Goff, New York.....5,232
1893—E. W. Goff, New York.....4,860
1894—E. W. Goff, New York.....5,748
1895—J. Cosgrave, Albany.....4,406½
1896—L. P. Sheldon, Yale.....5,380
1897—E. H. Clark, Boston.....6,244½
1898—E. C. White, New York.....5,243
1899—J. F. Powers, Worcester.....6,203
1900—Harry Gill, Toronto.....6,360½
1901—A. B. Gunn, Buffalo.....5,739
1902—A. B. Gunn, Buffalo.....6,260¼
1903—E. H. Clark, Boston.....6,318¼
1904—Thomas F. Kieley, Ireland.....6,086

1905—Martin J. Sheridan, New York.....6,820½
1906—Thomas F. Kieley, Ireland.....6,274
1907—Martin J. Sheridan, New York.....7,130½
1908—J. L. Bredemus, Princeton.....5,809
1909—Martin J. Sheridan, New York.....7,385
1910—F. C. Thompson, Los Angeles.....6,991
1911—F. C. Thompson, Los Angeles.....6,709
1912—James Thorpe, Carlisle.....7,476
1913—F. C. Thompson, Los Angeles.....7,411½
1914—Avery Brundage, Chicago.....6,999

FRANKLIN FIELD RELAY RACES.

The national championship relay races for colleges were run on Franklin field, Philadelphia, Pa., April 25, 1914, with the following results:
1-mile college championship of America—Won by Harvard (Capper, Rock, Bingham, Barron); Pennsylvania, second; Cornell, third. Time, 3:22⅘.
2-mile college championship—Won by Illinois (Goelitz, Tapping, Henderson, Sanders); Michigan, second; Chicago, third. Time, 8:04.
4-mile college championship—Won by Oxford, England (Sproule, Gaussen, Taber, Jackson); Pennsylvania, second; Cornell and Pennsylvania State did not finish. Time, 18:05.
1-mile freshman championship—Won by Penn. Time, 3:30⅘.
1-mile preparatory school championship—Won by Exeter academy. Time, 3:30⅘.
1-mile high school championship—Won by Boston School of Commerce. Time, 3:35⅘.

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Harvard stadium, May 29-30, 1914.

100-yard dash—Bond, Michigan; :10.
220-yard dash—Seward, Michigan; :22.
440-yard run—Meredith, Pennsylvania; :48⅘.
880-yard run—Caldwell, Cornell; 1:53⅘.
1-mile run—Speiden, Cornell; 4:20½.
2-mile run—Hoffmire, Cornell; 9:23⅘.
120-yard hurdles—Braun, Dartmouth; :15⅘.
220-yard hurdles—Ferguson, Pennsylvania; :25⅘.
Pole vault—Camp, Harvard; Milton, Cornell; Buck, Dartmouth; 12 ft. 3 in.
Broad jump—Nordell, Dartmouth; 22 ft. 8 in.
High jump—Oler, Yale, and Nichols, California; 6 ft. 2 in.
16-pound hammer—Kohler, Michigan; 157 ft. ½ in.
16-pound shot put—Beatty, Columbia; 48 ft. 4 in.
Summary of points—Cornell, 43; Pennsylvania, 31; Michigan, 29½; Dartmouth, 23; Yale, 22; California, 18; Harvard, 11; Princeton, 7½; Columbia, 5; Penn State, 2; Brown, 2; Johns Hopkins, 1.

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORDS.

Made in annual championship meets.

100-yard dash—:09⅘, B. J. Wefers, Georgetown, 1896; R. C. Craig, Michigan, 1911, and J. E. Patterson, Pennsylvania, 1913.
220-yard dash—:21⅕, R. C. Craig, Michigan, 1910 and 1911, and Don Lippincott, Pennsylvania, 1913.
440-yard run—:48, C. D. Reidpath, Syracuse, 1912.
880-yard run—1:53⅘, D. S. Caldwell, Cornell, 1914.
1 mile run—4:14⅘, J. P. Jones, Cornell, 1913 (world's amateur record).
2-mile run—9:23⅘, J. S. Hoffmire, Cornell, 1914.
120-yard hurdles—:15⅕, Garrels, Michigan, 1907, and Shaw, Dartmouth, 1908.
220-yard hurdles—:23⅘, A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, 1898, and J. Wendell, Wesleyan, 1913.
High jump—6 ft. 3 in., J. D. Winsor, Jr., Pennsylvania, 1897.
Broad jump—24 ft. 4½ in., A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, 1899.
Pole vault—13 ft. 1 in., Robert Gardner, Yale, 1912 (world's record).
16-lb. hammer—173 ft. 6 in., Lee J. Talbot, Penn State, 1910.
16-lb. shot—48 ft. 10¾ in., R. L. Beatty, Columbia, 1912.
1-mile walk—6:45⅘, W. B. Fetterman, Jr., Pennsylvania, 1898.

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Chicago, Ill., June 6, 1914.

100-yard dash—Hohman, Illinois; :10.
220-yard dash—Barancik, Chicago; :22.
440-yard run—Henderson, Illinois; :50.
880-yard run—Henderson, Illinois; 1:55⅘ (new conference record).
1-mile run—Wilson, Stanford; 4:35⅘.
2-mile run—Mason, Illinois; 9:50⅘.
120-yard high hurdles—McKeown, Illinois; :15⅘.
220-yard low hurdles—Murray, Stanford; :25.
Running high jump—Wahl, Wisconsin; 5 ft. 11 in.; trial for record, 6 ft. 1½ in.
Running broad jump—Poague, Illinois; 22 ft. 8 in.
Pole vault—Kesler, Ohio State; Schobinger, Illinois; Phelps, Purdue, tied; 12 ft.
Discus throw—Bingham, Denver; 129 ft. 7 in.
Shot put—Bedeau, Stanford; 44 ft. 3⅘ in.
Hammer throw—Bingham, Denver; 142 ft. 3-10 in.

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORDS.

Made in annual championship meets.

100-yard dash—:09⅘, Blair, Chicago, 1903, and W. W. May, Illinois, 1907 and 1908.
220-yard dash—:21⅘, Hahn, Michigan, 1903.
440-yard run—:48⅘, Davenport, Chicago, 1910.
880-yard run—1:55⅘, Fred Anderson, Illinois, 1914.
1-mile run—4:20⅘, Baker, Oberlin, 1910.
2-mile run—9:42⅘, T. V. Metcalf, Oberlin, 1912.
120-yard hurdles—:15⅕, J. P. Nicholson, Missouri, 1912.
220-yard hurdles—:24⅘, Fletcher, Notre Dame, 1910.
High jump—6 ft. 1½ in., Wahl, Wisconsin, 1914.
Broad jump—23 ft. 1 in., F. H. Allen, California, 1911.
Pole vault—12 ft. 8¼ in., J. Gold, Wisconsin, 1913.
16-pound hammer—160 ft. 4 in., K. Shattuck, California, 1913.
16-pound shot—47 ft. ¼ in., Rose, Michigan, 1904.
Discus—140 ft. 2⅜ in., Garrels, Michigan, 1905.

LONG DISTANCE RUNNING.

Following were the results of the more important Marathon (26 miles 385 yards) and other long distance foot races in 1914. Date, place, distance, winner and time are given in order:
Jan. 2—Edinburgh, Scotland; Powderhall Marathon (15 miles); Hans Holmer; 1:22:12.
Feb. 28—Buffalo, N. Y.; 1 hour run; Hannes Kolehmainen; 11 miles 751 yards.
April 18—St. Louis, Mo.; Marathon; Sydney Hatch; 2:59:43⅘.
April 20—Boston, Mass.; 25 miles; James Duffy; 2:25:01.
May 2—New York, N. Y.; 13 miles 200 yards; Hannes Kolehmainen; 1:09½.
June 20—London, England; Marathon; M. Djebelia; 2:40:50⅘.
Sept. 27—St. Louis, Mo.; Marathon; Sydney Hatch; 3:08:00.
Oct. 2—Brockton, Mass.; 25 miles; Festus J. Madden; 2:33:16⅘.
Oct. 24—St. Louis, Mo.; Marathon; John Kallas; 2:45:03.

WORLD'S athletic RECORDS.

100-yard dash—:09⅘, R. E. Walker.*
150-yard dash—:14, Jack Donaldson.
180-yard dash—:17⅘, R. E. Walker.*
220-yard dash—:20⅘, Arthur Robinson.*
300-yard run—:29⅘, Jack Donaldson.
440-yard run—:47, M. W. Long.*
880-yard run—1:53½, F. S. Hewitt.*
1-mile run—4:12⅘, W. G. George.
2-mile run—9:09⅘, A. Shrubb.
4-mile run—19:23⅘, A. Shrubb.
5-mile run—24:18, H. Kolehmainen.*
Marathon—2:29:39⅘, W. Kolehmainen.
50-mile run—6:18:58, E. W. Lloyd.
100-mile run—13:26:30, C. Rowell.
120-yard hurdles—:15, Arthur B. Shaw* and Fred Kelly.*
220-yard hurdles—:23⅘, A. C. Kraenzlein.*
High jump—6 ft. 8 in., Edward Beeson.*
Broad jump—24 ft. 11¾ in., P. O'Connor.
Standing broad jump—11 ft. 6 in., Ray C. Ewry.*
Pole vault—13 ft. 2¼ in., Marc S. Wright.*
Throwing 16-lb. hammer—189 ft. 3 in., Pat Ryan.
Putting 8-lb. shot—67 ft. 7 in., Ralph Rose.*
Putting 12-lb. shot—55 ft. 11¾ in., Ralph Rose.*
Putting 14-lb. shot—53 ft. 4 in., Ralph Rose.*
Putting 16-lb. shot—54 ft. 4 in., Ralph Rose.*

Putting 18-lb. shot—46 ft. 2¾ in., P. J. McDonald.*
Putting 21-lb. shot—40 ft. 3⅝ in., Ralph Rose.*
Putting 24-lb. shot—39 ft. ¼ in., Ralph Rose.*
Throwing discus—148 ft. 1½ in., A. R. Taipale.
*Amateur.

PRINCIPAL OLYMPIAN RECORDS.

Olympian records to date are as follows:
60-meter run—:04, A. C. Kraenzlein, Archie Hahn (1904), W. Hogenson (1904).
100-meter run—:10⅘, S. F. Lippincott (1912).
200-meter run—:21⅘, Archie Hahn (1904).
400-meter run—:48, James E. Meredith (1912).
1,500-meter run—3:56⅘, A. S. Jackson (1912).
800-meter run—1:51 9-10, James E. Meredith (1912).
2,500-meter steeplechase—7:34, G. W. Orton.
4,000-meter steeplechase—12:58⅘, C. Reinmer, England.
Marathon race, 25 miles—2:36:54⅘, K. K. McArthur (1912).
1,600-meter relay—3:16⅘, America (1912).
110-meter hurdle race—:15, F. C. Smithson (1908).
200-meter hurdle race—:24⅘, H. Hillman (1904).
400-meter hurdle race—:55, C. J. Bacon (1908).
Running high jump—6 feet 4 inches, Alma W. Richards (1912).
Running broad jump—24 feet 11¼ inches, L. Gutterson (1912).
Standing high jump—5 feet 5 inches, Ray C. Ewry.
Standing broad jump—11 feet 4⅞ inches, Ray C. Ewry (1904).
Standing triple jump—36 feet 1 inch, Peter O'Connor (1906).
Pole vault—12 feet 11 inches, Harry S. Babcock (1912).
Running hop, skip and jump—48 feet 11¼ inches, Ahearne, England (1908).
Putting 16-pound shot—50 feet 4 inches, P. J. McDonald (1912).
Throwing 16-pound hammer—180 feet 5 inches, M. J. McGrath (1912).
Throwing discus (Greek style)—148 feet 1½ inches, A. R. Taipale (1912).
Throwing javelin (free style)—199 feet 11⅝ inches, E. V. Lemming (1912).
Throwing javelin (middle)—179 feet 10½ inches, E. V. Lemming (1908).
The next Olympic meet is scheduled for Berlin in 1916.

BOWLING.

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS.

Leading winners in the fourteenth annual tournament of the American Bowling congress held in Buffalo, N. Y., March 9-26, 1914:

FIVE-MAN TEAMS.

Team and City.	Score.	Prize.
Monko club, New Haven	2,944	$500
Dimlings No. 2, Pittsburgh	2,931	450
White Elephants, Philadelphia	2,897	400
Mineralites, Chicago	2,896	325
State league, Syracuse	2,896	325
Howard Majors, Chicago	2,881	250
Centlevers, Fort Wayne	2,877	225
Clarks, Peoria	2,871	200
Athenatuums, Toronto	2,863	175
Detroit Journals, Detroit	2,856	160

TWO-MAN TEAMS.

Negley-Van Ness, Newark	1,245	300
Schenkel-Smith, Pittsburgh	1,242	236
Peter George-Rodems, Buffalo	1,242	236
Ralston-Miller, Detroit	1,238	200
Owen-Suttin, Louisville	1,230	175
Schmidt-Williams, Chicago	1,229	150
Hradek-Danek, Chicago	1,227	135
Hagerty-Elwert, Toledo	1,220	115
Dormeyer-Flisinger, Buffalo	1,220	115
Gaston-Miner, Chicago	1,208	100

SINGLES.

William Miller, Detroit	675	200
R. Coffin, Bradford	670	170
J. F. McCullough, Indianapolis	665	140
N. Owen, Louisville	659	125
J. C. Ameling, St. Louis	653	110
C. Kranz, Louisville	648	100
W. K. Knox, Philadelphia	647	90
B. Griebel, Cleveland	646	80
O. Kallusch, Rochester	645	65
E. Hess, Chicago	642	55

ALL EVENTS.

William Miller, Detroit	1,897
Ralph Morgan	1,874

CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

Five-Man Teams.

Year. Team and city.	Score.
1901—Standards, Chicago	2,720
1902—Fidelias, New York	2,792
1903—O'Learys, Chicago	2,819
1904—Ansons, Chicago	2,737
1905—Gunthers No. 2, Chicago	2,795
1906—Centurys No. 1, Chicago	2,794
1907—Furniture Citys, Grand Rapids	2,775
1908—Bonds, Columbus, O.	2,927
1909—Lipmans, Chicago	2,962
1910—Cosmos, Chicago	2,880
1911—Flenners, Chicago	2,924
1912—Brunswick All Stars, New York	2,904
1913—Flor de Knispels, St. Paul	3,006
1914—Monko club, New Haven	2,944

Two-Man Teams.

1901—Voorhees-Starr, New York	1,203
1902—McLean-Steers, Chicago	1,237
1903—Collins-Selbach, Columbus	1,227
1904—Kraus-Spies, Washington	1,184
1905—Stretch-Rolfe, Chicago	1,213
1906—Hamilton-Husey, Philadelphia	1,268
1907—Richter-Bigley, Louisville	1,164
1908—Kiene-Chalmers, Chicago	1,254
1909—Schwoegler brothers, Madison, Wis.	1,304
1910—Daiker-Wetterman, Cincinnati	1,231
1911—Hartley-Seiler, East Liverpool, O.	1,246
1912—Owen-Sutton, Louisville, Ky.	1,259
1913—Schultz-Koster, Newark, N. J.	1,291
1914—Negley-Van Ness, Newark	1,245

Singles.

1901—Frank Brill, Chicago	648
1902—Fred Strong, Chicago	649
1903—David A. Jones, Milwaukee	683
1904—Martin Kern, St. Louis	647
1905—C. Anderson, St. Paul	651
1906—Frank T. Favour, Oshkosh	669
1907—M. Levey, Indianapolis	624
1908—A. Wengler, Chicago	699
1909—Larry Sutton, Rochester, N. Y.	691
1910—Thomas Haley, Detroit	705
1911—J. Blouin, Chicago	681
1912—Larry Sutton, Rochester, N. Y.	679
1913—F. Peterson, Columbus, O.	693
1914—Wm. Miller, Detroit	675

All Events (9 Games).

1901—Frank H. Brill, Chicago	1,736
1902—John Koster, New York	1,841
1903—Fred Strong, Chicago	1,896
1904—Martin Kern, St. Louis	1,804
1905—J. G. Reilly, Chicago	1,791
1906—J. T. Leacock, Indianapolis	1,794
1907—Harry Ellis, Grand Rapids	1,767
1908—R. Crabe, East Liverpool, O.	1,910
1909—James Blouin, Chicago	1,909
1910—Thomas Haley, Detroit	1,961
1911—James Smith, Buffalo	1,919
1912—P. Sutton, Louisville	1,843
1913—E. Herrmann, Cleveland	1,972
1914—Wm. Miller, Detroit	1,897

American Bowling Congress Officials (1914-1915)—President, Edward J. Ryan, Detroit; first vice-president, Robert W. Brown, Louisville; second vice-president, William Agnew, Cleveland; third vice-president, John T. Smith, Buffalo; treasurer, Frank L. Pasdeloup, Chicago; secretary, A. L. Langtry, Milwaukee.

NATIONAL BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

In the eighth annual tournament of the National Bowling association, held in Atlantic City, N. J., April 11-28, 1914, the Genesee team of Rochester, N. Y., won the five-man team event with a score of 3,035, which is a world's record for tourney play. Riddle and Horton of New York won the two-man event with a score of 1,333, and Harry Krause of Washington, D. C., the individual event with 678. Jimmy Smith of Brooklyn retained the all round championship by rolling an aggregate of 1,917 for the nine games.

Winners to date:

FIVE-MAN TEAMS.	Score.
1907—Corinthians, New York	2,814
1908—Brunswicks, New York	2,893

	Score.
1909—Corinthians No. 8, New York	2,899
1910—Chalmers, Detroit	2,917
1911—Bonds, Cleveland	2,969
1912—Grand Centrals, Rochester	2,997
1913—Bronx Centrals, New York	2,938
1914—Genesees, Rochester	3,035
TWO-MAN TEAMS.	
1907—Tuthill-Nelson, Brooklyn	1,220
1908—McGuirk-Grady, Paterson	1,318
1909—Satterthwaite-Rodgers, Philadelphia	1,298
1910—Burdine-Eckstein, Washington, D. C	1,305
1911—Kelsey-Johnson, New Haven, Conn	1,355
1912—Johnson-Lindsey, New Haven, Conn	1,301
1913—Smith-Riddell, New York	1,259
1914—Riddell-Horton, New York	1,333
INDIVIDUALS.	
1907—Frank Sauer, New York	657
1908—Fred Schwartje, Brooklyn	697
1909—E. Thompson, Brooklyn	699
1910—Tony Prio, Brooklyn	705
1911—Joseph West, London, Ont	694
1912—Leo Lucke, Brooklyn	699
1913—George Kumpf, Buffalo	712
1914—Harry Krause, Washington	678
ALL EVENTS.	
1907—John J. Voorhies, Brooklyn	1,956
1908—W. L. Erdmann, Brooklyn	1,835
1909—Frank Hegeman, Brooklyn	1,908
1910—George Freeman, Newark, N. J	1,916
1911—George Brunt, Paterson, N. J	1,894
1911—George Bangart, Chicago	1,894
1912—M. Lindsey, New Haven	2,031
1913—James Smith, Brooklyn	1,928
1914—James Smith, Brooklyn	1,917

National Bowling Association Officials (1913-1914)—President, E. E. Dungan, Philadelphia, Pa.; permanent secretary, Major Gage, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, William Cordes, New York, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

The International Bowling association tournament of 1914 was held in Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 11-19. Summary of winners to date:

	Score.
FIVE-MAN TEAMS.	
1903—Acmes, St. Paul	2,726
1904—Capitols, St. Paul	2,694
1905—Courts, St. Paul	2,820
1906—Capitols, St. Paul	2,746
1907—Pfisters, St. Paul	2,781
1908—Anheuser-Busch, St. Paul	2,789
1909—Doris, St. Paul	2,653
1910—Chalmers-Detroit, Chicago	2,760
1911—Capitols, St. Paul	2,849
1912—Americans, St. Paul	2,905
1913—Blatz, Chicago	2,916
1914—Flor de Knispels, St. Paul	2,910
TWO-MAN TEAMS.	
1903—Olness-Wooley, Minneapolis	1,213
1904—Hansen-Parker, Minneapolis	1,174
1905—Wooley-Garland, Minneapolis	1,277
1906—Gosewich-Muggley, St. Paul	1,160
1907—Listy-Ferguson, Duluth	1,196
1908—Moshofsky-Hinderer, St. Paul	1,246
1909—Yost-Miller, St. Paul	1,195
1910—Martin-Vandertunk, St. Paul	1,243
1911—Martin-Vandertunk, St. Paul	1 308
1912—Lee-De Vos, Milwaukee	1,222
1913—Klaes-Klaes, Duluth	1,221
1914—Gibson-Robler, Winnipeg	1,258
INDIVIDUALS.	
1903—Skorish, St. Paul	674
1904—Aness, Minneapolis	658
1905—Kampman, St. Paul	636
1906—G. Olson, Duluth	589
1906—Werner, Winona	589
1907—Wooley, Minneapolis	617
1908—Campbell, Duluth	622
1909—Dolan, Minneapolis	636
1910—Johnson, Minneapolis	618
1911—Con Sandblom, St. Paul	693
1912—F. L. Trainer, Sioux City	642
1913—Harry Steers, Chicago	654
1914—Victor Weber, Le Mars, Ia	671

International Bowling Association Officials (1914-1915)—President, Frank R. Mahone, St. Paul, Minn.; secretary, Theodore Gronewold, St. Paul, Minn.; treasurer, Walter Ryberg, Minneapolis, Minn.

R. M. THOMPSON TROPHY.

The trophy donated by R. M. Thompson for the winner of the Intercity Athletic clubs' telegraphic bowling contest was won by the Cleveland Athletic club, April 25, 1914, with a score of 2,835 pins. The New York Athletic club was second and the Seattle Athletic club third. Nine clubs entered a five-man team each and each team bowled three games on its home alleys. The Illinois Athletic club was the winner in 1913 with a score of 2,886.

BILLIARDS.

AMATEUR 18-2 CHAMPIONSHIP.

NATIONAL.

The annual national amateur 18-2 billiard tournament took place in New York, N. Y., March 9-21, 1914. At the close of the regular schedule Edward W. Gardner of New York and Morris D. Brown of Brooklyn were tied for first place. In the play-off Gardner won by a score of 400 to 386 in fifty-nine innings. The standing of the contestants before the play-off was:

	W.	L.	H. R.	H. A.	G. A.
M. D. Brown	5	1	105	12 4-33	10 107-225
E. W. Gardner	5	1	121	13 23-29	10 125-218
J. F. Poggenburg	4	2	73	12 4-33	10 40-215
J. Mayer	3	3	75	19 1-21	10 158-199
W. Uffenheimer	2	4	102	10 30-37	8 55-245
C. Heddon	2	4	135	16 9-25	8 188-196
E. L. Milburn	0	6	70	10 17-29	7 99-202

Until 1908 the amateur billiard championship was decided at the 14-2 balk line game of 300 points. In that year it was changed to the 18-2 game of 400 points now played. Following is the championship record since the tournaments were started:

1901—A. R. Townsend, New York.
1902—Edward W. Gardner, Montclair, N. J.
1903—W. P. Foss, Haverstraw, N. Y.
1904—J. F. Poggenburg, New York.
1905—C. F. Conklin, Chicago.
1906—Edward W. Gardner, Montclair.
1907—Calvin Demarest, Chicago.
1908—Calvin Demarest, Chicago.
1909—H. A. Wright, San Francisco.
1910—Edward W. Gardner, Montclair.
1911—J. F. Poggenburg, New York.
1912—Morris Brown, Brooklyn.
1913—Joseph Mayer, Brooklyn.
1914—Edward W. Gardner, New York.

PROFESSIONAL 18-2 CHAMPIONSHIP.

HOPPE VS. SUTTON.

Willie Hoppe of New York defeated George Sutton of Chicago in a match game for the 18-2 balk line billiard championship in New York, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1914, by the following score:

Hoppe—6, 0, 99, 2, 25, 4, 0, 1, 60, 59, 70, 4, 0, 0, 55, 50, 65—500. Average, 29 7-17. High runs, 99, 70, 65.

Sutton—1, 0, 1, 27, 4, 2, 17, 7, 4, 1, 5, 17, 2, 0, 123, 13, 2—226. Average, 13 4-17. High runs, 123, 27, 17. Referee, Albert G. Cutler.

In a 1,500 point match played in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 23-25, Hoppe again defeated George Sutton, the final score standing 1,500 to 734 in his favor. In playing the second block of the match Hoppe made an average of 135¼ for 541 points, a world's record. Following are the scores for each night's play:

FEB. 23.

Hoppe—14, 4, 2, 41, 130, 27, 113, 0, 2, 35, 9, 29, 4, 49—459. Average, 32 11-14. High runs, 130, 113.
Sutton—27, 3, 22, 2, 6, 17, 58, 185, 58, 17, 1, 13, 90, 1—500. Average, 35 10-14. High runs, 185, 90.

FEB. 24.

Hoppe—177, 250, 28, 86. Total, 541. Average, 135¼.
Sutton—0, 1, 73, 0. Total, 74. Average, 19 2-4.
Grand total—Hoppe, 1,000; Sutton, 574.

FEB. 25.

Hoppe—119, 5, 156, 18, 116, 27, 28, 17, 11, 3—500. Average, 50. High run, 156.
Sutton—15, 86, 0, 14, 14, 1, 0, 7, 23—160. Average, 17 7-9. High run, 86.
Grand total—Hoppe, 1,500; Sutton, 734. Grand average—Hoppe, 55 15-27; Sutton, 28 6-26.
Referee—Fred Conklin.

Willie Hoppe of New York retained the 18-1 professional billiard championship by defeating George Sutton of Chicago, 500 to 228, in New York, N. Y., March 20, 1914. Score:
Hoppe—2, 0, 0, 3, 0, 67, 3, 44, 90, 1, 29, 19, 0, 79, 19, 66, 0, 18, 9, 28, 23—500. Average, 23 17-21. High runs, 90, 79, 67.
Sutton—0, 4, 0, 31, 43, 28, 3, 1, 6, 4, 13, 2, 6, 2, 13, 59, 10, 0, 1, 2—228. Average, 11 8-20. High runs, 59, 43, 31.
Referee—Albert G. Cutler.

ALL-STAR TOURNAMENT.

Willie Hoppe of New York was the winner in an all-star 18-2 billiard tournament in Chicago, Ill., March 2-8, 1914. The players taking part were, besides Hoppe, George Sutton, Koji Yamada, Calvin Demarest and George Slosson. Final standing:

	W.	L.	H.R.	H.A.	G.A.
Hoppe, New York	4	0	216	71 3-7	43 22-46
Sutton, Chicago	3	1	119	32 1-7	22 31-77
Yamada, Japan	2	2	91	19 3-9	15 80-97
Demarest, Chicago	1	3	107	22 16-22	18 58-88
Slosson, New York	0	4	74	14 8-21	11 49-82

PROFESSIONAL 14-1 CHAMPIONSHIP.

Willie Hoppe was the winner in a 14-1 balk line billiard championship tournament played in New York, N. Y., April 20-28, 1914. The final standing of the players was:

	W.	L.	H.R.	H.A.	G.A.
Hoppe, New York	7	0	303	40 0-10	25 65-109
Demarest, Chicago	6	1	116	22 4-18	14 132-176
Morningstar, Pitts	5	2	137	21 1-19	14 45-158
Sutton, Chicago	3	4	131	21 1-19	13 4-160
Yamada, Japan	2	5	114	20 13-19	13 155-167
Cline, Philadelphia	2	5	189	17 9-23	11 89-185
Slosson, New York	2	5	113	16 16-24	9 63-195
Schaefer, Chicago	1	6	113	16 15-24	9 101-192

THREE CUSHION BILLIARDS.

INTERSTATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

August Kieckhefer of Milwaukee, Wis., won the three cushion billiard championship in the interstate series which ended March 5, 1914. Final standing of players:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Cooler, Indianapolis	2	12	Benson, St. Louis	6	8
Kieckhefer, Mil	12	2	Helm, Cleveland	6	8
McCourt, Pitts	10	4	Cullen, Buffalo	5	9
Morin, Chicago	10	4	Maley, Detroit	5	9

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

In a contest for the three cushion billiard championship of the world, played in Chicago Jan. 5, 6 and 7, 1914, Alfred De Oro of New York defeated Charley Morin of Chicago with a grand total of 150 to 113.

De Oro and Fred Eames of Denver played for the championship title in New York March 10, 11 and 12, 1914, the former winning by a total score of 150 to 43 in ninety-six innings.

De Oro defeated George W. Moore in New York Oct. 28, 29 and 30, 1914, by a total score of 150 to 92.

RECORD THREE CUSHION RUN.

In St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 17, 1914, Pierre Maupome made a run of eighteen points in a three cushion billiard match with Charles Peterson. This was claimed to be a world's record, the previous highest mark being fifteen, held jointly by George W. Moore, Charles Otis and Charles Warren.

POCKET BILLIARDS.

Bennie Allen of Kansas City retained his title of world's championship pocket billiard player by defeating Edward Ralph of Hightstown, N. J., in a three block match in Kansas City April 1-3, 1914, by a total score of 600 to 346.

In Kansas City June 3, 4 and 5, 1914, Bennie Allen defeated Roy Pratt of San Francisco in three straight blocks of 200 points each. The final score was 600 to 149.

ENGLISH VS. AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Melbourne Inman, the English billiard champion, and Willie Hoppe, the American champion, played a series of games in the fall of 1914, for the international billiard championship. In each series 6,000 points were played, half at English billiards and half at 18-2 balk line. Inman had no difficulty in winning at his own style of game, while Hoppe was superior at the 18-2 style. In the first series, played in New York Sept. 28-Oct. 3, Hoppe made a total of 4,285 to 3,703 for Inman. In the second series, played in Chicago and ending Oct. 17, Hoppe made 3,645 points to 3,542 for the Englishman.

GOLF.

NATIONAL OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

The national open golf championship of the United States in 1914 took place on the links of the Midlothian Country club, Chicago, Aug. 18-21, and resulted in a victory for Walter C. Hagen, professional, of Rochester (N. Y.) Country club, who defeated Charles Evans, Jr., of the Edgewater club, Chicago, by one stroke or 290 to 291. Record of the event:
1894—Willie Dunn (New York), St. Andrew's links, won by 2 up.
1895—H. Rawlins (Newport), Newport links, 173.
1896—James Foulis (Chicago), Shinnecock Hills, 152.
1897—Joe Floyd (Essex) Wheaton links, 162.
1898—Fred Herd (Washington Park), Myopia links, 328.
1899—W. Smith (Midlothian), Baltimore links, 315.
1900—H. Vardon (Ganton, England), Wheaton links, 313.
1901—Willie Anderson (Pittsfield, Mass.), Myopia links, 331.
1902—Lawrence Auchterlonie (Glen View), Garden City links, 307.
1903—Willie Anderson (Apawamis), Bultusrol links, 307.
1904—Willie Anderson (Apawamis), Glen View, 303.
1905—Willie Anderson (Apawamis), Myopia links, 314.
1906—Alexander Smith (Nassau), Onwentsia links, 295.
1907—Alec Ross (Brae Burn), Philadelphia Cricket club, 302.
1908—Fred McLeod (Midlothian), Myopia Hunt club, 322.
1909—George Sargent (Hyde Manor), Englewood (N. J.) links, 290.
1910—Alexander Smith (Wykagyl), Philadelphia Cricket club, 298.
1911—J. J. McDermott (Atlantic City), Chicago Golf club, 308.
1912—J. J. McDermott (Atlantic City), Buffalo Country club, 294.
1913—Francis Ouimet (Woodland), Brookline Country club, 304.
1914—Walter C. Hagen (Rochester, N. Y.), Midlothian Country club, 290.

AMERICAN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the annual tournament for the national amateur open golf championship of America, held on the Ekwanok links at Manchester, Vt., Sept. 1-5, 1914, Francis Ouimet of Boston (Woodland) won. His opponent in the final thirty-six holes was Jerome D. Travers of Upper Mont Clair, N. J., whom he defeated 6 up and 5 to play. Record of event to date:
1894—At Newport, R. I.—W. G. Lawrence, Newport, medal play, 188.
1895—At Newport Golf club—C. B. Macdonald, Chicago Golf club, won.
1896—At Shinnecock Hills Golf club—H. J. Whigham, Onwentsia, won. Low score in qualifying round, H. J. Whigham, 163.
1897—At Chicago Golf club—H. J. Whigham, Onwentsia, won. Low score in qualifying round, H. J. Whigham, 177.
1898—At Morris County, N. J.—F. S. Douglas, Fairfield, won. Low score in qualifying round, J. H. Choate, Jr., Stockbridge, 175.
1899—At Onwentsia—H. M. Harriman, Meadowbrook, won. Low score in qualifying round, C. B. Macdonald, Chicago, 168.
1900—At Garden City—W. J. Travis, Garden City, won. Low score in qualifying round, W. J. Travis, 166.

1901—At Atlantic City—W. J. Travis won. Low score in qualifying round, W. J. Travis, 157.
1902—At Glen View, Ill.—L. N. James, Glen View, won. Low score in qualifying round, G. A. Ormiston, Pittsburgh, and W. J. Travis tied at 79, the latter winning the playoff.
1903—At Nassau, L. I.—W. J. Travis, Garden City, won. All match play.
1904—At Short Hills, N. J.—H. Chandler Egan, Exmoor Country club, won. Low score in qualifying round, H. C. Egan, 242 for 54 holes.
1905—At Wheaton, Ill.—H. Chandler Egan, Exmoor, won. Low score in qualifying round, Dr. D. P. Fredericks, 155 for 36 holes.
1906—At Englewood, N. J.—Eben M. Byers of Pittsburgh won. Low score in qualifying round, W. J. Travis, 152 for 36 holes.
1907—At Cleveland, O.—Jerome D. Travers of Mont Clair, N. J., won. Low score in qualifying round, W. J. Travis, 146 for 36 holes.
1908—At Garden City, N. Y.—Jerome D. Travers of Mont Clair, N. J., won. Low score in qualifying round, Walter J. Travis, 153 for 36 holes.
1909—At Chicago Golf club—Robert A. Gardner, Hinsdale, won. Low score in qualifying round, Charles Evans, Jr., Thomas M. Sherman and Robert A. Gardner tied with 151 for 36 holes. Evans won the playoff.
1910—At Brookline, Mass.—W. C. Fownes, Pittsburgh, won. Low score in qualifying round, Fred Herreshoff, Ekwanok, 152 for 36 holes.
1911—At Rye, N. Y.—Harold H. Hilton, England, won. Low score in qualifying round, Harold H. Hilton, 150 for 36 holes.
1912—At Chicago Golf club—Jerome D. Travers of Mont Clair N. J., won. Low score in qualifying round, Harold Hilton and Charles Evans Jr., 152; in playoff, eighteen holes, Evans won, 72 to 75.
1913—At Garden City, N. Y.—Jerome D. Travers of Mont Clair, N. J., won. Low score in qualifying round, Charles Evans, Jr., 148 for 36 holes.
1914—At Manchester, Vt.—Francis Ouimet of Boston won. Low score in qualifying round, Rae G. Gorton and W. C. Fownes, 144 for 36 holes.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mrs. H. Arnold Jackson of the Oakley Country club of Boston won the women's national golf championship of the United States, Sept. 19, 1914, on the links of the Nassau Country club, New York. Her opponent in the final round was Miss Elaine V. Rosenthal of the Ravisloe Country club, Chicago, whom she defeated 1 up. As Miss C. C. Harley Mrs. Jackson won the championship in 1908. Record of event to date:

1895—Beatrix Hoyt, on Meadowbrook Country club links.
1896—Beatrix Hoyt, Morris Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.
1897—Beatrix Hoyt, Essex Country club, 5 up, 4 to play.
1898—Beatrix Hoyt, Ardsley club, 5 up, 3 to play.
1899—Ruth Underhill, Philadelphia Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.
1900—Frances Griscom, Shinnecock Hills, 6 up, 4 to play.
1901—Genevieve Hecker, Baltusrol Golf club, 5 up, 3 to play.
1902—Genevieve Hecker, Brookline, 4 up, 3 to play.
1903—Bessie Anthony, Chicago Golf club, 7 up, 6 to play.
1904—Georgeanna Bishop, Philadelphia, 5 up, 3 to play.
1905—Pauline Mackay, Oakley Country club, 1 up.
1906—Harriet S. Curtis, Brae Burn Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.
1907—Margaret Curtis, Midlothian, 7 up, 6 to play.
1908—Catherine C. Harley, Fall River, 6 up, 5 to play.
1909—Dorothy Campbell (North Berwick, Scotland), Merion Cricket club, 3 up, 1 to play.
1910—Dorothy Campbell (Hamilton, Ont.), Homewood Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.
1911—Margaret Curtis (Boston), Baltusrol Golf club, 5 up, 3 to play.
1912—Margaret Curtis (Boston), Essex Country club, 3 up, 2 to play.
1913—Gladys Ravenscroft (Bromborough club, England), Wilmington (Del.) Country club, 2 up.
1914—Mrs. H. Arnold Jackson, Nassau Country club, 1 up.

BRITISH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Year.	Winner.	Runner up.
1886—H. Hutchinson	Henry Lamb	7 and 6
1887—H. Hutchinson	John Ball, Jr.	1 hole
1888—J. Ball, Jr.	J. E. Laidlay	5 and 4
1889—J. E. Laidlay	L. W. Balfour	2 and 1
1890—J. Ball, Jr.	J. E. Laidlay	4 and 3
1891—J. E. Laidlay	H. H. Hilton	1 hole
1892—J. Ball, Jr.	H. H. Hilton	3 and 1
1893—Peter Anderson	J. E. Laidlay	1 hole
1894—J. Ball, Jr.	S. M. Ferguson	1 hole
1895—L. B. Melville	J. Ball, Jr.	*1 hole
1896—F. G. Tait	H. H. Hilton	8 and 7
1897—A. J. T. Allan	J. Robb	4 and 2
1898—F. G. Tait	S. M. Ferguson	7 and 5
1899—J. Ball, Jr.	F. G. Tait	*1 hole
1900—H. H. Hilton	J. Robb	8 and 7
1901—H. H. Hilton	J. L. Low	1 hole
1902—C. Hutchings	S. H. Fry	1 up
1903—R. Maxwell	H. Hutchinson	6 and 5
1904—W. J. Travis	E. Blackwell	4 and 3
1905—A. G. Barry	Hon. O. Scott	3 and 2
1906—James Robb	C. C. Lengen	4 and 3
1907—J. Ball, Jr.	A. Palmer	6 and 4
1908—E. A. Lassen	H. F. Taylor	7 and 6
1909—R. Maxwell	C. K. Hutchinson	1 hole
1910—John Ball	C. Aylmer	10 and 9
1911—H. H. Hilton	E. A. Lassen	4 and 3
1912—John Ball	H. A. Mitchell	1 hole
1913—H. H. Hilton	R. Harris	6 and 5
1914—J. L. C. Jenkins	C. L. Hezlet	3 and 2

*After a tie.

BRITISH OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

1890—John Ball, Jr.,* (R. L. G. C.), Prestwick, 164.
1891—H. Kirkcaldy (St. Andrew's), At Andrew's, 166.
1892—H. H. Hilton,* (R. L. G. C.), Muirfield, †305.
1893—W. Auchterlonie (St. Andrew's), Prestwick, 322.
1894—J. H. Taylor (Winchester), Sandwich, 326.
1895—J. H. Taylor (Winchester), St. Andrew's, 322.
1896—H. Vardon (Scarborough), Muirfield, 316.
1897—*H. H. Hilton (R. L. G. C.), Muirfield, 305.
1898—H. Vardon (Scarborough), Prestwick, 307.
1899—H. Vardon (Ganton), Sandwich, 310.
1900—J. H. Taylor (Richmond), St. Andrew's, 309.
1901—James Braid (Romford), Muirfield, 309.
1902—Alex. Herd (Huddersfield), Hoylake, 307.
1903—Alex. Herd (Huddersfield).
1904—J. White (Sunningdale), Sandwich, 296.
1905—Jas. Braid (Walton Heath), St. Andrew's, 318.
1906—James Braid (Walton Heath), Muirfield, 300.
1907—Arnaud Massey (France), Hoylake, 317.
1908—James Braid (Walton Heath), Prestwick, 291.
1909—J. H. Taylor (Mid-Surrey), Sandwich, 295.
1910—Jas. Braid (Walton Heath), St. Andrew's, 299.
1911—H. Vardon (South Herts), Sandwich, 303.
1912—Edw. Ray (Ganton), Muirfield, 294.
1913—J. H. Taylor (Mid-Surrey), Hoylake, 304.
1914—H. Vardon (South Herts), Prestwick, 306.

*Amateur. †Changed to 72 holes.

OTHER TOURNAMENT WINNERS (1914).

Belgium (open)—Tom Ball.
British (women)—Miss Cecil Leitch.
Canada (amateur)—George S. Lyon.
Canada (professional)—George S. Lyon.
Canada (women)—Called off.
Craft W. Higgins Trophy—Los Angeles Country club.
Eastern Intercollegiate (team)—Princeton.
Eastern Intercollegiate—E. P. Allis, Harvard.
Eastern (women)—Mrs. H. A. Jackson.
France (amateur)—Francis Ouimet.
France (open)—J. D. Edgar.
Metropolitan (amateur)—Oswald Kirkby.
Metropolitan (open)—McDonald Smith.
Metropolitan (women)—Lillian B. Hyde.
Mississippi Coast—J. W. Maulding.
Olympic Cup—Chicago district.
President's Trophy (Pinehurst)—C. L. Becker.
Southern (women)—Mrs. Frank G. Jones.

Tom Morris Memorial Trophy—Cleveland Country club.
Western (amateur)—Charles Evans, Jr.
Western (junior)—Charles F. Grimes.
Western (open)—James M. Barnes.
Western (women)—Miss Harry D. Hammond.
Western Intercollegiate (team)—Chicago university.
Western Intercollegiate (individual)—Joseph N. McDonald, Chicago.
United North and South (amateur)—R. S. Worthington.

STATE CHAMPIONS (1914).

California—Harry K. B. Davis.
California (women)—Edith Chesebrough.
Carolinas—E. F. Maybury.
District of Columbia—Walter R. Tuckerman.
Indiana—Robert L. Resener.
Iowa—Robert Bartlett.
Kansas—Claude A. Adams.
Massachusetts (amateur)—Francis J. Ouimet.
Michigan—Edwin H. Brown.
Minnesota—R. S. Patrick.
Mississippi—W. E. Ware.
Nebraska—Sam W. Reynolds.
New Jersey—Oswald Kirkby.
Ohio—Joseph K. Bole.
Pennsylvania—H. W. Craft.
Rhode Island—Roger H. Hovey.
Texas—George V. Rotan.
West Virginia—Julius Pollack.
Wisconsin—Edward P. Allis.

TENNIS.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The annual tournament to decide the national tennis championships of the United States took place on the Casino courts at Newport, R. I., Aug. 23-Sept. 1, 1914. In the finals of the singles R. Norris Williams of Philadelphia and Harvard defeated the holder of the title, Maurice E. McLoughlin of San Francisco, 6-3, 8-6, 10-8.

The preliminary matches for the national championship in doubles were played on the Onwentsia club courts at Lake Forest, Ill., Aug. 4 and 5. On the first day G. M. Church and Dean Mathey, western champions, defeated Irving C. Wright and J. E. Adoue, southern champions, 6-4, 6-2 and 6-1, and Karl Behr and T. R. Pell, eastern champions, defeated William Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, Pacific coast champions, 4-6, 6-2, 1-6, 7-5 and 6-3. On the second day Church and Mathey defeated Behr and Pell, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4 and 7-5, giving them the right to challenge Maurice E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy of California, holders of the title. The deciding contest took place at Newport Aug. 25 and resulted in a victory for the Californians by scores of 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.

NATIONAL TENNIS CHAMPIONS IN SINGLES.

1881—R. D. Sears.
1882—R. D. Sears.
1883—R. D. Sears.
1884—R. D. Sears.
1885—R. D. Sears.
1886—R. D. Sears.
1887—H. W. Slocum.
1888—H. W. Slocum.
1889—H. W. Slocum.
1890—O. S. Campbell.
1891—O. S. Campbell.
1892—O. S. Campbell.
1893—R. D. Wrenn.
1894—R. D. Wrenn.
1895—F. H. Hovey.
1896—R. D. Wrenn.
1897—R. D. Wrenn.
1898—M. D. Whitman.
1899—M. D. Whitman.
1900—M. D. Whitman.
1901—W. A. Larned.
1902—W. A. Larned.
1903—H. L. Doherty.
1904—H. Ward.
1905—B. C. Wright.
1906—W. J. Clothier.
1907—W. A. Larned.
1908—W. A. Larned.
1909—W. A. Larned.
1910—W. A. Larned.
1911—W. A. Larned.
1912—M. E. McLoughlin.
1913—M. E. McLoughlin.
1914—R. N. Williams.

DAVIS CHALLENGE CUP.

The Davis international tennis challenge cup was taken from the United States by Australia as the result of the games played in 1914. The deciding matches for the trophy were played at Forest Hills, N. Y., Aug. 13, 14 and 15. In the singles, played Aug. 13, A. F. Wilding (Australia) defeated R. N. Williams (America), 7-5, 6-2, 6-2, and M. E. McLoughlin (America) defeated Norman E. Brookes (Australia), 17-15, 6-3, 6-3. In the doubles, played Aug. 14, A. F. Wilding and Norman E. Brookes (Australia) defeated M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy (America), 6-3, 8-6, 9-7. In the singles, played Aug. 15, Norman E. Brookes defeated R. N. Williams, 6-1, 6-2, 8-10, 6-3, and M. E. McLoughlin defeated A. F. Wilding, 6-2, 6-3, 2-6, 6-2. This gave Australia three matches out of five and the cup.

The preliminary rounds for the cup resulted as follows: At Folkestone, England (July 7-9), the English team defeated Belgium, 5 matches to 0; at Wimbledon, England (July 11-14), England defeated France, 4 matches to 1; at Lake Forest, Ill. (July 23-25), Australia defeated Canada, 5 matches to 0; at Pittsburgh, Pa. (July 30-Aug. 1), Australia defeated Germany, 5 matches to 0; at Longwood, Mass. (Aug. 6-8), in the final round, Australia defeated England, 3 matches to 2.

RECORD OF DAVIS CHALLENGE CUP CONTESTS.

Year.	Played at.	Holder.	Challenger.	Winner.	Score.
1900	Longwood C. C., Boston	America	British Isles	America	3-0
1902	Crescent A. C., New York	America	British Isles	America	3-2
1903	Longwood C. C., Boston	America	British Isles	British Isles	4-1
1904	Wimbledon, England	British Isles	Belgium	British Isles	5-0
1905	Wimbledon, England	British Isles	America	British Isles	5-0
1906	Wimbledon, England	British Isles	America	British Isles	5-0
1907	Wimbledon, England	British Isles	Australasia	Australasia	3-2
1908	Melbourne, Australia	Australasia	America	Australasia	3-2
1909	Sydney, Australia	Australasia	America	Australasia	5-0
1911	Christchurch, New Zealand	Australasia	America	Australasia	5-0
1912	Melbourne, Australia	Australasia	British Isles	British Isles	3-2
1913	Wimbledon, England	England	America	America	3-2
1914	Forest Hills, N. Y.	America	Australasia	Australasia	3-2

EASTERN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The eastern tennis championships were decided at the twenty-fourth annual tournament of the Longwood Cricket club, Boston, July 20-29, 1914. In the finals of the singles for the Longwood cup, emblematic of the championship, Maurice E. McLoughlin of San Francisco defeated R. Lindley Murray of the same city, 6-3, 6-3, 9-7, and in the challenge round he defeated William Johnston, also from the Pacific coast, 6-4, 6-4, 6-1. In the finals of the doubles T. R. Pell and Karl Behr of New York defeated H. H. Hackett and F. B. Alexander, also of New York, 6-3, 6-4, 7-5.

WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The twenty-seventh annual western championship tennis tournament took place on the courts of the Onwentsia club at Lake Forest, Ill., July 25-Aug. 3, 1914. In the final of the singles Alex Squair of Chicago defeated J. J. Armstrong of St. Paul, 8-6, 6-3, 6-4, and in the challenge round he won from Clarence F. Griffin of San Francisco, 6-3, 5-7, 6-2, 6-0. In the men's doubles George M. Church and Dean Mathey of New York won from Ralph Burdick and Heath Byford of Chicago, 6-1, 3-6, 6-4, 14-12. The championship in the women's singles was won by Miss Mary Browne of Los Angeles, who defeated Mrs. R. H. Williams of Chicago in the finals, 6-2, 6-2. In the mixed doubles Miss Mary Browne and W. A. Horrell won the finals from Mrs. R. H. Williams and Irving Wright, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4.

SOUTHERN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Irving Wright of Boston won the southern championship in singles in the tournament at New Orleans, ending May 30, 1914, by defeating Esmond Phelps in the final match, 7-5, 6-1, 6-3. Miss E. Legendre of New Orleans won the women's championship and Miss I. Murphy and R. B. Logan won the mixed doubles championship. E. V. Carter, Jr., and J. K. Orr, Jr., both of Atlanta, Ga., won the southern doubles championship at Augusta, Ga., June 30, by defeating the Waring brothers of Columbia, S. C.

PACIFIC COAST CHAMPIONSHIPS.

William Johnston won the Pacific coast tennis championship in singles at San Jose, Cal., June 28 by defeating Elia Fottrell, 6-4, 6-0, 6-2. William Johnston and Clarence Griffin, both of San Francisco, won the championship in doubles July 4 at Long Beach, Cal., defeating Nat Browne and Claude Wayne, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3.

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE.

In the western intercollegiate championship tournament held in Madison, Wis., and ending May 30, 1914, Alexander Squair of the University of Chicago won in the finals of the singles, defeating S. Stellwagen of the University of Minnesota, 6-1, 6-3, 2-6, 6-4. In the doubles Squair and MacNeal of Chicago defeated Buhai and Moses of the University of Illinois, 6-2, 6-3, only two sets being played.

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The eastern intercollegiate tennis championships were decided on the courts of the Merion Cricket club at Haverford, Pa., Sept. 15-19, 1914. George M. Church of Princeton won in the singles by defeating R. Norris Williams II. of Harvard, the title holder and national champion, 8-6, 9-7, 4-6, 7-5. In the finals of the doubles Williams and Richard Harte of Harvard defeated Church and A. M. Kidder of Princeton, 6-2, 6-2, 7-5.

INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

In the international tennis tournament at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., Aug. 31-Sept. 5, 1914, Clarence J. Griffin of San Francisco retained the championship title in singles by defeating G. M. Church of Princeton, 3-6, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2. The doubles championship was won by Griffin and McCormack of California, who defeated Wright of Boston and Fottrell of Los Angeles in the finals, 3-6, 6-0, 5-7. Miss Bickle of Toronto won in the women's singles from Miss Roth of Boston, 6-0, 6-4.

MIDDLE STATES CHAMPIONSHIPS.

In the middle states tennis championship tournament at Orange, N. J., Karl H. Behr and T. R. Pell won the title in the doubles June 30 by defeating G. E. Touchard and W. M. Washburn, the title holders, 11-9, 2-6, 6-1, 9-7.

PHILIPPINES CHAMPIONSHIP.

William M. Johnston of California won the tennis championship of the Philippines at Manila Jan. 10, 1914, by defeating Elia Fottrell, 6-3, 5-7, 6-3, 6-3. The doubles championship was won by Johnston and Fottrell, who defeated Kunagae and Nomure of Japan, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2.

ALL-ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIPS.

In the all-England lawn tennis championship tournament at Wimbledon, England, ending July 6, 1914, Norman E. Brookes of Australia won the title in the singles by defeating Anthony F. Wilding of New Zealand, 6-4, 6-4, 7-5. In the doubles Brookes and Wilding defeated H. Roper Barrett and C. P. Dixon, the English players, 6-1, 6-1, 5-7, 8-6. Mrs. R. Lambert Chambers won in the women's singles, defeating Mrs. Larcombe, the challenger, 7-6, 6-4. In the women's doubles Miss E. Ryan of California and Miss A. M. Morton defeated Mrs. Larcombe and Mrs. Hannam, 6-1, 6-3.

MEADOW CLUB TOURNAMENT.

In the Meadow club tennis tournament held at Southampton, N. Y., Aug. 17-22, 1914, the singles cup was won by R. Lindley Murray, who defeated W. M. Washburn, 6-2, 7-5, 6-4. In the finals of the doubles Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy defeated Norman E. Brookes and William A. Larned, 7-5, 6-2.

METROPOLITAN TOURNAMENT.

In the Metropolitan championship tennis tournament held on the courts of the West Side club at Forest Hills, L. I., and ending June 20, 1914, R. Lindley Murray of California won the singles title by defeating E. B. Alexander, 6-8, 7-5, 2-6, 6-4. In the doubles Dean Mathey and G. M. Church of Princeton won by defeating Karl Behr and T. R. Pell, 6-2, 3-6, 7-5.

NORTHWESTERN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The twenty-fifth annual tournament of the Northwestern Lawn Tennis association took place at Deephaven, Minn., July 18-25, 1914. In the finals of the singles Joe Armstrong of St. Paul defeated Selforde Stellwagen of Minneapolis, 6-3, 7-5, 1-6, 7-5. In the women's singles Miss Marguerite Davis of St. Paul defeated Miss Alice Drake of the same city, 6-1, 6-2. The match for the doubles championship, so far as it was played at the tournament, was a victory for John Adams and Joe Armstrong over Selforde Stellwagen and Trafford Jayne.

MISSOURI VALLEY TOURNAMENT.

In the Missouri valley tennis tournament held at Kansas City, Mo., and ending Aug. 10, Joe Armstrong of St. Paul won the championship in singles by defeating John S. Cannon of Kansas City, 4-6, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2. The doubles championship was won by Joe Armstrong and Richard Hoerr, who defeated D. Tachenor and John S. Cannon, 6-0, 7-5, 6-1.

CENTRAL STATES TOURNAMENT.

In the central states tournament at St. Louis, ending July 4, Roland Hoerr won the singles championship by defeating Arthur Van Reppert, 6-3, 6-3, 6-0. In the doubles Drummond Jones and Roland Hoerr were the victors, defeating Grover Holthaus and Arthur Van Reppert, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4, 8-6.

TRISTATE TOURNAMENT.

In the tristate tennis tournament held in Indianapolis, Ind., and ending July 11, 1914, J. W. McElroy of Pittsburgh retained the singles championship by defeating Gage Hoag of Indianapolis, 6-3, 1-6, 7-5, 6-3. In the doubles J. C. MacKrell and Cullen Thomas of Pittsburgh defeated Gordon Brown and Robert Failey of Indianapolis, 6-0, 6-2, 6-3.

STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

IOWA.

Roland Hoerr of St. Louis won the Iowa state tennis championship in singles Aug. 1, 1914, when he defeated Fred Bradley of Des Moines, 6-0, 7-5, 6-3. The doubles championship was won by Olin J. Sweet and Fred Bradley of Des Moines, who defeated Harry Loch and Arthur Scribner of Omaha, 6-1, 6-3, 8-6. Mrs. D. B. Foster of Kansas City won the woman's championship by defeating Mrs. H. L. Beyers of Grinnell, 6-4, 6-2.

MICHIGAN.

A. L. Green of Chicago won the Michigan state championship in singles at Detroit Aug. 7 by defeating Richard Doughty of the Michigan metropolis in the finals, 3-6, 6-3, 7-5, 6-4. In the doubles Clarence Griffin of San Francisco and William Swift of Chicago were the victors in the finals, defeating Albert Doughty and Robert Owen of Detroit, 6-4, 10-8, 6-4.

NEW YORK.

In the finals of the singles in the New York state tennis championship tournament on the courts of the Crescent Athletic club in New York city, Aug. 4, R. Lindley Murray defeated F. B. Alexander, 8-6, 8-6, 8-10, 8-6. In the challenge round, played Aug. 19, Maurice E. McLoughlin defeated Murray, 6-1, 6-3, 6-4. H. H. Hackett and F. B. Alexander won the doubles championship Aug. 7 by defeating Charles Chambers and J. T. Allen, 6-3, 7-5, 8-6.

MINNESOTA.

John Albright of St. Paul won the Minnesota state championship in singles at Faribault Aug. 6 by defeating Seiforde Stellwagen of Minneapolis, 6-1, 6-4, 6-1. There was no challenge round. Joe Armstrong of St. Paul not defending his

title. Trafford Jayne and Stellwagen won the doubles championship by defeating Albright and DeCourcey, 4-6, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.

WISCONSIN.

Walter T. Hayes of Chicago won the Wisconsin state tennis championship at Milwaukee, Aug. 14, 1914, by defeating James J. Forstall, 7-5, 6-1, 6-4. In the doubles Hayes and Lindauer of Chicago defeated R. N. Hamilton and Forstall, 6-4, 6-1, 6-4.

ILLINOIS.

In the Illinois state tennis tournament held in Chicago July 11-21, 1914, the championship in singles was won by Alex Squair, who defeated Ralph Burdick in the finals, 6-3, 3-6, 6-2, 2-6, 6-2. The doubles title was won by W. T. Hayes and H. J. Winston, who defeated J. Weber and A. L. Green, 14-12, 6-1, 6-2. In the women's singles finals, Mrs. C. N. Beard defeated Miss Mary K. Voorhees, 6-2, 6-3. In the women's doubles finals, Mrs. C. N. Beard and Miss Miriam Steever defeated Miss Carrie B. Neely and Mrs. Brewer, 6-1, 6-3.

OHIO.

Elia Fottrell of San Francisco won the tennis championship of Ohio in singles Sept. 19, 1914, by defeating E. H. Whitney of Harvard in the finals, 6-1, 6-1, 6-3. Miss Mary Browne of Chicago won the title in the women's singles by defeating Mrs. R. H. Williams of Philadelphia, 6-3, 6-4. In the women's doubles Miss Browne and Mrs. Williams defeated Miss Florence Best and Mrs. Mary Bickle of Toronto, 6-0, 6-3.

WESTERN NEW YORK.

In the western New York and great lakes tennis championship tournament in Buffalo C. J. Griffin of Los Angeles won in the finals of the singles Sept. 10, 1914, defeating R. N. Steever of Boston, 6-4, 5-7, 6-3, 6-1. In the women's singles Miss Mary Browne of Chicago was the victor, defeating Miss E. E. Rotch of Boston, 6-4, 6-2.

CONNECTICUT.

F. C. Inman of New York won the Connecticut state tennis championship July 11, 1914, by defeating W. Rand III, of Rye N. Y., 6-3, 8-6, 6-2.

DELAWARE.

George M. Church of Princeton university retained the Delaware state tennis championship by defeating R. Lindley Murray of California at Wilmington July 5, 1914, 6-3, 5-7, 6-3, 6-4. Wallace F. Johnson of Philadelphia and Joe Armstrong of St. Paul won the doubles championship by defeating Alexander Thayer and Herbert Tilden of Philadelphia, 6-0, 11-9, 6-2.

PENNSYLVANIA.

R. Norris Williams won the Pennsylvania lawn tennis championship at the Merion Cricket club, Haverford, June 20, 1914, by defeating William T. Tilden, Jr., of Philadelphia, 6-4, 6-0, 3-6, 6-2. Mrs. Edward Raymond of New York won the women's singles title by defeating Miss Marion Fenno of Boston, 3-6, 8-6, 6-2.

WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIPS.

NATIONAL.

The women's national tennis championship tournament of 1914 was held on the grounds of the Philadelphia Cricket club, Philadelphia, June 8-13. In the finals of the singles Miss Marie Wagner of New York defeated Miss Claire Cassel of New York, 6-1, 7-5. In the challenge round Miss Mary Browne of California, the title holder, defeated Miss Wagner, 6-2, 1-6, 6-1. In the doubles Miss Mary Browne and Mrs. Robert Williams of San Francisco defeated Mrs. Edward Raymond of New York and Miss Edna Wildey of Orange, N. J., 8-6, 6-2. Miss Mary Browne and W. T. Tilden, Jr., won the mixed doubles title by defeating Miss Marion Myers and J. S. Rowland, 6-1, 6-4.

CENTRAL WEST.

In the central west championship tennis tournament for women held at Kansas City, Mo., June 23-27, 1914, the title in singles was won by Miss Marjorie Hires of Kansas City, who defeated Mrs. W. W. Yager of the same city in the finals, 8-6, 7-5. The doubles championship was won by Miss Mary K. Voorhees of Chicago and Miss Alice Prendergast of St. Louis, who defeated Mrs. W. W. Yager and Mrs. E. N. Powell of Kansas City, 6-3, 1-6, 11-9.

HARD COURT CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mdlle. Lenglen, a 15 year old French girl, won the women's hard court tennis championship of the world in Paris, France, June 8, 1914, by defeating Mme. Golding, 6-2, 6-1.

MISSOURI VALLEY.

In the Missouri valley tennis tournament for women held in Kansas City and ending Sept. 19, 1914, Mrs. W. W. Yager of Kansas City won the championship in singles by defeating Miss Marion Soule of the same city, 5-7, 6-2, 8-6.

WISCONSIN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Miss Annette Falker of Chicago won the Wisconsin tennis championship for women Sept. 7, 1914, by defeating Mrs. Helmus Wells, 6-3, 6-2.

SQUASH TENNIS.

Dr. Alfred Stillman II. won the national squash tennis title in the finals of the tournament in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1914, defeating George Whitney, the title holder, 15-12, 9-15, 12-15, 15-12, 15-10.

CLAY COURT CHAMPIONSHIP.

The fifth annual clay court tennis championship tournament of the United States took place in Cincinnati July 11-18, 1914. The singles title was won by Clarence Griffin of San Francisco from his fellow townsman, Elia Fottrell, 3-6, 6-8, 8-6, 6-0, 6-2. In the men's doubles Claude Wayne and Nat Browne of Los Angeles defeated Griffin and Fottrell in the finals. Miss Mary Browne of Chicago won in the women's singles, defeating Mrs. R. H. Williams, also of Chicago, 6-1, 3-6, 6-2.

INDOOR TENNIS.

NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

The national indoor tennis tournament took place on the courts of the 7th regiment armory in New York, N. Y., Feb. 12-23, 1914. In the final of the doubles the holders of the title, W. C. Grant and G. C. Shafer, defeated C. F. Touchard and W. B. Cragin, 3-6, 6-2, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1. In the singles G. F. Touchard retained the title of champion by defeating Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6-2, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.

WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT.

In the final round of the women's national indoor tennis tournament in New York, N. Y., March 19, 1914, Miss Marie Wagner of New York retained her title as champion by defeating Mrs. C. N. Beard of Chicago, 6-1, 2-6, 6-2. In the doubles Mrs. S. F. Weaver and Miss Claire Cassel defeated Mrs. Frederick Schmitz and Mrs. M. McLean in the finals, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4.

COURT TENNIS.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP OF WORLD.

Jay Gould of Lakewood, N. J., amateur, won the open professional court tennis championship of the world in Philadelphia, Pa., March 16-18, 1914, by defeating George F. Covey of England, the professional title holder, seven sets to one. Record of professional court tennis championship of the world since 1871:

1871-1885—G. Lambert, England.
1885-1890—Tom Pettit, America.
1890-1895—C. Sanders, England.
1895-1905—Peter Latham, England.
1905-1907—C. J. Fairs, England.
1907-1908—Peter Latham, England.
1908-1912—C. J. Fairs, England.
1912-1914—George F. Covey, England.
1914—Jay Gould, America.

AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the national court tennis championship tournament at the New York Racquet and Tennis club courts in New York, April 6-11, 1914, Charles F. Sands of New York defeated C. T. Russell of Boston in the finals, 6-3, 4-6, 6-1, 6-3. In the challenge round Sands was defeated by Jay Gould, 6-0, 6-0, 6-2.

NATIONAL DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn retained the American national court tennis doubles championship by defeating George R. Fearing, Jr., and C. T. Russell in the annual tournament, ending April 18, 1914, held at the Tennis and Racquet club, Boston, Mass. The score was 6-5, 6-5, 6-4.

BRITISH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

E. M. Baerlein won the British amateur court tennis championship May 6, 1914, at Queen's club, London, by defeating Joshua Crane, Jr., of Boston, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3. Neville S. Lytton, holder of the title, did not defend it.

KINSELLA VS. MILES.

Walter Kinsella, professional, of New York, defeated Eustace R. Miles, amateur, of London, by three straight sets at Queen's club, London, April 8, 1914. Score, 6-4, 6-5, 6-5.

ROWING.

INTERUNIVERSITY RACES.

UNIVERSITY EIGHT OARED.

In 1898 the race took place on Saratoga lake over a three mile course; the other contests were on the four mile course at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

June 26, 1896—(1) Cornell, 19:59; (2) Harvard, 20:08; (3) Pennsylvania, 20:18; (4) Columbia, 21:25.

June 25, 1897—(1) Cornell, 20:34; (2) Yale, 20:44; (3) Harvard, 21:00.

July 2, 1897—(1) Cornell, 20:47⅘; (2) Columbia, 21:20⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, swamped.

July 2, 1898—(1) Pennsylvania, 15:51½; (2) Cornell, 16:06; (3) Wisconsin, 16:10; (4) Columbia, 16:21.

June 27, 1899—(1) Pennsylvania, 20:04; (2) Wisconsin, 20:05½; (3) Cornell, 20:13; (4) Columbia, 20:20.

June 30, 1900: (1) Pennsylvania, 19:44⅘; (2) Wisconsin, 19:46⅘; (3) Cornell, 20:04½; (4) Columbia, 20:08½; (5) Georgetown, 20:19⅘.

July 2, 1901—(1) Cornell, 18:53½; (2) Columbia, 18:58; (3) Wisconsin, 19:06⅘; (4) Georgetown, 19:21; (5) Syracuse, distanced; (6) Pennsylvania, distanced.

June 21, 1902—(1) Cornell, 19:05⅘; (2) Wisconsin, 19:13⅗; (3) Columbia, 19:18⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 19:26; (5) Syracuse, 19:31⅘; (6) Georgetown, 19:32.

June 26, 1903—(1) Cornell, 18:57; (2) Georgetown, 19:27; (3) Wisconsin, 19:29⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 19:30⅘; (5) Syracuse, 19:36½; (6) Columbia, 19:54.

June 28, 1904—(1) Syracuse, 20:22⅘; (2) Cornell, 20:31½; (3) Pennsylvania, 20:32⅘; (4) Columbia, 20:45⅘; (5) Georgetown, 20:52⅘; (6) Wisconsin, 21:01½.

June 28, 1905—(1) Cornell, 20:29⅘; (2) Syracuse, 21:47⅘; (3) Georgetown, 21:49; (4) Columbia, 21:53⅘; (5) Pennsylvania, 21:59⅘; (6) Wisconsin, 22:06½.

June 23, 1906—(1) Cornell, 19:36⅘; (2) Pennsylvania, 19:43⅘; (3) Syracuse, 19:45½; (4) Wisconsin, 20:13⅘; (5) Columbia, 20:18⅘; (6) Georgetown, 20:35.

June 26, 1907—(1) Cornell, 20:02⅘; (2) Columbia, 20:04; (3) Navy, 20:13⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 20:33⅘; (5) Wisconsin (no time); (6) Georgetown (no time); (7) Syracuse (shell sunk).

June 27, 1908—(1) Syracuse, 19:34½; (2) Columbia, 19:35½; (3) Cornell, 19:39; (4) Pennsylvania, 19:52⅘; (5) Wisconsin, 20:00⅘.

July 2, 1909—(1) Cornell, 19:02; (2) Columbia, 19:04⅘; (3) Syracuse, 19:15½; (4) Wisconsin, 19:24½; (5) Pennsylvania, 19:32½.

June 26, 1910—(1) Cornell, 20:42½; (2) Pennsylvania, 20:44½; (3) Columbia, 20:54½; (4) Syracuse, 21:13; (5) Wisconsin, 21:15⅘.

June 27, 1911—(1) Cornell, 20:10⅘; (2) Columbia, 20:16⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, 20:33; (4) Wisconsin, 20.34; (5) Syracuse, 21:03⅘.

June 29, 1912—(1) Cornell, 19:21⅘; (2) Wisconsin, 19:25; (3) Columbia, 19:41⅘; (4) Syracuse, 19:47; (5) Pennsylvania, 19:55; (6) Stanford, 20:25.

June 21, 1913—(1) Syracuse, 19:28⅘; (2) Cornell, 19:31; (3) Washington, 19:33; (4) Wisconsin, 19:36; (5) Columbia, 19:38½; (6) Pennsylvania, 20:11½.

June 26, 1914—(1) Columbia, 19:37⅘; (2) Pennsylvania, 19:41; (3) Cornell, 19:44½; (4) Syracuse, 19:59⅖; (5) Washington, 20:01⅗; (6) Wisconsin, 20:20.

FOUR OARED RACES.

Poughkeepsie course, two miles.

July 2, 1901—(1) Cornell, 11:39⅗; (2) Pennsylvania, 11:45⅖; (3) Columbia, 11:51⅘.

June 21, 1902—(1) Cornell, 10:43⅘; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:54⅘; (3) Columbia, 11:08.

June 26, 1903—(1) Cornell, 10:34; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:35⅘; (3) Wisconsin, 10:55⅘; (4) Columbia, 11:14.

June 28, 1904—(1) Cornell, 10:53⅘; (2) Columbia, 11:12⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, 11:15⅘; (4) Wisconsin, 11:18⅘; (5) Georgetown, 11:34⅘.

June 28, 1905—(1) Syracuse, 10:15⅘; (2) Cornell, 10:17⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:33⅘; (4) Columbia, 10:45; (5) Wisconsin, 10:52.

June 28, 1906—(1) Cornell, 10:34; (2) Syracuse, 10:48⅘; (3) Columbia, 10:55⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 11:06⅘.

June 26, 1907—(1) Syracuse, 10:37⅘; (2) Cornell, 10:40; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:49; (4) Columbia, 10:59⅘.

June 27, 1908—(1) Syracuse, 10:52⅘; (2) Columbia, 11:06⅘; (3) Pennsylvania (disqualified for foul), 10:57⅘. (Cornell did not finish.)

July 2, 1909—(1) Cornell, 10:01; (2) Syracuse, 10:10; (3) Columbia, 10:12; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:27.

June 26, 1910—(1) Cornell, 11:37⅘; (2) Syracuse, 11:43⅘; (3) Columbia, 11:48½; (4) Pennsylvania, 12:22.

June 27, 1911—(1) Cornell; (2) Syracuse; (3) Columbia; (4) Pennsylvania. No official time taken.

June 29, 1912—(1) Cornell, 10:34½; (2) Columbia, 10:41½; (3) Syracuse, 10:58⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 11:23⅘.

June 21, 1913—(1) Cornell, 10:47⅘; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:52½; (3) Columbia, 10:54⅘; (4) Wisconsin, 10:58⅘; (5) Washington, 12:08⅘; (6) Syracuse (no time taken).

June 26, 1914—(1) Cornell, 11:15⅘; (2) Columbia, 11:25⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, 11:33⅘; (4) Syracuse, 11:50⅘.

UNIVERSITY FRESHMAN EIGHTS.

Poughkeepsie course, two miles.

June 30, 1900—(1) Wisconsin, 9:45⅘; (2) Pennsylvania, 9:54⅘; (3) Cornell, 9:55½; (4) Columbia, 10:08.

July 2, 1901—(1) Pennsylvania, 10:20½; (2) Cornell, 10:23; (3) Columbia, 10:36½; (4) Syracuse, 10:44.

June 21, 1902—(1) Cornell, 9:34⅘; (2) Wisconsin, 9:42⅘; (3) Columbia, 9:49; (4) Syracuse, 9:53; (5) Pennsylvania, 10:05.

June 26, 1903—(1) Cornell, 9:18; (2) Syracuse, 9:22½; (3) Wisconsin, 9:32; (4) Columbia, 9:41; (5) Pennsylvania, 9:45.

June 28, 1904—(1) Syracuse, 10:01; (2) Cornell, 10:12⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:18⅘; (4) Columbia, 10:28½.

June 28, 1905—(1) Cornell, 9:35⅘; (2) Syracuse, 9:49; (3) Columbia, 9:53; (4) Pennsylvania, 9:58⅘.

June 23, 1906—(1) Syracuse, 9:51⅘; (2) Cornell, 9:55; (3) Wisconsin, 9:55⅘; (4) Columbia, 10:07½; (5) Pennsylvania, 10:13⅘.

June 26, 1907—(1) Wisconsin, 9:58; (2) Syracuse, 10:03; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:04; (4) Columbia, 10:05⅖; (5) Cornell, 10:07⅘.

June 27, 1908—(1) Cornell, 9:29⅘; (2) Syracuse, 9:38⅘; (3) Columbia, 9:43; (4) Wisconsin, 9:55½; (5) Pennsylvania, 10:42.

July 2, 1909—(1) Cornell, 9:07⅘; (2) Syracuse, 9:14⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, 9:21; (4) Wisconsin, 9:22⅘; (5) Columbia, 9:26.

June 26, 1910—(1) Cornell, 10:40½; (2) Columbia, 10:53⅘; (3) Syracuse, 10:53⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 11:00½; (5) Wisconsin, 11:15½.

June 27, 1911—(1) Columbia, 10:13½; (2) Cornell, 10:20⅘; (3) Syracuse, 10:23½; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:24⅘; (5) Wisconsin, 10:38.

June 29, 1912—(1) Cornell, 9:31⅘; (2) Wisconsin, 9:35⅘; (3) Syracuse, 9:42⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 9:46⅘; (5) Columbia, 9:47.

June 21, 1913—(1) Cornell, 10.04⅘; (2) Wisconsin, 10:07⅘; (3) Syracuse, 10:14⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:25⅘; (5) Columbia, 10:29.

June 26, 1914—(1) Cornell, 10:26; (2) Syracuse, 10:50½; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:50⅘; (4) Columbia, 10:56½; (5) Wisconsin, 10:59.

HARVARD-YALE RACES.

UNIVERSITY EIGHTS.

Year. Winner.	Time.	Loser's time.
1876—Yale	22:02	22:33
1877—Harvard	24:36	24:44

Year.	Winner.	Time.	Loser's time.
1878	Harvard	20:44¾	21:29
1879	Harvard	22:15	23:58
1880	Yale	24:27	25:09
1881	Yale	22:13	22:19
1882	Harvard	20:47	20:50½
1883	Harvard	24:26	25:59
1884	Yale	20:31	20:46
1885	Harvard	25:15½	26:30
1886	Yale	20:41½	21:05¾
1887	Yale	22:56	23:14½
1888	Yale	20:10	21:24
1889	Yale	21:30	21:55
1890	Yale	21:29	21:40
1891	Harvard	21:23	21:57
1892	Yale	20:48	21:40
1893	Yale	25:01½	25:15
1894	Yale	22:47	24:40
1895	Yale	21:30	25:15
1899	Harvard	20:52½	21:13
1900	Yale	21:12⅝	21:37⅝
1901	Yale	23:37	23:45
1902	Yale	20:20	20:33
1903	Yale	20:19⅝	20:29⅝
1904	Yale	21:40½	22:10
1905	Yale	22:33½	22:36
1906	Harvard	23:02	23:11
1907	Yale	21:10	21:13
1908	Harvard	24:10	*
1909	Harvard	21:50	22:10
1910	Harvard	20:46½	21:04
1911	Harvard	22:44	23:40
1912	Harvard	21:43½	22:04
1913	Harvard	21:42	22:20
1914	Yale	21:16	21:16½

*Time not taken. Yale stroke oar collapsed at end of 2¼ miles.

Of the above races the first two were rowed on the Springfield (Mass.) course and the remainder on the New London course, which is four miles straightaway. There were no dual races in 1896, 1897 and 1898. The Harvard-Yale freshman and four oared races are rowed at the same time and place as the eight oared races.

HARVARD-YALE FRESHMAN EIGHTS.

Two miles.

Year.	Winner.	Time.	Loser's time.
1901	Yale	10:37⅘	10:58
1902	Dead heat	10:13	10:13
1903	Yale	9:43⅕	9:48⅘
1904	Yale	10:20	10:20½
1905	Harvard	9:59	10:04
1906	Yale	10:39⅘	10:41
1907	Harvard	11:15	11:19
1908	Harvard	9:38½	9:47⅕
1909	Harvard	11:32	12:09
1910	Harvard	11:54½	12:02
1911	Yale	11:53	11:59¼
1912	Harvard	10:52	10:54½
1913	Harvard	10:41	10:45
1914	Harvard	11:49	12:04

HARVARD-YALE FOUR-OARED RACE.

1901	Harvard	11:49½	12:02½
1902	Harvard	11:19½	11:25½
1903	Yale	10:59⅘	11:10½
1904	Harvard	12:13	12:15
1905	Harvard	11:22	11:27
1906	Yale	12:15	12:21
1907	Yale	12:33	13:15
1908	Yale	10:33½	10:43
1909	Harvard	13:14	13:23
1910	Harvard	13:02¼	13:18
1911	Harvard	13:37½	13:52
1912	Harvard	11:24	11:55
1913	Harvard	11:52	12:11
1914	Harvard	11:34	12:02

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE RECORD.

Course from Putney to Mortlake, London.

Year.	Winner.	Time.
1880	Oxford	21:23
1881	Oxford	21:51
1882	Oxford	20:12
1883	Oxford	21:08
1884	Cambridge	21:39
1885	Oxford	21:36
1886	Cambridge	22:29½
1887	Cambridge	20:52
1888	Cambridge	20:48
1889	Cambridge	20:14
1890	Oxford	22:03
1891	Oxford	21:48
1892	Oxford	19:21
1893	Oxford	18:47
1894	Oxford	21:39
1895	Oxford	20:50
1896	Oxford	20:01
1897	Oxford	19:12
1898	Oxford	22:15
1899	Cambridge	21:04
1900	Cambridge	18:47
1901	Oxford	22:31
1902 (March 22)	Cambridge	19:09
1903 (April 1)	Cambridge	19:32½
1904 (March 25)	Cambridge	21:36
1905 (April 1)	Oxford	20:35
1906 (April 7)	Cambridge	19:25
1907 (March 16)	Cambridge	20:26
1908 (April 4)	Cambridge	19:19
1909 (April 3)	Oxford	19:50
1910 (March 23)	Oxford	20:14
1911 (April 1)	Oxford	18:29
1912 (April 1)	Oxford	22:05
1913 (March 13)	Oxford	20:53
1914 (March 28)	Cambridge	20:23

NOTE—The race of 1914 was the seventy-first in the history of the event. The first contest took place in 1845.

NATIONAL ROWING REGATTA.

The forty-second annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen took place on the Schuylkill river straightaway course of 1¼ miles at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 7 and 8, 1914. Winners and time:

Junior eight oared shells—Grand Rapids (Mich.) Boat and Canoe club; 7:15⅘.

Intermediate double scull shells—Duluth (Minn.) Boat club; 8:15⅘.

Intermediate single scull shells—W. A. Neer, Detroit Boat club; 8:59⅕.

Senior International four oared shells—Duluth Boat club; 7:31⅕.

Senior double scull shells—Vesper Boat club, Philadelphia; 7:46.

Intermediate eight oared shells—Duluth Boat club; 6.47⅘.

Intercity octuple scull shells—New York A. C.; 6:28⅘.

Senior ¼ mile dash (final)—Everard B. Butler, Toronto Rowing club; 1:21⅕.

Association single sculls—John B. Kelly, Vesper B. C., Philadelphia; 8:59⅕.

Senior four oared shells—University Barge club, Philadelphia; 7:12.

Intermediate four oared shells—Duluth Boat club; time not given.

Senior quadruple scull shells—Riverside Boat club, Cambridge (Mass.) Boat club; 6:44⅕.

Senior eight oared shells—Duluth Boat club; 6:27⅘.

Championship single sculls shells—Robert Dibble, Don Rowing club, Toronto; 7:48.

MIDDLE STATES REGATTA.

The twenty-fifth annual regatta of the Middle States Regatta association took place at Ferry Bar, Patapsco river, Baltimore, Sept. 7, 1914, over a 1 mile course. Winners and time in principal events:

Junior quadruple sculls—New Rochelle, 7:05.

Junior four oared gig—Potomac; 5:47⅘.

Junior double sculls—Potomac; 6:03⅕.

Intermediate double sculls—Arundel; 7:22⅕.

Junior eight oared shells—Analostan, 5:21.

Intermediate four oared gig—Potomac; 6:04⅘.

Junior single sculls—Vesper; 6:55⅘.

Single senior sculls—Nassau; 6:35⅘.

Intermediate eight oared shells—Analostan; 5:00⅕.

Senior double sculls—Malta; 6:06⅘.

Intermediate double sculls—Quaker City; 6:11.

Senior quadruple sculls—New York Athletic club; 5:22⅘.

Senior eight oared shells—Ariels; 5:08⅘.

NEW YORK REGATTA.

The first regatta of the New York Regatta association took place on the speedway course of the Harlem river, New York, May 31, 1914. Winners and time in principal events:

Senior quadruple shells—Metropolitan R. C., New York; no time taken.

Intermediate single shells—L. Zoha, First Bohemian R. C., New York; 7:47.
Senior four oared barge—Ariel R. C., Baltimore; 6:28⅘.
Senior single shells—T. J. Rooney, Ravenswood B. C., Long Island City; 7:04⅕.
Association single shells—Walter M. Campbell, Malta B. C., Philadelphia; 7:07.
Senior four oared shells—Wahnetah B. C., New York; 6:14⅘.
Junior eight oared shells—New York A. C., New York; 6:00⅘.
Special race, Columbia varsity eight vs. All New York octuple—Won by Columbia; 5:31⅘.
Intermediate four oared gigs—Columbia university; no time taken.
Junior four oared shells—New Rochelle R. C.; 6:46.
Junior four oared barge—Hudson B. C.; 6:48⅘.

HENLEY REGATTA (ENGLAND).

The annual royal regatta took place July 1-4, 1914, at Henley-on-Thames, England, over the course of 1 mile 550 yards. The feature of the event was the contest for the Grand challenge cup, which was won by the Harvard second eight July 4 by a length and a quarter over the Union Boat club of Boston, Mass. The time was 7:20. In the preliminary heats for the cup the Winnipeg Rowing club eight defeated the Thames Rowing club eight in 7:55; Harvard defeated Leander by a length in 7:37; the Union club defeated the London Rowing club by four lengths in 7:48, and the Mavence (Germany) eight defeated the Jesus college eight. In the semifinal round the Union Boat club defeated Mavence and Harvard defeated Winnipeg in 7 minutes flat, the best time recorded at the regatta and beaten only three times previously in the history of the event. The winners of the main events were:

Grand challenge cup—Harvard.
Stewards' challenge cup—Leander.
Thames challenge cup—Caius college.
Diamond sculls—Giuseppe Sinigaglia.

AMERICAN HENLEY.

The twelfth annual regatta of the American Rowing association took place at Philadelphia, Pa., May 16, 1914, the races being over the Henley distance of 1 mile 550 yards on the Schuylkill river. Winners and time in principal events:

First eight oared shells—Harvard; 6:40⅘.
Freshman eight oared shells—University of Pennsylvania; 6:58.
Junior collegiate eight oared shells—Harvard; 6:40.
Special four oared shells—Won by University of Pennsylvania; 7:13⅕.
First single sculls—John B. Kelly, Vesper Boat club, Philadelphia; 8:03.
First double sculls—Vesper Boat club, Philadelphia.

PEOPLE'S REGATTA.

The feature event of the people's regatta at Philadelphia, July 4, 1914, was the senior eight oared race, which was won by the University of Pennsylvania crew in 6:51. The Argonaut eight of Toronto was second, the Detroit Boat club third and the New York Athletic club eight fourth. Philadelphia oarsmen won eleven out of the fifteen races which were rowed over the 1¼ mile course on the Schuylkill river.

WASHINGTON-CALIFORNIA.

The University of Washington, in a three mile race on Lake Washington at Seattle, May 22, 1914, defeated the University of California by four lengths. Time, Washington, 16:11; California, 16:22.

ANNAPOLIS VS. HARVARD.

The navy eight-oared crew defeated the Harvard university crew by half a length at Annapolis, Md., April 25, 1914, making the distance, 1 5-16 miles, in 6:43. Harvard's second crew defeated the navy's second crew in exactly the same time.

WASHINGTON-CALIFORNIA-STANFORD.

The University of Washington eight-oared crew defeated the Leland Stanford and University of California eights in a three-mile race on the Oakland estuary at Oakland, Cal., April 11, 1914, in 18:53. Leland Stanford was second in 19:24 and California third in 19:37.

CORNELL-HARVARD.

The Cornell university and freshman eights defeated the Harvard university and freshman crews in races over a course of 1⅞ miles on the Charles river at Cambridge, Mass., May 26, 1914. The official times were: University—Cornell, 9:38⅘; Harvard, 9:42⅘. Freshman—Cornell, 9:56; Harvard, 10:01.

CORNELL-PRINCETON-YALE.

Cornell university defeated Princeton and Yale in an eight-oared race over a 2-mile course on Cayuga lake at Ithaca, N. Y., May 23, 1914. The time was: Cornell, 10:38⅘; Princeton, 10:41⅗; Yale, 10:58⅘. In race between freshman eights over the same course Cornell defeated Princeton by four lengths. Time, Cornell, 10:51⅘; Princeton, 11:07⅕.

COLUMBIA-PRINCETON-PENNSYLVANIA.

Columbia university won a triangular eight oared shell race over a course of 1¾ miles on Lake Carnegie, Princeton, N. J., May 9, finishing a length and two feet ahead of Princeton and four lengths ahead of Pennsylvania. The time was: Columbia, 9:16; Princeton, 9:20⅘; Pennsylvania, 9:32. The Princeton freshmen defeated Pennsylvania by three lengths in 9:46.

ANNAPOLIS-PENNSYLVANIA.

In a race between the Pennsylvania and Annapolis (navy) eights on the Severn river at Annapolis, Md., April 18, 1914, the Pennsylvania varsity crew won by two lengths, covering the 1 5-16 miles, or Henley course, on the Severn river in 7:42. The Pennsylvania freshmen defeated the navy "plebes" by a third of a boat length in 8:29⅘. The slow time was caused by heavy adverse wind and tide.

SOUTHWESTERN REGATTA.

The annual regatta of the Southwestern Amateur Rowing association took place at Creve Cœur lake, near St. Louis, Mo., July 17-18, 1914. The Western Rowing club of St. Louis won the senior six oared barge race, distance ¾ mile, in 4:02⅕. It also won, by two feet, the ½ mile dash for fours in 2:36 and the senior four oared shell race in which the time was not announced. In the four oared shell event on the first day of the regatta the Lincoln Park Boat club of Chicago defeated the Westerns by two feet in 8:51⅘.

CANOEING.

Leo Friede of the Manhattan Canoe club, New York, again successfully defended the trophy emblematic of the international sailing canoe championship by defeating Ralph B. Britton of the Gananoque Canoe and Motor Boat club of Gananoque, Ont., at New York, July 18. In the first race over a five mile course Friede won by a margin of five minutes. In the second race he covered the course in 2:04:46 elapsed time, finishing nearly seven and a half minutes ahead of Britton. Two out of three races determined the winner.

SCULLING.

Ernest Barry of London, England, champion professional sculler of the world, retained his title by defeating James Padden of Australia by four lengths over the Putney-Mortlake course on the Thames, England, Sept. 7, 1914. He also won a stake of $5,000.

ROWING RECORDS.

¼ mile—*:57, single scull, straightaway, Edwin Henley, Newark, N. J., July 11, 1901.
½ mile—*2:08⅕, single scull, straightaway, Edwin Henley, Newark, N. J., July 11, 1893.
1 mile—4:28, single scull, straightaway, James Stansbury, with tide, Thames river, England, July 11, 1896; *4:48, single scull, straightaway, Rupert Guiness, Thames river, England, 1893.
2 miles—*9:18, eight oars, straightaway, Cornell freshmen, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 26, 1903.
3 miles—*14:27½, eight oars, straightaway, Cornell varsity, New London, Conn., June 25, 1891.
4 miles—*18:53½, straightaway, eight oars, Cornell university, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 2, 1901.
*Performance by amateurs.

YACHTING.

THE AMERICA'S CUP.

The New York Yacht club and the Royal Ulster Yacht club, representing Sir Thomas Lipton, reached an agreement in July, 1913, to contest for the historic America's cup in September, 1914. Owing chiefly to a disagreement as to the size of the competing boats, no races for the trophy have been sailed since 1903. Sir Thomas Lipton proposed that the yachts be limited to seventy-five feet on the water line. According to the deed of gift, the defending club has the right to select a vessel of such size as it pleases, provided it be not less than sixty-five nor more than ninety feet on the water line, and the New York Yacht club was therefore unwilling to meet the condition proposed. July 20, 1913, the Ulster Yacht club of Belfast cabled that the conditions prescribed by the New York Yacht club had been accepted and signed.

Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger, Shamrock IV., arrived at New York Aug. 16, 1914, after making most of the voyage from England under its own sail, coming by way of the Azores and Bermuda. In the meantime the war in Europe had broken out and to avoid possible capture by German cruisers the yacht was towed from Bermuda to Sandy Hook. It was decided by Sir Thomas that under the circumstances it would not be advisable to attempt a race in 1914, and with the consent of the New York Yacht club it was postponed until 1915. The Shamrock IV. was laid up in a south Brooklyn shipyard for the winter.

In America three contenders for the honor of meeting the British yacht had been constructed. These were the Resolute, designed and built at the Herreshoff yards at Bristol, R. I., and the Vanitie, built for Alexander S. Cochrane, and the Owen boat Defiance. In the trial races, which were not completed, the Resolute made rather the best showing and would probably have been selected to represent America. In one of the trials, June 10, it sailed over a windward and leeward course of fifteen miles in 3:16:41, a record better than any made over that kind of course in the America cup races.

RECORD OF RACES TO DATE.

1851—Aug. 22. In this, the year of the great exhibition in London, the Royal Yacht Club of England offered a cup to the winner of a yacht race around the Isle of Wight. The course was 60 miles in length. The race was won by the schooner yacht America, designed by George Steers for John C. Stevens of the New York Yacht club. The America was 94 feet over all, 88 feet on the water line, 22½ feet beam and 11½ feet draft. There was no time allowance and the competing yachts ranged in size from a three-masted 392-ton schooner, the Brilliant, to the 47-ton cutter the Aurora, which came in second in the race. The time of the America was 10 hours and 34 minutes; that of the Aurora was 24 minutes slower. The cup after that became known as the America's cup and has now been successfully defended for sixty-two years.

1870—Aug. 8. New York Yacht club course: Magic, 3:58:21; Cambria, 4:37:38.

1871—Oct. 16. New York Yacht club course: Columbia, 6:19:41; Livonia, 6:46:45. Oct. 18, 20 miles to windward off Sandy Hook and return: Columbia, 3:07:41¾; Livonia, 3:18:15½. Columbia disabled in third race Oct. 19. Oct. 21, 20 miles to windward off Sandy Hook and return: Sappho, 5:39:02; Livonia, 6:09:23. Oct. 23. New York Yacht club course: Sappho, 4:16:17; Livonia, 5:11:55.

1876—Aug. 11. New York Yacht club course: Madeline, 5:23:54; Countess of Dufferin, 5:34:53. Aug. 12, 20 miles to windward off Sandy Hook and return: Madeleine, 7:18:46; Countess of Dufferin, 7:46:00.

1881—Nov. 9. New York Yacht club course: Mischief, 4:17:00; Atalanta, 4:45:39¼. Nov. 10, 16 miles to leeward off Sandy Hook and return; Mischief, 4:54:53; Atalanta, 5:33:47.

1885—Sept. 14. New York Yacht club course: Puritan, 6:06:05; Genesta, 6:22:24. Sept. 16, 20 miles to leeward off Sandy Hook light and return: Puritan, 5:03:14; Genesta, 5:04:52.

1886—Sept. 9. New York Yacht club course: Mayflower, 5:26:41; Galatea, 5:38:43. Sept. 11, 20 miles to leeward off Sandy Hook light and return: Mayflower, 6:49:10; Galatea, 7:18:09.

1887—Sept. 27. New York Yacht club course: Volunteer, 4:53:18; Thistle, 5:12:41¾. Sept. 30, 20 miles to windward off Scotland light and return: Volunteer, 5:42:56¼; Thistle, 5:54:45.

1893—Oct. 7. 15 miles to windward off Sandy Hook light and return: Vigilant, 4:05:47; Valkyrie, 4:11:35. Oct. 9, triangular 30-mile course, first leg to windward: Vigilant, 3:25:01; Valkyrie, 3:35:36. Oct. 13, 15 miles to windward off Sandy Hook light and return: Vigilant, 3:24:39; Valkyrie, 3:25:19.

1895—Sept. 7, 15 miles to windward and return, east by south off Point Seabright, N. J.: Defender, 4:57:55; Valkyrie III., 5:08:44. Sept. 11, triangular course, 10 miles to each leg: Valkyrie III., 3:55:09; Defender, 3:55:56; won by Defender on a foul. Sept. 13 Defender sailed over the course and claimed cup and race; claim allowed.

1899—Oct. 16, 15 miles to windward and return, off Sandy Hook: Columbia, 4:53:53; Shamrock, 5:04:07. Oct. 17, triangular course, 10 miles to a leg: Columbia, 3:37:00; Shamrock snapped its topmast. Oct. 20, 15 miles to leeward and return: Columbia, 3:38:09; Shamrock, 3:43:26.

1901—Sept. 28, 15 miles to windward and return, off Sandy Hook: Columbia, 4:30:24; Shamrock II., 4:31:44. Oct. 3, triangular course: Columbia, 3:12:35; Shamrock II., 3:16:10. Oct. 4, 15 miles to leeward and return; Columbia, 4:32:57; Shamrock II., 4:33:56.

1903—Aug. 22, 15 miles to leeward and return, off Sandy Hook: Reliance, 3:31:17; Shamrock III., 3:41:17. Aug. 25, triangular course, 10 miles to leg: Reliance, 3:14:54; Shamrock III., 3:18:10. Sept. 3, 15 miles to windward and return: Reliance, 4:28:04; Shamrock III. did not finish.

POWER-BOAT RACING.

GOLD CHALLENGE CUP.

The races for the gold challenge cup of the American Power Boat association took place on Lake George, New York, July 30-31, 1914, and the trophy was won by Baby Speed Demon II., owned by Mrs. J. Stuart Blackton. Buffalo Enquirer was second and Ankle Deep third. The course was 30 nautical miles. Summary:

First race.	Time.	Points.
Baby Reliance V.	41:07	10
Baby Speed Demon II.	41:45	9
Buffalo Enquirer	44:11	8
P. D. Q. V.	44:27	7
Ankle Deep	44:32	6
P. D. Q. IV.	48:55	5
Tech, Jr.	50:10	4
Hawk Eye	50:21	3

Baby Reliance V.'s average, 43.77 nautical or 50.40 statute miles per hour.

Second race.	Time.	Total points.
Baby Speed Demon II.	41:03	19
Buffalo Enquirer	42:55	17
Ankle Deep	43:53	14
P. D. Q. IV.	52:54	12
Tech, Jr.	53:12	10

Baby Speed Demon II.'s average, 43.9 nautical or 50:55 statute miles per hour.

Third race.	Total points.
Baby Speed Demon II.	29
Buffalo Enquirer	26
Ankle Deep	14
Hawk Eye	3

Baby Speed Demon II. won the mile championship of America at Lake George Aug. 1, 1914, with an average speed in six trials of 1:23 over a nautical mile.

BUFFALO REGATTA.

The sixth annual Buffalo power boat regatta was held on the Niagara river, Sept. 3-5, 1914. Summary of principal events:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TROPHY, 25 MILES.

	Time.
Baby Reliance V	33:02
Baby Speed Demon II	33:04
Buffalo Enquirer	33:07
Ankle Deep	33:45
P. D. Q. V	34:55

W. J. CONNORS TROPHY, 30 MILES.

Baby Speed Demon II	38:18
Neptune II	45:34

BLACKTON TROPHY, 35 MILES.

Baby Speed Demon II	41:48
P. D. Q. V	46:40
Neptune II	51:58

HARMSWORTH CUP.

There was no contest for the Harmsworth cup in 1914 owing to the outbreak of the European war. America was to have been represented by Disturber IV., a powerful hydroaeroplane built for James A. Pugh of Chicago. He took the craft to England, but had to bring it back to America without having had a chance to test it in a race.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY REGATTA.

The seventh annual regatta of the Mississippi Valley Power Boat association took place at Peoria, Ill., July 2-4, 1914. The best performance was by Baby Speed Demon, owned by A. G. Smith of Algonac, Mich., which in four mile trials against time July 4 averaged 53.53 miles an hour. The fastest mile was made going down stream—1:06 or at the rate of 54.54 miles an hour. Baby Speed Demon won the Webb trophy and $1,000 prize by taking the free for all championship class race in two straight heats. The Kitty Hawk, owned by H. H. Timken of Canton, O., also made a mile down stream in 1:06, but the timing was disputed.

CAMDEN-BALTIMORE OCEAN RACE.

In a power boat race from Camden, N. J., to Baltimore, Md., a distance of 368½ nautical miles, July 22-23, 1914, the Flyaway III., a 38 footer, was the victor in 23 hours 50 minutes. The competing craft finished as follows:

Name.	Elapsed time.	Corrected Time.
Flyaway III	23:50:00	23:50:00
Mirna	45:32:04	29:58:07
Blue Peter V	42:08:08	33:45:19
Jennie S	51:14:32	34:29:20
Casino	48:22:00	40:51:38
Hyacinth	57:12:12	41:03:10
Darby Ram	62:20:00	47:37:12

NEW YORK TO ALBANY AND RETURN.

Retta D. won the annual power boat race from New York to Albany and return June 27, 1914, under the auspices of the New York Motor Boat club. The winner in class B, open boats, was Eastern Star, which covered the course of 235 nautical miles in 18:44:25, beating all previous records. Summary of Class A event:

Name.	Elapsed time.	Corrected Time.
Retta D.	34:58:33	21:42:57
Respite	28:55:24	22:45:47
Ethatay	32:06:03	23:31:50
Thistle	23:42:22	23:42:22
Blue Peter	27:54:43	27:25:10

AMERICAN SPEED RECORD.

In a race on Lake Michigan at Chicago Oct. 20, 1914, James A. Pugh's hydroaeroplane Disturber IV. covered 14.6 miles in 15:44, or at the rate of 55.67 miles an hour, which is the American competitive record.

ROQUE.

In the national roque tournament held in Norwich, Conn., Aug. 18-22, 1914, Harold Clark of Springfield, Mass., was the winner, his brother, Edward, taking second place. L. C. Williamson of Washington, D. C., is president of the National Roque association.

SWIMMING AND DIVING.

NATIONAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The National Amateur Athletic union's championship swimming contests in 1914 resulted as follows:

500 yard swim—Won by Harry Hebner, I. A. C., Chicago, at the Pittsburgh (Pa.) A. C. natatorium, April 18. Time, 6:22⅘.

220 yard swim—Won by Harry Hebner in the I. A. C. tank, Chicago, April 20. Time, 2:23⅘.

50 yard swim—Won by A. C. Raithel, I. A. C., in the C. A. A. pool, Chicago, April 29. Time, :24⅘.

200 yard swim, breast stroke—Won by Michael McDermott, I. A. C., in the C. A. A. pool, Chicago, April 30. Time, 2:43.

100 yard swim—Won by Harry Hebner in the I. A. C. tank, Chicago, April 30. Time, :55⅘.

150 yard swim, back stroke—Won by Harry Hebner in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, April 30. Time, 1:49⅘.

400 yard relay—Won by Illinois Athletic club team in the New York Athletic club's tank, New York, N. Y., May 4. Time, 3:52⅘.

1 mile swim—Won by L. J. Goodwin of New York Athletic club in New York city, Sept. 1. Time, 25:42⅘.

Fancy diving—Won by C. Wohfield, I. A. C., in N. Y. A. C. tank, New York, May 4. Points, 158.7.

WORLD'S SWIMMING RECORDS.

25 yards—:11.3, Duke Kahanamoku (U. S.).
40 yards—:19, A. C. Raithel (U. S.).
50 yards—:23⅘, Duke Kahanamoku (U. S.).
75 yards—:38⅘, Duke Kahanamoku (U. S.) and Robert Small (U. S.).
100 yards—:54⅘, Duke Kahanamoku (U. S.) and A. C. Raithel (U. S.).
110 yards—1:02⅘, H. Hebner (U. S.).
120 yards—1:08⅘, Perry McGillivray (U. S.).
150 yards—1:31⅕, H. Hebner (U. S.).
200 yards—2:07⅖, H. Hebner (U. S.).
220 yards—2:21, H. Hebner (U. S.).
440 yards—5:19, B. Kieran (Aus.).
880 yards—11:11⅘, B. Kieran (Aus.).
1 mile—23:16⅘, B. Kieran (Aus.).
2 miles—54:54, George Read (Aus.).

AMERICAN SWIMMING RECORDS.

25 yards—:11.3, Duke Kahanamoku.
40 yards—:19, A. C. Raithel, I. A. C.
50 yards—:23.4, Duke Kahanamoku.
75 yards—:38.4, Duke Kahanamoku.
100 yards—:54⅘, Duke Kahanamoku.
120 yards—1:08, P. McGillivray, I. A. C.
200 yards—2:07, H. Hebner, I. A. C.
220 yards—2:21, H. Hebner, I. A. C.
250 yards—2:53⅘, P. McGillivray, I. A. C.
300 yards—3:29⅕, P. McGillivray, I. A. C.
440 yards—5:23⅘, P. McGillivray, I. A. C.
500 yards—6:15⅘, P. McGillivray, I. A. C.
880 yards—11:29⅕, P. McGillivray, I. A. C.
1 mile—23:40⅘, C. M. Daniels, N. Y. A. C.
100 yards on back—1:15⅘, H. J. Handy, I. A. C.
100 yards, breast stroke—1:17⅘, H. J. Handy, I. A. C.
150 yards, back stroke—1:50⅘, H. J. Hebner, I. A. C.
160 yards, relay—1:17, I. A. C. team (P. McGillivray, A. C. Raithel, R. B. Foster, H. J. Hebner).
200 yards, breast stroke—2:39, Michael McDermott, C. A. A.
500 yards, relay—5:09⅘, I. A. C. team (Perry McGillivray, William Vosburgh, R. E. Frizelle, H. J. Handy).
400 yards, relay—3:46, I. A. C. team (A. C. Raithel, Perry McGillivray, E. W. McGillivray, H. Hebner).
500 yards, relay—4:52⅘, I. A. C. team (A. C. Raithel, Perry McGillivray, H. Hebner, T. W. Winans, R. Foster).
Plunge for distance (1 minute time limit)—80 feet, S. B. Willis, Pennsylvania.
Under water swim—320 feet, E. P. Swatek, I. A. C.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

SEAGIRT TOURNAMENT.

The twenty-fourth annual shooting tournament of the New Jersey and New York state rifle associations took place on the range at Seagirt, N. J., Aug. 24-Sept. 8, 1914. Results in the principal events follow:

Gould individual rapid fire match—Won by Sergt. P. S. Schofield of Massachusetts; score, 100.

Palma individual match, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards—Won by Corporal N. C. Reeves, U. S. M. C.; score, 223 out of possible 225.

McAlpin trophy match, teams, 200, 600, 1,000 yards—Won by Massachusetts; score, 1,118.

Hayes match, 600 yards—Won by Sergt. O. M. Schriver, U. S. M. C.; score, 49.

New York state individual championship, 800, 900, 1,000 yards—Won by J. W. Hessian, Connecticut; score, 145.

Leach cup match, 800, 900, 1,100 yards—Won by Capt. W. H. Richards, Ohio; score, 101.

Cruikshank match—Won by Massachusetts; score, 584.

Expert match—Won by Capt. Ralph Alderman, District of Columbia; score, 71.

Wimbledon match, 1,000 yards—Won by A. W. Lee, U. S. N.; score, 96.

Seagirt championship, 200, 600, 900, 1,200 yards—Won by Corporal F. Coppedge, U. S. M. C.; score, 188.

Sadler match, 800, 900, 1,000 yards, Palma match conditions—Won by Massachusetts team of eight men; score, 1,732 points.

Libby trophy match, 1,100 yards—Won by Capt. W. H. Richard, Ohio; score, 92.

Individual divisional (eastern) match, 300, 600, 1,000 yards—Won by Capt. K. V. Casey, Pennsylvania; score, 262.

Nevada trophy match, 600, 900, 1,200 yards—Won by Capt. W. H. Richard, Ohio; score, 145.

Officers and inspectors' match—Won by Capt. K. V. Casey, Pennsylvania; score, 96.

Dryden trophy, teams of eight—Won by U. S. marine corps; score, 1,102.

Old guard match—Won by Italian Rifle association, New York; score, 248.

National Rifle association match—Won by Ivan D. Chandler, West Virginia; score, 100.

Individual divisional match, 300, 500, 600, 800, 1,100 yards, slow fire, and 200 and 300 yards rapid fire—Won by Private C. C. Terry, U. S. M. C.; score, 326.

Divisional (eastern) team match, 300, 500, 600, 800, 1,000 yards, slow fire, and 200 and 300 yards rapid fire—Won by Massachusetts militia; score, 3,720.

KING'S PRIZE.

The king's prize, the most coveted trophy of the annual prize meeting of the National Rifle association, was won at Bisley, England, July 25, 1914, by Sergt. J. L. Dewar of the Royal Scots Territorial regiment after a tie with Private A. G. Fulton of the London territorial. Each made 309 out of a possible 355, and then shot off the tie. Private Fulton was the winner of the king's prize in 1912.

PALMA TROPHY.

Owing to the European war, there was no contest for the Palma trophy in 1914. Record of event to date:

Year.	Country.	Score.	Year.	Country.	Score.
1876	United States	.....	1903	United States.	1,570
1877	United States.	3,334	1907	United States.	1,712
1880	United States.	1,292	1912	United States.	1,720
1901	Canada	1,522	1913	United States.	1,714
1902	Britain	1,447			

NATIONAL INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the national indoor or gallery shooting championship contest of 1914, ending March 22, the Michigan Agricultural college was the victor in class A, closing the series with a new intercollegiate record of 994 out of a possible 1,000 points. The Massachusetts "Aggies" were second and Iowa State university third. In class B the Washington State college was first. Cornell university and the United States naval academy were tied for second place. In class C the University of Illinois was first, while the University of Pennsylvania and Notre Dame university were tied for second place.

MILITARY SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIP.

It was announced by the National Rifle Association of America March 18, 1914, that the Bordentown (N. J.) Military institute had won the national trophy in the rifle match series between the military schools of the country. Second honors went to the New York Military academy.

PISTOL SHOOTING.

Lieut. W. B. Loughborough, 3d U. S. infantry, won the national division pistol match at Seagirt, N. J., Sept. 8, 1914, with a score of 731 out of a possible 840. Capt. John G. Dillon of Pennsylvania was second with 706.

TRAP SHOOTING.

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP.

The fifteenth annual Grand American handicap shoot at inanimate targets took place at Dayton, O., Sept. 8-11, 1914. The winner of the handicap was Woolfolk Henderson of Lexington, Ky., who made a score of 98 from the 22 yard mark. Following were the high guns having a score of 95 or more:

	Score.	Prize.		Score.	Prize.
W. Henderson	98	$500.00	N. J. Johnson	95	$69.70
O. P. Goode	97	429.10	Charles Riffe	95	69.70
A. C. Blair	97	331.45	N. Northcott	95	69.70
J. D. Parker	96	333.75	Wm. Dalby	95	69.70
A. Flickinger	96	286.10	B. F. Failey	95	69.70
M. Hillman	96	238.40	G. E. Hiner	95	69.70
Ira Galbraith	96	190.70	J. A. Swaby	95	69.70
J. F. Couts	96	143.05	H. Bonser	95	69.70
O. H. Binns	95	69.70	D. McMahon	95	69.70
F. W. McNeil	95	69.70	S. A. Huntley	95	69.70
E. B. Barker	95	69.70			

The preliminary handicap was won by C. Riffe of Kenova, W. Va., with a score of 96, shot from the 17 yard mark. Woolfolk Henderson, besides winning the Grand American handicap, also won the national amateur championship at double and single targets with a score of 89 from 16 yards in the former and 99 in the latter from the same mark. Mark Arie of Thomasboro, Ill., won the J. H. Patterson trophy. The professional championship was won by E. S. Graham of Ingleside, Ill., with a score of 100 in the final shootoff. The consolation handicap was won by Tony Prior of San Francisco, Cal., with a score of 78 out of 80 targets.

Grand American handicap winners to date:

Year.	Winner.	Score.	Year.	Winner.	Score.
1900	R. O. Heikes	91	1908	F. Harlow	92
1901	E. C. Griffith	95	1909	Fred Shattuck	96
1902	C. W. Floyd	94	1910	R. Thompson	100
1903	M. Diefenderfer	94	1911	Harvey Dixon	99
1904	R. D. Guptill	96	1912	W. E. Phillips	96
1905	R. R. Barber	99	1913	M. S. Hootman	97
1906	S. E. Rogers	94	1914	W. Henderson	98
1907	J. J. Blanks	96			

EASTERN HANDICAP.

The ninth annual Eastern handicap trap shooting tournament was held at Bradford, Pa., June 17 and 18, 1914. The winner of the handicap was Frank S. Wright of South Wales, N. Y., who made a score of 97 out of a possible 100, shooting from 21 yards. H. W. Heikes was second. The preliminary handicap was won by Dr. W. C. Wooton after a shootoff with H. B. Blackmer.

Winners of the Eastern handicap to date:

Year.	Winner.	Score.	Year.	Winner.	Score.
1906	H. McMurchey	93	1911	H. L. David	96
1907	R. H. Bowser	93	1912	C. D. Henline	96
1908	G. L. Lyon	91	1913	G. M. Howell	95
1909	H. E. Smith	98	1914	F. S. Wright	97
1910	C. H. Newcomb	97			

WESTERN HANDICAP.

The ninth annual Western handicap shooting tournament was held at Green Bay, Wis., Aug. 4, 5 and 6, 1914, under the auspices of the Green Bay Game and Gun club. The preliminary han-

dicap was won by J. F. Caldwell with a score of 98. The Western handicap was won by F. Schwalbe, who made a score of 99 shooting from the 19 yard mark.

Winners of Western handicap to date.

Year.	Winner.	Score.	Year.	Winner.	Score.
1906—	W. R. Crosby..	97	1911—	William Ridley.	99
1907—	T. E. Graham..	99	1912—	F. Campbell....	94
1908—	B. F. Ebert....	96	1913—	C. A. Gunning.	100
1909—	F. H. Bailey...	97	1914—	F. Schwalbe....	99
1910—	J. E. Dickey...	96			

SOUTHERN HANDICAP.

The ninth Southern handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Interstate association, was held at Roanoke, Va., May 11, 12 and 13, 1914. The handicap was won by S. T. Day of Waynesboro, Va., who broke 96 targets out of 100, shooting from the 17 yard mark. The preliminary handicap was won by D. F. McMahon of New York with a score of 94 from 20 yards.

Winners of Southern handicap to date:

Year.	Winner.	Score.	Year.	Winner.	Score.
1906—	C. G. Spencer.. ..		1911—	W. T. Leslie...	94
1907—	G. S. McCarthy	92	1912—	Vassa Cate.....	93
1908—	G. L. Lyon.....	94	1913—	J. T. Joerg.....	93
1909—	S. L. Dodds....	94	1914—	S. T. Day.....	96
1910—	J. S. Young....	96			

SUNNY SOUTH HANDICAP.

The thirteenth annual Sunny South handicap shoot, held at Houston, Tex., and ending Jan. 30, 1914, was won by Mark Arie of Thomasboro, Ill, with a score of 94 out of 100. He shot from the 22 yard mark. Arie was high over all for the five days' shooting, with 947 breaks out of a possible 1,005. The winner in 1913 was Daniel O'Connell of San Antonio, Tex., whose score was 96.

PACIFIC COAST HANDICAP.

The ninth Pacific Coast handicap was held in Portland, Ore., July 20-22, 1914, under the auspices of the Interstate association. The winner of the handicap shoot was Peter O'Brien of Portland, who made a score of 93 from the 19 yard mark. The preliminary handicap was won by Frank Van Atta of Vancouver, Wash., with a score of 90.

SOUTHWESTERN HANDICAP.

The annual Southwestern handicap trap shoot took place at Oklahoma City, Okla., April 11-16, 1914. The winner was M. D. Hickman of Durant, Okla., who broke 88 targets out of 100 from the 17 yard mark. Harvey Dixon of Oronogo, Mo., had the high amateur average, scoring 329 out of 350.

WESTY HOGANS TOURNAMENT.

The annual Westy Hogans tournament took place at Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 16-19, 1914. The amateur championship was won by Frank S. Wright of South Wales, N. Y., with a score of 98 out of 100 and 20 and 19 in two shootoffs. The Atlantic City cup was won by Woolfolk Henderson of Lexington, Ky., with 148 out of 150 and 20 on the shootoff. He also won the average by breaking 489 targets out of 500. The five man state team championship was won by Pennsylvania.

NATIONAL AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

The ninth annual American amateur championship shoot at targets took place at Travers island, New York, April 24-25, 1914. The honors were carried off by Ralph L. Spotts of New York, who broke 188 targets out of a possible 200. A. L. Burns was second with 186. The event was won in 1913 by C. H. Newcomb with a score of 179, and in 1912 by B. M. Higgins with 185.

STATE AMATEUR CHAMPIONS (1914).

Alabama—W. J. Jones.
Arkansas—J. R. Tansil.
California—M. T. Leffler.
Colorado—Jas. Higgins.
Delaware—A. B. Richardson.
Georgia—James M. Barrett.
Idaho—F. D. Wade.
Illinois—G. H. Reitz.
Indiana—W. A. Roach.
Iowa—John R. Jahn.
Kansas—E. W. Arnold.
Kentucky—W. Henderson.
Louisiana—J. T. Austin.
Maryland—D. F. Mallory.
Massachusetts—G. L. Osborne.
Michigan—W. L. Stonehouse.
Minnesota—F. A. Richter.
Mississippi—G. M. L. Key.
Missouri—W. L. Mulford.
Montana—Lee Williams.
Nebraska—D. B. Thorn.
New Jersey — W. H. Mathews.
New York—F. S. Wright.
North Carolina—J. B. Pennington.
North Dakota—A. R. Chezik.
Ohio—J. N. Knox.
Oklahoma—C. B. Homer.
Oregon—Henry Wihlon.
Pennsylvania — W. S. Behm.
South Dakota — J. P. White.
Tennessee—Thos. Hale.
Texas—W. H. Hodges.
Utah—H. S. Mills.
Vermont—W. P. Twigg.
Virginia—Dr. L. G. Richards.
Washington — F. M. Troeh.
West Virginia—W. A. Weidebusch.
Wisconsin—F. G. Dreyfuss.

ICE SKATING.

CHAMPIONSHIP MEETINGS IN 1914.

INTERNATIONAL (INDOOR).

Place and date—Cleveland, O., Jan. 21-22.
¼ mile—Won by Robert McLean, Chicago. Time, :40.
⅝ mile—Won by Lot Roe, Toronto, Ont. Time, 2:07.
1 mile—Won by Fisher, Milwaukee, Wis. Time, 2:55.
½ mile, novice—Won by C. Crihfield, Cleveland, O. Time, 1:35⅘.
⅛ mile—Won by McLean. Time, :52⅘.
1 mile, novice—Won by Rundell, Cleveland, O. Time, 3:15⅕.
½ mile—Won by McLean. Time, 1:22⅘.
1½ miles—Won by McLean. Time, 4:11⅗.

INTERNATIONAL (OUTDOOR).

Place and date—Saranac Lake, N. Y., Jan. 27-29.
⅝ mile—Won by Robert McLean, Chicago. Time, 2:14⅘.
3 miles—Won by H. Cody, Montreal. Time, 12:42.
220 yards—Won by McLean, Chicago. Time, :23⅘.
½ mile—Won by McLean, Chicago. Time, 1:42½.
440 yards—Won by McLean, Chicago. Time, :51.
1 mile—Won by McLean, Chicago. Time, 4:03.
2 miles—Won by McLean, Chicago. Time, 8:02.
220 yards, hurdles—Won by Ed Horton, Saranac Lake. Time, :29.

INTERNATIONAL (OUTDOOR).

Place and date—Brookside lake, Newburgh, N. Y., Feb. 12.
¼ mile—Won by Robert J. Logan, Montreal. Time, :42⅗.
½ mile—Won by Logan. Time, 1:31⅕.
1 mile—Won by Logan. Time, 3:15.

INTERNATIONAL (EUROPEAN).

Place and date—Christiania, Norway, Feb. 14-15.
500 meters—Won by Oscar Mathiesen, Norway. Time, :47 7-16.
1,500 meters—Won by Mathiesen. Time, 2:26 1-10.
5,000 meters—Won by Mathiesen. Time, 9:20⅘.
10,000 meters—Won by M. Ippolitow, Russia. Time, 18:47⅘.

OTHER EVENTS.

Robert McLean of Chicago defeated a number of the best skaters in central New York in a mile race in Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1914. His time was 3:48.

At Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1914, Robert McLean skated 50 yards in :05, or one-fifth of a second better than the record established by Morris Wood in Pittsburgh in 1907.

HOCKEY.

A. A. H. A. CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Cleveland (O.) Athletic club team won the American Amateur Hockey association championship March 18, 1914, by defeating the American Soo team of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., in Cleveland, O., by score of 4 to 2.

BASKET BALL.

The Cornells of Armour square, Chicago, won the indoor National A. A. U. basket ball championship at the Illinois Athletic club, Chicago, April 11, 1914, by defeating the Young Men's Fellowship club 32 to 25.

ARCHERY.

[By Dr. Edward B. Weston, Chicago.]

NATIONAL MEETING.

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the National Archery association of the United States was held in Wayne, Pa., Aug. 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1914. The shooting took place on the Merion Cricket club's grounds at Haverford.

The men's championship was won by Dr. Robert P. Elmer, the women's championship by Mrs. Burton Payne Gray, the men's team round by the Wayne Archers, the women's team round by the Wayne Archers. In the flight shooting Mr. Jiles won with a distance of 234 yards 3¾ inches, and Mrs. Frentz, with a distance of 220 yards 2 feet and 5½ inches.

The leading scores:

DOUBLE YORK ROUND.

Scores of 500 and above:	Hits.	Score.
Dr. R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Pa.	162	764
Dr. O. L. Hertig, Pittsburgh, Pa.	161	651
G. P. Bryant, Boston, Mass.	155	627
H. S. Taylor, Buffalo, N. Y.	150	604
C. E. Dallin, Boston, Mass.	140	602
H. L. Walker, Chicago, Ill.	135	595
W. J. Holmes, Pittsburgh, Pa.	141	545
A. C. Hale, Wayne, Pa.	131	539
F. I. Peckham, Boston, Mass.	139	525
W. D. Douthitt, Pittsburgh, Pa.	126	522
J. M. Mauser, Laurys, Pa.	125	505

DOUBLE AMERICAN ROUND.

Scores of 700 and above:		
Dr. R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Pa.	176	1,052
Dr. O. L. Hertig, Pittsburgh, Pa.	167	911
J. M. Mauser, Laurys, Pa.	160	886
W. J. Holmes, Pittsburgh, Pa.	170	884
James S. Jiles, Pittsburgh, Pa.	158	870
W. D. Douthitt, Pittsburgh, Pa.	163	857
A. R. Clark, Berea, O.	163	857
Col. R. Williams, Jr., Washington, D. C.	157	837
G. P. Bryant, Boston, Mass.	154	818
H. S. Taylor, Buffalo, N. Y.	164	802
B. P. Gray, Boston, Mass.	159	797
H. L. Walker, Chicago, Ill.	156	780
S. W. Wilder, Boston, Mass.	156	776
James Duff, Jersey City, N. J.	153	765
Rev. E. I. Cole, Ossining, N. Y.	151	735
A. B. Casselman, Washington, D. C.	139	717
L. C. Smith, Boston, Mass.	150	712

DOUBLE NATIONAL ROUND.

Scores of 300 and above:		
Mrs. B. P. Gray, Boston, Mass.	127	625
Miss C. M. Wesson, Bryn Mawr, Pa.	127	605
Mrs. E. E. Trout, Wayne, Pa.	112	528
Mrs. E. W. Frentz, Boston, Mass.	95	483
Mrs. John Dunlap, Jr., Wayne, Pa.	87	373
Miss Norma Peirce, Boston, Mass.	87	349

DOUBLE COLUMBIA ROUND.

Scores of 500 and above:		
Mrs. B. P. Gray, Boston, Mass.	143	839
Mrs. E. E. Trout, Wayne, Pa.	139	837
Miss C. M. Wesson, Bryn Mawr, Pa.	137	833
Miss Norma Peirce, Boston, Mass.	125	632
Mrs. E. W. Frentz, Boston, Mass.	118	573
Mrs. John Dunlap, Jr., Wayne, Pa.	113	559
Mrs. L. C. Smith, Boston, Mass.	107	509
Mrs. R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Pa.	108	504

The next annual meeting will be held in Chicago Aug. 10, 11, 12 and 13, 1915.

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

President—Herman L. Walker, Fine Arts building, Chicago, Ill.

Vice-Presidents—Dr. Robert P. Elmer, Wayne, Pa.; James S. Jiles, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Burton Payne Gray, Boston, Mass.; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Edward B. Weston, Peoples Gas building, Chicago, Ill.

Executive Committee—The above officers with Homer S. Taylor, Buffalo, N. Y.; Dr. Calvin S. Case, Chicago, Ill.; Homer W. Bishop, Chicago, Ill.; Frank E. Canfield, Kansas City, Mo.

SKI JUMPING.

NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

The tenth annual national tournament of the American Ski association took place at Virginia, Minn., Feb. 14 and 15, 1914. In the professional class Ragnar Omtvedt of the Norge Ski club, Chicago, was first with jumps of 153 and 161 feet and a total of 340 points. Carl and Henry Hall of Ishpeming took the prize in the distance standing event, each covering 157 feet. In the amateur class Sigurd Bergeson of Virginia, Minn., was first and in the boys' class Earl Gunderson, aged 12, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., was the winner.

SCORE OF PROFESSIONALS.	Points.
Ragnar Omtvedt, Chicago, Ill.	340
Carl Hall, Ishpeming, Mich.	334
Anders Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis.	329
Ole Fielering, Virginia, Minn.	325
Axel Hendrickson, Blair, Wis.	324
Lars Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis.	322
Henry Hall, Ishpeming, Mich.	318
Barney Reiley, Mount Horeb, Wis.	316
John Evanson, Virginia, Minn.	315
Sigurd Hansen, Chicago, Ill.	307
Simon Erickson, Superior, Wis.	306
Erling Landwick, Stoughton, Wis.	296
Einar Lund, Chippewa Falls, Wis.	294
Ole Mangseth, Coleraine, Minn.	291
John Bratlund, Ironwood, Mich.	286

SCORE OF AMATEURS.	
Sigurd Bergeson, Virginia, Minn.	262⅛
Hans Hanson, Minneapolis, Minn.	262
John Fjeldseth, Ironwood, Mich.	256
Bert Hanson, Virginia, Minn.	250
Einar Baake, Beloit, Wis.	244

Officers American Ski association—President, N. A. Nelson, Stillwater, Minn.; treasurer, Julius Howland, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; secretary, Axel Holter, Ashland, Wis.

MEET AT CARY, ILL.

In the international meet of the Norge Ski club of Chicago at Cary, Ill., Feb. 8, 1914, Christ Jellum of Milwaukee, Wis., won the diamond medal in the amateur class with jumps of 115 and 125 feet. In the professional class Lars Haugen of Chippewa Falls, Wis., took first prize with jumps of 127 and 127 feet, scoring 297⅛ points. Thorleif Knudsen of the Norge Ski club took the long standing jump prize in the professional class with a leap of 134 feet. The amateur victor in this event was Arne Sletner of the same club, whose record was 112 feet. Hans Ruud won the Norwegian Athletic union trophy, contested for only by Chicagoans. Ragnar Omtvedt, holder of the world's record of 169 feet, standing jump, made a jump of 149 feet, the longest of the day, but fell.

ILLINOIS AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Illinois amateur ski championships were decided at Cary, Ill., Feb. 15, 1914. The leaders were all members of the Norge Ski club of Chicago. Prize winners, leaps and points were:

	Feet.	Feet.	Points.
Einer Jensen	113	118	261⅛
Fred Bruun	111	116	218
Hans Ruud	119	119	183⅛
Terje Jensen	119	121	180
Arne Sletner	112	121	177

OTHER TOURNAMENTS (1914).

Ishpeming, Mich., Feb. 21.—Sigrid Hansen won first prize in the professional class with leaps of 128 and 129 feet and a total of 289 points. Walter Carlson of Ishpeming was first in the amateur class with 261 points.

Lake Nagowicka, Wis., Feb. 22.—Anders Haugen won in the professional class. His best jump and the best of the day was 134 feet. Einar Jensen took first prize in the amateur class.

ROLLER SKATING.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIPS.

In a tournament held in Detroit, Mich., March 11-25, 1914, to decide the world's championships in roller skating, the amateur title was won by Leon Kimm of Chicago, who took the mile event in 3:05⅕. Elmer Eckman of Chicago was second. The professional championship was won by Roland Cioni of Milwaukee, who made the mile in 3:06. Rollie Birkheimer of Columbus, O., was second; Rodney Peters of St. Louis, Mo., third; Jack Woolworth of Washington, D. C., fourth, and Allie Moore of Charlevoix, Mich., fifth. Cioni previously held the title of roller skating champion of Italy.

ROLLER SKATING RECORDS.

PROFESSIONAL—FLAT TRACK.

½ mile—1:31⅘, Allie Moore, Chicago, 1908.
1 mile—2:46⅘, Rodney Peters, Pittsburgh, 1909.
2 miles—5:32, Clarence Hamilton, Kansas City, 1909; William Blackburn, Detroit, 1910.
3 miles—8:32⅘, Clarence Hamilton, Kansas City, 1909.
5 miles—15:07, Ollie Moore, Pittsburgh, 1908.

PROFESSIONAL—BANKED TRACK.

½ mile—1:15, Ollie Moore, Chicago, 1908.
1 mile—2:27⅘, Clarence Hamilton, Chicago, 1909.
2 miles—5:04⅘, John Flannery, Chicago, 1908.
3 miles—7:55⅘, Ollie Moore, Chicago, 1908.

AMATEUR—FLAT TRACK.

½ mile—1:26, William Blackburn, Chicago, 1908.
1 mile—2:39⅘, L. Bierwerth, Oakland, Cal., 1909.
2 miles—5:56, Joseph Jordan, New York, 1910.
3 miles—9:00, N. Melzer, Chicago, 1908.

AMATEUR—BANKED TRACK.

½ mile—1:13⅘, Henry Becker, Chicago, 1910.
1 mile—2:32, Henry Becker, Chicago, 1908.
2 miles—5:12, Henry Becker, Chicago, 1909.

The record for 1 hour is 16 miles, made by E. Reynolds, professional, in Denver in 1885.

POLO.

ENGLAND VS. AMERICA.

Teams representing England and the United States contested for the polo championship emblem, the International challenge cup, at Meadowbrook, L. I., June 13 and 16, 1914. The English challengers won both contests by net scores of 8½ to 3 and 4 to 2⅘. The English players were Capt. H. H. Tomkinson, Capt. L. S. G. Cheape, Maj. F. W. Barrett and Capt. V. Lockett. The American team consisted of R. La Montague, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., L. Waterbury and D. Milburn. The cup had been kept in America since 1909, when it was taken by the Meadowbrook team (L. and J. M. Waterbury, Jr., D. Milburn and H. P. Whitney) in London. It had then been in possession of the British since 1886.

WESTERN CIRCUIT CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Blues of the Kansas City Country club won the championship of the western circuit of the National Polo association in the tournament held in Kansas City, Mo., June 22-27, 1914. The team defeated the Yellowhammers of the same club 17½ to 5⅘, the Denver Country club four 10⅘ to 5⅘ and the St. Louis Country club 15½ to 7. The St. Louis team defeated Denver in a special match 9 to 7⅘.

THOMAS F. WALSH CUP.

The Blues of the Kansas City Country club won the Thomas F. Walsh cup and the western polo championship at Denver, Col., Aug. 23-27, 1914, by defeating the first team of the Denver Country club in the final game by a score of 7½ to 5.

RACQUETS.

NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Lawrence Waterbury of New York again won the national racquet tournament in New York city Feb. 17-23, 1914, by defeating C. G. Osborne of Chicago in the final match by scores of 17-15, 17-15, 9-15, 15-11. Championship record:

1901—Quincy A. Shaw, Boston.
1902—C. H. Mackay, New York.
1903—Payne Whitney, New York.
1904—George A. Brooke, Philadelphia.
1905—Lawrence Waterbury, New York.
1906—Percy D. Haughton, Boston.
1907—Reginald R. Fincke, New York.
1908—Quincy A. Shaw, Boston.
1909—Harold F. McCormick, Chicago.
1910—Quincy A. Shaw, Boston.
1911—Reginald R. Fincke, New York.
1912—Reginald R. Fincke, New York.
1913—Lawrence Waterbury, New York.
1914—Lawrence Waterbury, New York.

GOLD RACQUET CHAMPIONSHIP.

Clarence C. Pell of New York won the gold racquet championship at Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1914, by defeating C. G. Osborne of the University of Chicago in the finals. Scores: 15-5, 15-11, 15-17, 15-10. Champions by years:

1911—J. Gordon Douglas, New York, N. Y.
1912—J. Gordon Douglas, New York, N. Y.
1913—Harold F. McCormick, Chicago, Ill.
1914—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.

DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

The national amateur doubles championship at racquets was won by Dwight F. Davis and J. W. Wear of St. Louis, Mo., in a tournament held in New York, N. Y., and ending Jan. 24, 1914. They defeated H. D. Scott and G. R. Fearing of Boston, holders of the title, by scores of 12-15, 6-15, 15-3, 15-6, 15-11 and 15-4.

CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

C. C. Pell of the Tuxedo club, New York, won the Canadian racquets championship Jan. 18, 1914, by defeating H. Meredith of Montreal on the course of the Montreal club in straight sets. The scores were 15-10, 15-7, 15-5.

SQUASH RACQUETS.

C. Hutchins of Boston won the singles squash championship of the United States Feb. 15, 1914, in Philadelphia, by defeating H. A. Haines of Baltimore. Score: 10-15, 15-14, 15-7, 15-9.

CHESS.

PETROGRAD (ST. PETERSBURG) TOURNAMENT.

The world's foremost chess players held a tournament in Petrograd (St. Petersburg), Russia, beginning April 20 and ending May 22, 1914. In the elimination round Jose R. Capablanca of Cuba led with 8 games won and 2 lost. In the succeeding quintangular contest, however, he was beaten by Dr. Edmund Lasker, the world's champion. The final score of victories was: Lasker, 13½; Capablanca, 13; Tarrasch, 10½; Alechine, 10; Marshall (Frank J.), 8.

MANNHEIM TOURNAMENT.

An international chess tournament which was in progress in Mannheim, Germany, was stopped Aug. 3, 1914, on account of the war. Alechine of Petrograd was first with a score of 9½ points and Vidmar of Prague second with 8½.

WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIP.

R. B. Jefferson of Memphis retained the championship of the Western Chess association in a tournament held in Memphis, Tenn., and ending Aug. 25, 1914, by defeating G. H. Wolbrecht of St. Louis in the deciding game.

INTERCOLLEGIATE.

Yale won the "Big Four" intercollegiate chess championship Jan. 4, 1914, defeating Columbia in playoff made necessary by the tie in the twenty-second tournament of the Quadrangular Chess league. The final score was 5½ to 2½.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Dan O'Leary, the veteran pedestrian, started Aug. 16, 1914, to walk 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours, walking 1 mile an hour only, at Gaelic park, Chicago. He gave up after covering 267 miles. His age, 71 years, and a heavy track told against him.

Starting from New York, N. Y., June 2, 1913, Edward Payson Weston, 75 years old, walked to Minneapolis, Minn., arriving there Aug. 2. His route took him through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The distance covered was 1,546 miles.

Weston in 1867 walked from Portland, Me., to Chicago, Ill., in 25 days 22 hours. In 1907 he covered the same distance of 1,230 miles in 24 days 19 hours. In 1909 he walked from New York to San Francisco, starting March 15 and arriving at his destination July 14. The distance covered was 3,975 miles. His route was by way of Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Ogden and Reno. In 1910 he walked from Los Angeles, Cal., to New York, N. Y., in seventy-seven days, following the Santa Fe road to Chicago and the New York Central from here to New York. The total distance was 3,483 miles.

MOTORING.

[Compiled by C. G. Sinsabaugh, editor Motor Age.]

In a sports way, 1914 was an odd year. There were fewer road races, more interest in speedway competitions and big dirt track events, no reliability tests to speak of and more efforts made to encourage owners to tour more, which took the form of "sociability" runs. This does not mean that there is a loss of interesting motoring; it means a gradual revolutionizing of the sport, the trial of something new.

Road racing always has been regarded as the premier branch of motoring and so it continues, although the speedway event at Indianapolis crowds it closely. But in 1914 there were fewer road races, which perhaps may be accounted for by the fact that, whereas at most meets it used to be customary to run off three, four and five races, now the promoters are content to confine themselves to two. This is instanced at Elgin, where the card used to be made up of five races; now only two are run. Another reason for the reduction in number last year was that Seattle now is classified as a speedway, whereas it used to be a road race course.

In this country last year three of the classic fixtures were run off. The Vanderbilt and Grand Prix were contested at Santa Monica, Cal.; Elgin repeated its Elgin National and the Chicago Automobile club cup; the usual desert road races were run, while Corona, Cal., had its usual speed carnival. Abroad the French ran off their Grand Prix, the Italians had their Targa Florio, while England cut into the game with its Tourist Trophy race on the Isle of Man.

Looking back over these events, the critics have crowned Ralph De Palma as the American road racing champion for the second time. Earl Cooper wore the crown in 1913, taking it away from De Palma, who had it in 1912. But the little Italian came back in 1914 and with victories in the Vanderbilt and in both races at Elgin clinched his claims in no uncertain manner.

There was one blot on the road racing escutcheon of 1914—the death of Spencer Wishart, one of the greatest of American drivers, who was killed in the Elgin National when his car left the road and hit a tree. Wishart was one of the most daring of American pilots and a man who always could be relied upon to be among the front runners.

Indianapolis, of course, repeated its 500 mile international sweepstakes, which brought out a most brilliant field. There were forty-five entries, with the foreign element strongest, so that it was necessary to run eliminating trials to reduce the field to the limit of thirty. Because of the foreign competition the race created a new set of records, the victor being a Frenchman, Rene Thomas, who drove his Delage the five centuries in 6:03:45, an average of 82.47 miles per hour, a new record which displaced the mark made the previous year by Jules Goux in a Peugeot. Second to Thomas was Duray in a French Peugeot, Guvot in a French Delage was third, Goux in a French Peugeot was fourth, while the first American to finish was Barney Oldfield in a Stutz, who registered fifth. This race attracted a paid attendance of 93,000, it being estimated that the average per head was $3.50.

Seattle staged its speedway meet on July 4, but really it was more of a road racing caliber than track. Earl Cooper in a Stutz won the Montamarathon trophy, Hughie Hughes in a Maxwell the Potlach and Jim Parsons in a Frantz the Intercity trophy.

Of speedway caliber but run on a two mile dirt track was the Sioux City (Iowa) 300 mile race, run also on the Fouth of July. In fact, it was a miniature Indianapolis, bringing together most of the stars who raced on the Hoosier oval. The winner of this grind was Eddie Rickenbacher in a Duesenberg, who averaged 78.6 miles per hour, a remarkable performance on a dirt track.

In the fall there were several 100 mile races on dirt tracks, which produced real competition, one of the best being at Kalamazoo, Mich., where Bob Burman in a Peugeot established a new century record.

Attacks on dirt track records were numerous and in many cases successful. Burman in particular was prominent in this line, placing several of the longer distance marks to his credit. Oldfield went after his own one mile dirt track record at St. Louis, and shoved it down to :44, but as yet the mark has not been accepted by the A. A. A. and it is not expected that it will be passed because the electrical timer did not work and the timing was done with stop watches.

Abroad there were fewer record trials than in 1913, when the British revamped the entire table. The best mark of the season was at Brooklands, where Hornsted in a Benz did a flying mile in :28.09, equal to 128.16 miles per hour.

Standing as official records for stock cars are the marks made on the Indianapolis speedway June 20 by the Packard. These were one hour trials, conducted under the auspices of the Automobile Club of America. A forty-eight horse power Packard touring car actually covered 71.2 miles in sixty minutes, while a thirty-eight horse power Packard touring car did 67.8 miles in the same time.

But while there were no reliability runs, outside of the annual tour of the Wisconsin State Automobile association, which attracted only a few cars, the makers did not let up in their efforts to prove officially the value of their product. This was mainly along the line of gasoline economy and probably two dozen such trials were held in different parts of the country, all under official supervision, which demonstrated most convincingly that the modern automobile and the modern carbureter have been so perfected that the average owner effects a great saving on his fuel in comparison with other years.

Chicago as usual has its team reliability matches, but the annual Glidden tour did not take place and it looks as if that classic will not be renewed in the future. The failure to stage this may be put down to a lack of interest in reliability runs by automobile manufacturers, who seem to feel that they have ably demonstrated to the public the dependability of the modern motor car.

Hill climbs, once as popular as reliabilities, also seem to have gone into the discard, for while half a dozen of these climbs were staged in various parts of the country they were of local caliber and brought out poor fields, as the makers did not support them.

AMERICAN ROAD RACES IN 1914.

Race.	Distance.	Driver and car.	Average M. P. H.
Elgin National, Elgin, Ill.	301	R. De Palma, Mercedes	73.53
Chicago Automobile club cup, Elgin, Ill.	301	R. De Palma, Mercedes	73.9
Vanderbilt cup, Santa Monica, Cal.	295	R. De Palma, Mercedes	75.49
American Grand Prix, Santa Monica, Cal.	403	E. Pullen, Mercer	77.2
Walla Walla, Wash.	210	De Vine, Overland	20.
Visalia, Cal.	150	McKelvy, Overland	53.6
Corona, Cal.	301	Pullen, Mercer	87.6
Los Angeles-Phoenix	696	Oldfield, Stutz	30.2
El Paso-Phoenix	533	Miller, Pope-Hartford	36.5

FOREIGN ROAD RACES IN 1914.

French Grand Prix, Lyons	467	Lautenschlager, Mercedes	65.50
Tourist Trophy, Isle of Man, England	600	L. Guinness, Sunbeam	56.44
Targa Florio, Italy	620	Ceirano, Scat	36.85
Angers-Paris (touring cars)	231	Szisz, Dietrich	65.6

ANNUAL 500 MILE SPEEDWAY RACE, INDIANAPOLIS.

Year. Winner and car.	No. starters.	No. finishers.	Time.	Miles per hour.
1911—Harroun, Marmon	40	12	6:42:08	74.59
1912—Dawson, National	24	10	6:21:06	78.7
1913—Goux, Peugeot	27	10	6:35:05	75.92
1914—Thomas, Delage	30	13	6:03:45	82.47

HOUR RECORDS.

The world's record for twenty-four hours is 1,581 miles 1,310 yards, an average pace of 65.9 miles an hour, made June 28-29, 1907, by S. F. Edge in a six cylinder Napier on the three and one-quarter mile cement track at Weybridge, England.

The circular track twenty-four hour record was raised to 1,253 miles by Patschke and Poole in a Stearns at Brighton Beach track, New York, Aug. 19-20, 1910. The former record was 1,196 miles, made by Patschke and Mulford in a Lozier in 1909.

An American competitive speedway twenty-four hour record was created at Los Angeles, where a Fiat covered 1,491 miles.

The one hour record was put at 107 miles 1,672 yards by a twelve cylinder Sunbeam on the English Brooklands track Oct. 11, 1913.

The twelve hour record was put at 1,078 miles 400 yards by the same car and on the same track on Oct. 11, 1913.

TRANSCONTINENTAL RECORD.

A record of 10 days 18 hours 12 minutes from New York to San Francisco was made Aug. 8-18, 1910, by L. L. Whitman, driving a four cylinder Reo, the fastest trip ever made across the continent in a motor car. The record from San Francisco to New York is 15 days 12 hours, made in a Franklin in 1906 by Whitman.

CHICAGO-NEW YORK RECORD.

The record by automobile between Chicago and New York is 39:53:00. It was made by a Franklin twenty-eight horse power runabout Aug. 21-22, 1907. The route followed was via Elkhart, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Newburgh and along the east side of the Hudson to New York. The distance was 1,050 miles. The previous record was 56:58:00, also made by a Franklin, a six cylinder car.

ROAD RACING CLASSICS.

VANDERBILT CUP.

Year. Winner and car.	Miles.	H.M.S.
1904—Geo. Heath, France, Panhard	284.40	5:26:45
1905—Hemery, France, Darracq	283	4:36:08
1906—L. Wagner, France, Darracq	297.10	4:50:10⅘
1907—(No race).		
1908—George Robertson, America, Locomobile	258.60	4:00:48⅕
1909—H. F. Grant, America, Alco	278.08	4:25:42
1910—H. F. Grant, America, Alco	278.08	4:15:58
1911—R. K. Mulford, America, Lozier	291.38	3:56:00⅘
1912—R. De Palma, Germany, Mercedes	300.00	4:20:31
1913—(No race).		
1914—R. De Palma, Germany, Mercedes	295.00	3:53:41

BENNETT CUP.

1900—M. Charron, France	351	9:09:39
1901—M. Girardot, France	327	8:50:30
1902—S. F. Edge, England	383	10:42:00
1903—M. Jenatzy, Germany	386	8:36:00
1904—R. B. Thery, France	350	5:40:03
1905—R. B. Thery, France	342	7:02:42⅘

FRENCH GRAND PRIX.

1906—F. Szisz, France	474	12:14:05⅘
1907—Nazzaro, Italy	478.30	6:46:33
1908—Lautenschlager, Germany	478	6:55:43
1912—Boillot, France	956	13:58:02
1913—Boillot, France	300	6:07:00
1914—Lautenschlager, Germany	467	7:08:18

ELGIN NATIONAL TROPHY.

		Average.
1910—R. Mulford, Lozier	305	62.5
1911—L. Zengel, National	305	66.45
1912—R. De Palma, Mercedes	305	68.9
1913—G. Anderson, Stutz	301	71.5
1914—R. De Palma, Mercedes	301	73.53

CHICAGO AUTOMOBILE CLUB TROPHY.

1913—R. De Palma, Mercer	301	66.8
1914—R. De Palma, Mercedes	301	73.9

AMERICAN STRAIGHTAWAY FREE-FOR-ALL RECORDS, REGARDLESS OF CLASS.

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1 kilometer	15.88	Burman	Blitzen-Benz	Daytona	April 23, 1911
1 mile	25.40	Burman	Blitzen-Benz	Daytona	April 23, 1911
2 miles	51.28	Burman	Blitzen-Benz	Daytona	April 23, 1911
5 miles	2:34	Hemery	Darracq	Daytona	Jan. 24, 1906
10 miles	5:14.40	Bruce-Brown	Benz	Daytona	Mar. 24, 1909
15 miles	10:00	Lancia	Fiat	Daytona	Jan. 29, 1906
20 miles	13:11.92	Burman	Buick Bug	Jacksonville	Mar. 30, 1911
50 miles	35:52.31	Burman	Buick Bug	Jacksonville	Mar. 28, 1911
100 miles	1:12:45.20	Bernin	Renault	Daytona	Mar. 6, 1908
150 miles	1:55:18	Disbrow	Special	Jacksonville	Mar. 31, 1911
200 miles	2:34:12	Disbrow	Special	Jacksonville	Mar. 31, 1911
250 miles	3:14:55	Disbrow	Special	Jacksonville	Mar. 31, 1911
300 miles	3:53:33.50	Disbrow	Special	Jacksonville	Mar. 31, 1911
81.65 miles	1:00:00	Disbrow	Special	Jacksonville	Mar. 28, 1911
		(Standing start.)			
1 mile	40.53	Oldfield	Benz	Daytona	Mar. 16, 1910

AMERICAN SPEEDWAY RECORDS, REGARDLESS OF CLASS.

¼ mile	8.16	Burman	Blitzen-Benz	Indianapolis	May 29, 1911
½ mile	16.80	Burman	Blitzen-Benz	Indianapolis	May 29, 1911
1 kilo	21.40	Burman	Blitzen-Benz	Indianapolis	May 29, 1911
1 mile	35.35	Burman	Blitzen-Benz	Indianapolis	May 29, 1911
2 miles	1:15.96	Bragg	Fiat	Los Angeles	April 13, 1910
3 miles	1:54.83	Bragg	Fiat	Los Angeles	May 5, 1912
4 miles	2:33.37	Bragg	Fiat	Los Angeles	May 5, 1912
5 miles	3:11.75	Bragg	Fiat	Los Angeles	May 5, 1912
10 miles	6:35.62	Robertson	Simplex	Los Angeles	April 9, 1910
15 miles	10:25.17	Hearne	Benz	Indianapolis	July 4, 1910
20 miles	14:06.72	Hearne	Benz	Indianapolis	July 4, 1910
25 miles	18:22.60	Tetzlaff	Lozier	Los Angeles	Mar. 19, 1911
50 miles	36:35.80	Tetzlaff	Lozier	Los Angeles	Mar. 19, 1911
75 miles	54:50.20	Tetzlaff	Lozier	Los Angeles	Mar. 19, 1911
100 miles	1:11:21	Thomas	DeLage	Indianapolis	May 30, 1914
200 miles	2:25:43	Thomas	DeLage	Indianapolis	May 30, 1914
300 miles	3:38:29	Thomas	DeLage	Indianapolis	May 30, 1914
400 miles	4:52:02	Thomas	DeLage	Indianapolis	May 30, 1914
500 miles	6:03:45.94	Thomas	DeLage	Indianapolis	May 30, 1914
		(Hour records.)			
74 miles	1:00:00	Harroun	Marmon	Los Angeles	April 16, 1910
148 miles	2:00:00	Harroun	Marmon	Los Angeles	April 16, 1910

ONE MILE CIRCULAR DIRT TRACK RECORDS.

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1 mile	:46.40	O.dfield	Christie	Bakersfield, Cal.	April 22, 1913
2 miles	1:32.60	Burman	Jumbo Benz	St. Louis, Mo.	Sept. 30, 1912
3 miles	2:30.55	De Palma	Fiat	Syracuse	Sept. 17, 1910
4 miles	3:22.27	De Palma	Fiat	Syracuse	Sept. 17, 1910
5 miles	3:56.00	Oldfield	Christie	Bakersfield, Cal.	April 22, 1913
10 miles	8:31.20	De Palma	Fiat	Narbeth, Pa.	Sept. 24, 1910
15 miles	12:47.00	Burman	Peugeot	Peoria, Ill.	Sept. 12, 1913
20 miles	17:10.60	Burman	Peugeot	Springfield, Ill.	Sept. 19, 1913
25 miles	21:37.60	Burman	Peugeot	Springfield, Ill.	Sept. 19, 1913
50 miles	45.32.00	Disbrow	Simplex	Detroit, Mich.	Sept. 29, 1912
100 miles	1:34:29.40	Burman	Peugeot	Kalamazoo, Mich.	Sept. 26, 1914
150 miles	2:30:51.00	Wishart	Mercer	Columbus, O.	Aug. 25, 1912
200 miles	3:21:48.00	Mulford	Mason	Columbus, O.	July 4, 1913

FENCING.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

In the national fencing championship tournament in New York, N. Y., April 29-May 1, 1914, Dr. Scott D. Breckenridge of Washington, D. C., won the title in the foils contest. Dr. W. F. Allen of Boston was first with the dueling swords and W. H. P. Van Blyjenburgh of Springfield, Mass., won the championship in the saber bouts. The tournament was under the auspices of the Amateur Fencers' League of America.

The junior championships of the same organization were decided in New York Feb. 24. Steddsford Pitt won the dueling sword championship and J. B. B. Parker the saber championship.

CURLING.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Gordon international medal, emblematic of the championship of the United States and Canada, was played for Feb. 20, 1914, at Montreal. The Canadians won by 138 shots, the grand total for each side standing: Canada, 418; United States, 280. By games the score was: Canada, 13; United States, 3. The United States was represented by rinks from New York, Boston, Utica, Schenectady and Jersey City. W. R. J. Hughes of the Caledonia rink, Montreal, again won the honor of holding the medal, his rink defeating John Leslie's rink of St. Andrew's club of New York by a score of 31 to 5.

NORTHWESTERN BONSPIEL.

Winners in Northwestern Curling association bonspiel, held in Duluth, Minn., Jan. 12-21, 1914: International event for Louis W. Hill trophy—Six American rinks defeated six Canadian rinks, 67 to 63.

Minneapolis event—J. S. Gates rink of Superior, Wis., defeated the Clough Gates rink of same place, 15 to 6.

Duluth Curling club trophy—Won by J. M. McLeod rink of Minneapolis, Minn.

Patrick-Duluth event—Won by Brewer Whyte rink of Duluth, Minn.

Western Curling club event—Won by Dinham rink of Duluth, Minn.

Grand aggregate prize—Won by Clough Gates of Superior, Wis.

DOG RACING.

ALL-ALASKA SWEEPSTAKES.

John Johnson, with his team of eighteen Siberian wolves, won the 1914 All-Alaska sweepstakes, covering the course of 412 miles from Nome to Candle and return in 81 hours and 3 minutes. The race, which ended April 17, was run in stormy weather and the time was far below record of 74:14:20, made by Johnson with his Siberian team in 1910.

SKAT.

Henry Wendt of Milwaukee won the championship and a prize of $1,000 at the seventeenth annual tournament of the North American Skat league held in Milwaukee, Wis., June 13-14, 1914. He took twenty-seven net games and 755 points, his score of net games being the highest that ever won first prize at a national tournament. E. M. Gross of Peoria, Ill., where the 1915 tournament is to be held, was elected president for the 1914-1915 term.

MAYORS OF LARGE CITIES (1914).

Albany, N. Y.—Joseph W. Stevens, Rep.
Baltimore, Md.—James H. Preston, Dem.
Boston, Mass.—James M. Curley, nonpartisan.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Clifford B. Wilson, Rep.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Louis P. Fuhrmann, Dem.
Camden, N. J.—Charles H. Ellis, Rep.
Charleston, S. C.—John P. Grace, Dem.
Chicago, Ill.—Carter H. Harrison, Dem.
Cincinnati, O.—Frederick S. Spiegel, Rep.
Cleveland, O.—Newton D. Baker, Dem.
Columbus, O.—George J. Karb, Dem.
Dayton, O.—G. W. Shroyer, nonpartisan.
Denver, Col.—J. M. Perkins, nonpartisan.
Detroit, Mich.—Oscar B. Marx, Rep.
Duluth, Minn.—W. J. Prince, nonpartisan.
Fall River, Mass.—James H. Kay, Rep.
Fort Wayne, Ind.—Wm. J. Hosey, Dem.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—George E. Ellis, nonpartisan.
Hartford, Conn.—Joseph H. Lawler, Dem.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Joseph E. Bell, Dem.
Jersey City, N. J.—Mark M. Fagan, Prog.-Rep.
Kansas City, Mo.—Henry L. Jost, Dem.
Lincoln, Neb.—F. C. Zehrung, nonpartisan.
Los Angeles, Cal.—H. H. Ross, Ind.
Louisville, Ky.—John L. Buschemeyer, Dem.
Lowell, Mass.—Dennis J. Murphy, nonpartisan.
Memphis, Tenn.—Edward H. Crump, Dem.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Gerhard A. Bading, nonpartisan.
Minneapolis, Minn.—W. G. Nye, nonpartisan.
Nashville, Tenn.—Hilary E. Howse, Dem.
Newark, N. J.—Thomas L. Raymond, Rep.
New Haven, Conn.—Frank J. Rice, Rep.
New Orleans, La.—Martin Behrman, Dem.
New York, N. Y.—John Purroy Mitchel, nonpartisan.
Omaha, Neb.—James C. Dahlman, Dem.
Paterson, N. J.—Robert H. Fordyce, Rep.
Peoria, Ill.—E. N. Woodruff, Rep.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Rudolph Blankenburg, nonpartisan.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Joseph C. Armstrong, nonpartisan.
Portland, Ore.—Harrison R. Albee, nonpartisan.
Providence, R. I.—Joseph H. Gainer, Dem.
Reading, Pa.—Ira W. Stratton, Rep.
Richmond, Va.—George Ainslee, Dem.
Rochester, N. Y.—H. H. Edgerton, Rep.
St. Louis, Mo.—Henry W. Kiel, Rep.
St. Paul, Minn.—Winn Powers, nonpartisan.
Salt Lake City, Utah—Samuel C. Park, nonpartisan.
San Antonio, Tex.—A. H. Jones, Dem.
San Francisco, Cal.—James Rolph, Jr., nonpartisan.
Schenectady, N. Y.—J. Teller Schoolcraft, Ind.
Seattle, Wash.—Hiram C. Gill, nonpartisan.
Springfield, Ill.—John S. Schnepp, Dem.
Springfield, Mass.—John A. Denison, Rep.
Syracuse, N. Y.—Louis Will, Prog.
Toledo, O.—Carl H. Keller, Rep.
Trenton, N. J.—Frederick W. Donnelly, Dem.
Troy, N. Y.—Cornelius F. Burns, Dem.
Wilmington, Del.—Dr. Harrison W. Howell, Rep.

AERONAUTICS IN 1914.

The use of aeroplanes and dirigible balloons for military purposes was the main feature in the aeronautical world in 1914. Some details as to the number of craft used by the European armies and the part played by them in the great world conflict will be found in the article dealing with that subject. Prior to the breaking out of hostilities some new records, especially in altitude and endurance, were established and these are given herewith.

AEROPLANING.

RECORDS FOR ALTITUDE.

The record for height attained by aeroplane is held by Heinrich Oelreich, a German aviator, who ascended from Leipzig, Germany, July 14, 1914, and reached a height of approximately 24,606 feet. The best American record is held by Capt. H. LeR. Muller of the 1st aeroplane corps, U. S. army, who, starting from a field at San Diego, Cal., Oct. 8, 1914, ascended to a height of 17,441 feet. Record of notable altitude flights:

Georges Legagneux, Pau, France, Dec. 9, 1910, 10,499 feet.

Arch Hoxsey, Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 26, 1910, 11,474 feet (unofficial).

Capt. Felix, Etampes, France, Aug 5, 1911, 11,330 feet.

Lincoln Beachey, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 20, 1911, 11,642 feet.

Roland G. Garros, Parame, France, Nov. 7, 1911, 13,943 feet.

Lieut. Blaschke, Vienna, June 29, 1912, 14,300 feet.

Roland G. Garros, Houlgate, Sept. 6, 1912, 16,076 feet.

Georges Legagneux, Villacoublay, Sept. 17, 1912, 17,881 feet.

Edmond Perreyon, Buc Aerodrome, France, March 11, 1913, 19,650 feet.

Georges Legagneux, St. Raphael, France, Dec. 27, 1913, 19,300 feet.

Theodore MacCauley, San Diego, Cal., Feb. 25, 1914, 12,120 feet.

Herr Linnekogel, Johannisthal, Germany, March 31, 1914, 20,564 feet.

Heinrich Oelreich, Leipzig, Germany, July 14, 1914, 24,606 feet.

De Lloyd Thompson, Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 6, 1914, 15,600 feet.

Capt. H. LeR. Muller, San Diego, Cal., Oct. 8, 1914, 17,441 feet.

RECORD FOR ENDURANCE.

The record for time spent in the air in non-stop aeroplane flights is held by Reinhold Boehm, a German aviator. At Johannisthal, Germany, July 11, 1914, he set the endurance record at 24 hours and 12 minutes. He used an ordinary Albatross army biplane and covered approximately 1,350 miles. Other notable endurance performances in 1914 were:

Herr Brunolanger, Johannisthal, Germany, Feb. 3, 14 hours 7 minutes.

Herr Ingold, Munich, Germany, Feb. 8, 16 hours 20 minutes.

Gustav Basser, Johannisthal, Germany, June 24, 18 hours 10 minutes.

Herr Landmann, Johannisthal, Germany, June 28, 21 hours 49 minutes.

LONDON TO MANCHESTER AND BACK.

Walter L. Brock, American, won an aeroplane race from London to Manchester and return, June 20, 1914, covering the course of 322 miles in 4:42:26, or at the rate of about 69 miles an hour.

LONDON TO PARIS AND BACK.

Walter L. Brock won an aeroplane race from the Hendon field, London, to Paris, France, and return July 11, 1914, his flying time for the distance of 502 miles being 7:03:06. Garros, the French flyer, was second.

FLIGHT ACROSS ALPS.

Achillo Landini, Italian, accompanied by Dr. Lampugnani as passenger, crossed the Monte Rosa range of the Alps, July 27, 1914, from Novara, Italy, to Visp, Switzerland, in about three hours. They had to rise to an elevation of more than 15,217 feet and suffered greatly from the cold.

ACROSS THE NORTH SEA.

Lieut. Gran, Norwegian, made an aeroplane flight across the North sea from Aberdeenshire, Scotland, to Stavanger, Norway, July 31, 1914. He made the distance of 230 miles in 4 hours 10 minutes.

FLIGHT OVER MONT BLANC.

M. Parmelin, chief pilot of the Deperdussin school of aviation in Reims, France, made a flight over Mont Blanc Feb. 11, 1914. His course was from Geneva, Switzerland, to Aosta, Italy. He rose to a height of 17,384 feet, at which elevation he suffered from intense cold. He used oxygen to withstand the rarefied atmosphere.

AVIATION FATALITIES.

Dec. 2, 1913, to Dec. 1, 1914. Deaths in war not included.

Dec. 2, 1913—Capt. Gilbert V. Wildman-Lushington, Eastchurch, England.

Dec. 7, 1913—Lieut. Wachsmuth, Libau, Russia.

Dec. 29, 1913—Herr Remus, Johannisthal, Germany.

Jan. 5, 1914—F. M. Bell, Meridian, Miss. (died Feb. 7).

Jan. 11—Lieut. Mery, Santiago, Chile.

Jan. 21—Sergt. Schweisser, Munich, Germany.

Jan. 25—George Lee Temple, London, England.

Jan. 26—M. Reybaud, Basse Terre, Guadaloupe.

Feb. 2—Capt. G. Niquet and Lieut. Jean L. Delvert, Bourges, France.

Feb. 9—Lieut. H. B. Post, San Diego, Cal.

Feb. 10—Herr Degner, Johannisthal, Germany.

Feb. 16—Lieut. J. McC. Murray, Pensacola, Fla.

Feb. 23—F. T. Haynes (passenger), Wittering, England.

Feb. 28—Fethi Bey and Cadi Bey, near Damascus, Syria.

March 1—Pierre and Gabriel Salvez, Lyons, France.

March 1—George Newberry and Lieut. Jimenez Lastra, in Argentina, S. A.

March 9—Lieut. Esner and passenger, Vienna, Austria.

March 10—Capt. Cyril R. Downer, Salisbury, England.

March 11—Capt. C. R. W. Allen and Lieut. J. E. G. Burroughs, Salisbury, England.

March 12—Nuri Bey, Jaffa, Palestine.

March 14—Lieut. de Lesser Koenigsberg, Germany.

March 16—M. Hanouille, San Sebastian, Spain.

March 17—Lieut. Borgard, Metz, Germany.

March 18—Lieut. H. F. Treeby, Salisbury, England.

March 30—Capt. Reinhardt, Strassburg, Germany.

March 31—Lieut. Griffa, Turin, Italy.

April 1—Emile Vedrines, Reims, France.

April 1—Pierre Testulat and Clement Avigny, Reims, France.

April 2—Lieut. Lankmeyer, Munich, Bavaria.

April 8—Sergt. Deane, Brooklands, England.

April 8—M. Verschaeve, Antwerp, Belgium.

April 10—Herr Reichelt and woman passenger, London, England.

April 18—Leonce Ehrmann, Paris, France.

April 19—Francois de Roy and Marcel Dablin, Buc, France.

April 28—Charles C. Roystone, Dominguez Junction, Cal.

April 28—Herr Wally, Vienna, Austria.

May 1—Lieut. Meyer, Halberstadt, Germany.

May 3—H. P. Harris, Akron, O.

May 6—Lieut. St. Lague, La Laitto, Morocco.

May 8—Percival Van Ness, Utica, N. Y.

May 9—Lieuts. Faber and Kurtz, Stettin, Germany.

May 12—Capt. F. D. Anderson and Carter (mechanic), Aldershot, England.

May 15—Lieut. J. Empson and Sergt. Dudmore, North Allerton, England.

May 16—Lieuts. Wiegandt and Felliner, Halberstadt, Germany.

May 17—Lieut. Mueller, Pforzheim, Germany.

May 18—Lieuts. Rohde and Kolbe, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.

May 23—Lieuts. Otto Boeder and S. Reinhardt, Wellendorf, Germany.

May 25—Gustave Hamel, English channel.

May 30—Alfred Agostinelli, Antibes, France.

June 5—Lieut. Gironne and Sapper Rioux, Dijon, France.
June 17—Maj. Julien Felix, Chartres, France.
June 19—M. Sopakine and M. Janowski, Petrograd, Russia.
June 20—Lieuts. Flatz and Hoosta, Vienna, Austria.
June 24—Lieut. Kolbe, Schwerin, Germany.
June 25—Lieut. Walter Schroeter, Kiel, Germany.
July 1—Capt. Bojaroglo, Pskov, Russia.
July 4—Arthur Rybitsky, Angeles Camp, Cal.
July 7—Georges Legagneux, Saumur, France.
July 20—Lieut. L. C. Hordern, Portsmouth, England.
July 27—Lieut. Vallensi, Juvisy, France.
July 28—Giovanni M. Caviggia and Sig. Camiletti, Novara, Italy.
Sept. 3—Charles A. Hibbard, Bardstown, Ky.
Sept. 16—Weldon B. Cooke, Pueblo, Col.
Oct. 8—Alphonse Huth, Chicago, Ill. (died Oct. 9).
Nov. 5—Lieut. Murray, Avon, England.
Nov. 5—Capts. Faure and Remy, Issly-les-Molineaux, France.
Nov. 5—Aviator Busk, Aldershot, England.

BALLOONING.

BENNETT CUP RECORD.

Year.	Winner.	Distance.
1906	America (American)	402 miles
1907	Pommern (German)	880 miles
1908	Helvetia (Swiss)	620 miles
1909	America II. (American)	695 miles
1910	America II. (American)	1,171 miles
1911	Berlin II. (German)	471 miles
1912	Picardie (French)	1,354 miles
1913	Goodyear (American)	400 miles
1914	No contest.	

There was no contest for the Bennett cup in 1914 owing to the war in Europe. The American elimination race took place before hostilities began on the other side of the Atlantic and when it was planned to hold the big race as usual. Eight balloons started from St. Louis July 11, but weather conditions were unfavorable and the distances made were comparatively short. The race was won by the Goodyear, piloted by R. A. D. Preston of Akron, O. It landed near Constance, Ky., about 300 miles from the starting point.

MILITARY AVIATION DISASTER IN AUSTRIA.

While engaged in mimic warfare at a height of 1,300 feet above the ground a biplane and a dirigible collided near Vienna, Austria, June 20, 1914, with the result that all the men on both the airships were killed. The disaster occurred at the time of the Austrian army maneuvers and under conditions supposed to be identical with those liable to take place in actual warfare. The biplane, which was supposed to attack the dirigible, circled about the balloon several times, then rose to a higher altitude, apparently for the purpose of attacking the slower craft from above. The pilot for some unknown reason failed to keep clear of the slower craft. The nose of the biplane struck the covering of the dirigible and ripped it open. An explosion followed; the balloon burst into flames, which enveloped the biplane, and then the wreckage fell to the earth within full view of hundreds of spectators. All the aviators were killed before they reached the ground by the gas explosion. The dirigible was manned by Capt. Johann Hauswirth, in command; Lieut. Ernst Hofstetter, Lieut. Bruer, Lieut. Haidinger, Corporal Hadima, Corporal Weber and Engineer Kammerer. Those on the biplane were Lieut. Flatz and Lieut. Hoosta.

BALLOON RACE IN OREGON.

Four balloons left Portland, Ore., June 11, 1914, on the first race of the kind ever attempted on the north Pacific coast. Each carried a pilot and a passenger. The Uncle Sam, piloted by H. E. Honeywell of St. Louis, was wrecked by a thunderstorm the same evening. The Million Population Club, piloted by John Barry of St. Louis, was struck by lightning and wrecked. The Kansas City III., piloted by John Watts of Kansas City, landed safely in Marion county. The Springfield, piloted by Roy Donaldson, was wrecked in a storm near Blue Lake. The pilot and his passenger, W. Henderson of Portland, were four days in the woods before they reached a forest rangers' camp at Walker's Prairie, June 17. The distances traversed by the various balloons were short.

RECORD FOR DISTANCE.

The record for distance traveled in a balloon in continuous flight in a race is held by Maurice Benaims of France, who made 1,354 miles in contesting for the James Gordon Bennett cup Oct. 27-29, 1912. In 1900 Count de la Vaulx made a journey of 1,193 miles and in 1910 Alan R. Hawley and Augustus Post covered 1,171 miles.

Hans Berliner with two passengers made a balloon flight Feb. 8-16, 1914, from Bitterfeld, Germany, to Kirgischansk, in the Ural mountains, Russia. The distance is approximately 1,800 miles.

The record for distance traveled over water in a dirigible balloon is held by Walter Wellman, who on Oct. 15-18, 1910, made approximately 1,000 miles in an attempt to cross the Atlantic in the America.

RECORD FOR HEIGHT.

The record for height made in an ordinary gas balloon is 28,750 feet. It was made by Prof. Berson of Berlin, Dec. 4, 1894. A record of nearly 33,000 feet was claimed for the French balloon Icare in 1913.

The world's dirigible balloon record for altitude is 9,514 feet. It was made by the French dirigible Clement-Bayard III. May 20, 1912. The balloon carried six passengers.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Women now have the right to vote in the following states:

Alaska (territory).	Montana.
Arizona.	Nevada.
California.	Oregon.
Colorado.	Utah.
Idaho.	Washington.
Illinois.*	Wyoming.
Kansas.	

*For offices not mentioned in state constitution.

In the election of Nov. 3, 1914, woman suffrage amendments were carried in Nevada and Montana and were defeated in Ohio, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota.

States allowing partial suffrage to women are: Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Ohio (defeated full suffrage in 1912 and 1914), South Dakota, Vermont and Wisconsin.

In Iowa the legislature of 1913 voted to submit a suffrage amendment to the people. Such amendment must pass the general assembly meeting in January, 1915, and then it is to go before the people for approval.

Militant suffrage activities in England ceased when the great European war broke out.

WILD FLOWER PRESERVATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

Chicago Chapter (incorporated)—President, Mrs. Lyman A. Walton, 5737 Woodlawn avenue.
Secretary-Treasurer—Huron H. Smith, Field Museum of Natural History.
Field Marshal—W. R. Bowlin, 10054 Wood street.
Executive Committee—The above officers and Mrs. C. B. Corey and Dr. H. C. Cowles.
Purpose—The preservation of the wild flowers of the Chicago region by educating the public to refrain from gathering them, thus preventing the scattering of seed.
Riverside Chapter—Secretary-treasurer, Miss Catharine A. Mitchell.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKING SYSTEM.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

Washington, D. C.

Name.	Term.
Charles S. Hamlin (Mass.), governor	Two years
Frederic A. Delano (Ill)., vice-governor	Six years
Paul M. Warburg (N. Y.)	Four years
W. P. G. Harding (Ala.)	Eight years
Adolph C. Miller (Cal.)	Ten years

Ex Officio Members—William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, chairman; John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency.

Secretary to Board—H. Parker Willis.

FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS AND CITIES.

As officialy announced April 2, 1914.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

Federal reserve city—Boston.

Capital	$9,931,740
National banks in district	446
Area of district (sq. miles)	66,465
Population of district	6,557,841

Territory—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

DISTRICT NO. 2.

Federal reserve city—New York.

Capital	$20,687,616
National banks in district	478
Area of district (sq. miles)	49,170
Population of district	9,113,279

Territory—State of New York.

DISTRICT NO. 3.

Federal reserve city—Philadelphia.

Capital	$12,993,013
National banks in district	800
Area of district (sq. miles)	39,865
Population of district	8,110,217

Territory—New Jersey, Delaware and all of Pennsylvania east of the western boundary of McKean, Elk, Clearfield, Cambria and Bedford counties.

DISTRICT NO. 4.

Federal reserve city—Cleveland.

Capital	$11,621,535
National banks in district	724
Area of district (sq. miles)	83,995
Population of district	7,961,022

Territory—Ohio, all of Pennsylvania not in District 3; the counties of Marshall, Ohio; Brooke and Hancock in West Virginia and all Kentucky east of the western boundary of Boone, Grant, Scott, Woodford, Jessamine, Garrard, Lincoln, Pulaski and McCrary counties.

DISTRICT NO. 5.

Federal reserve city—Richmond.

Capital	$6,543,281
National banks in district	475
Area of district (sq. miles)	173,818
Population of district	8,519,313

Territory—District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and all of West Virginia not in District 4.

DISTRICT NO. 6.

Federal reserve city—Atlanta.

Capital	$4,702,780
National banks in district	372
Area of district (sq. miles)	233,865
Population of district	6,695,341

Territory—Alabama, Georgia, Florida, all of Tennessee east of western boundary of Stewart, Houston, Wayne, Humphries and Perry counties; all of Mississippi south of northern boundary of Issaquena, Sharkey, Yazoo, Kemper, Madison, Leake and Neshoba counties; all the southeastern part of Louisiana east of the western boundary of Pointe, Coupee, Iberville, Assumption and Terre Bonne counties.

DISTRICT NO. 7.

Federal reserve city—Chicago.

Capital	$13,151,925
National banks in district	984
Area of district (sq. miles)	176,940
Population of district	12,630,383

Territory—Iowa; all of Wisconsin south of the northern boundary of Vernon, Sauk, Columbia, Dodge, Washington and Ozaukee counties; all of the southern peninsula of Michigan; all of Illinois north of the southern boundary of Hancock, Schuyler, Cass, Sangamon, Christian, Shelby, Cumberland and Clark counties; all of Indiana north of the southern boundary of Vigo, Clay, Owen, Monroe, Brown, Bartholomew, Jennings, Ripley and Ohio counties.

DISTRICT NO. 8.

Federal reserve city—St. Louis.

Capital	$6,219,323
National banks in district	434
Area of district (sq. miles)	146,474

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CITIES AND BOUNDARIES OF FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

As determined by the reserve bank organization committee.

Population of district 6,726,611
Territory—Arkansas; all of Missouri east of the western boundary of Harrison, Daviess, Caldwell, Ray, Lafayette, Johnson, Henry, St. Clair, Cedar, Dade, Lawrence and Barry counties; all of Illinois not in District 7; all of Indiana not in District 7; all of Kentucky not in District 4; all of Tennessee not in District 6, and all of Mississippi not in District 6.

DISTRICT NO. 9.

Federal reserve city—Minneapolis.

Capital $4,702,864
National banks in district 687
Area of district (sq. miles)..... 437,930
Population of district 5,724,893
Territory—Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota; all of Wisconsin not in District 7, and all of Michigan not in District 7.

DISTRICT NO. 10.

Federal reserve city—Kansas City.

Capital $5,594,916
National banks in district 835
Area of district (sq. miles)..... 509,649
Population of district 6,306,850
Territory—Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming; all of Missouri not in District 8; all of Oklahoma north of the southern boundary of Ellis, Dewey, Blaine, Canadian, Cleveland, Pottawatomie, Seminole, Okfuskee, McIntosh, Muskogee and Sequoyah counties; all of New Mexico north of the southern boundary of McKinley, Sandoval, Santa Fe, San Miguel and Union counties.

DISTRICT NO. 11.

Federal reserve city—Dallas.

Capital $5,634,091
National banks in district 726
Area of district (sq. miles)..... 404,826
Population of district 5,310,561
Territory—Texas; all of New Mexico not in District 10; all of Oklahoma not in District 10; all of Louisiana not in District 6, and the counties of Pima, Graham, Greenlee, Cochise and Santa Cruz in Arizona.

DISTRICT NO. 12.

Federal reserve city—San Francisco.

Capital $8,115,524
National banks in district 514
Area of district (sq. miles)..... 693,658
Population of district 5,389,303
Territory—California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Utah and all of Arizona not in District 11.

SYNOPSIS OF FEDERAL RESERVE ACT.

The banking and currency act, officially known as the "federal reserve act," was passed at the second session of the 63d congress and approved by the president Dec. 23, 1913. Its main provisions are as follows:

RESERVE CITIES AND DISTRICTS.

The secretary of the treasury, the secretary of agriculture and the comptroller of the currency, acting as "the reserve bank organization committee," shall designate not fewer than eight nor more than twelve cities to be known as federal reserve cities, and shall divide continental United States, excluding Alaska, into districts, each district to contain one federal reserve city. [Twelve such cities and districts were designated.] The districts shall be apportioned with due regard to the convenience and customary course of business and need not be coterminous with any state or states. They may be readjusted from time to time by the federal reserve board. The districts shall be known as federal reserve districts and be designated by numbers.

Every national bank is required and every eligible bank and trust company is authorized to accept in writing the provisions of the act within sixty days after its passage. Every national bank is required to subscribe to the capital stock of the federal reserve bank in its district a sum equal to 6 per cent of its capital stock and surplus. Should any national bank fail to become a member bank within a year from the passage of the act or fail to comply with any of its provisions the rights of such bank under the national bank act shall be forfeited after the matter has been determined in a court of competent jurisdiction. Should bank subscriptions to the capital stock of a reserve bank be insufficient stock may be offered to public subscription, but no individual, copartnership or corporation other than a member bank of its district shall be permitted to hold at any time more than $25,000 par value of stock in any reserve bank. Such stock shall not be entitled to voting power. If necessary stock may be allotted to the United States.

No federal reserve bank shall begin business with a subscribed capital of less than $4,000,000. Each federal reserve bank shall establish branch banks within its district to be operated by a board of directors under rules approved by the federal reserve board. When a federal bank shall have filed its certificate of organization with the comptroller of currency it shall become a body corporate and shall have power:

1. To adopt and use a corporate seal.
2. To have succession for twenty years.
3. To make contracts.
4. To sue and be sued.
5. To appoint and discharge its own officers and employes.
6. To adopt by-laws for the regulation of its business.
7. To exercise powers specifically granted in the act and other incidental powers necessary in carrying on the business of banking within the limitations of the act.
8. To receive circulating notes upon deposit of United States bonds with the treasurer of the United States.

In addition to the above powers specifically enumerated in section 4 of the act the following powers are granted by other sections:

To elect a member of the federal advisory council (sec. 12).

To receive deposits from member banks and the United States of money, national bank notes, federal reserve notes, checks or drafts upon member banks; for exchange purposes it may receive from other reserve banks money, national bank notes, checks and drafts (sec. 13).

To discount notes, drafts and bills of exchange arising out of actual commercial transactions, upon the indorsement of any of its member banks (sec. 13).

To discount acceptances which are based on the importation or exportation of goods and are indorsed by at least one member bank.

To buy or sell in the open market, at home or abroad, either from or to domestic or foreign banks, firms, corporations or individuals, cable transfers and bankers' acceptances and bills of exchange (sec. 14).

To deal in gold coin and bullion at home or abroad, make loans thereon, exchange federal reserve notes for gold, gold coin or gold certificates, and to contract for loans of gold or bullion, giving as security government bonds, etc. (sec. 14).

To buy and sell at home or abroad bonds and notes of the United States, and bills, notes, revenue bonds and warrants issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes or other assured revenues issued by any state, county, district, political subdivision or municipality in the continental United States, including irrigation, drainage and reclamation districts (sec. 14).

To establish from time to time rates of discount to be charged by the federal reserve bank for each class of paper (sec. 14).

To establish accounts with other federal reserve banks for exchange purposes, to open and maintain banking accounts in foreign countries, appoint correspondents and establish agencies in such countries for the purpose of buying, selling and collecting bills of exchange (sec. 14).

To receive deposits from the government and when so required by the secretary of the treas-

ury to act as fiscal agent of the United States (sec. 15).

To obtain federal reserve notes on the presentation of securities consisting of notes and bills accepted for rediscount provided it maintains reserves in gold of not less than 40 per cent against them (sec. 16).

To receive on deposit at par from member banks or from federal reserve banks checks and drafts drawn upon any of its depositors, and, when remitted by a federal reserve bank or member bank, upon funds to the credit of such depositor in the reserve or member bank (sec. 16).

To exercise the functions of a clearing house for its member banks (sec. 16).

To purchase United States bonds securing circulation to be retired, the amount to be determined by the federal reserve board (sec. 18).

To have 2 per cent gold bonds bearing circulation privilege refunded into 3 per cent gold bonds without the circulation privilege (sec. 18).

To provide for special examination of member banks within its district (sec. 21).

RESERVE BANK DIRECTORS.

Every federal reserve bank shall be conducted under the supervision and control of a board of directors. The board shall administer the affairs of the bank fairly and shall extend to each member bank such discounts, advancements and accommodations as may safely and reasonably be made with due regard to the claims of other banks.

Such board of directors shall consist of nine members, holding office for three years, and divided into three classes, designated as classes A, B and C.

Class A shall consist of three members chosen by the stockholding banks.

Class B shall consist of three members, who, at the time of their election, shall be actively engaged in their district in commerce, agriculture or some other industrial pursuit.

Class C shall consist of three members, who shall be designated by the federal reserve board, and one of the three shall be designated as the chairman of the board of directors.

No director of class B or C shall be an officer, director, employe or stockholder of any bank.

Directors of class A and class B shall be chosen by preferential ballot by electors named by the member banks.

Class C directors, appointed by the federal reserve board, shall have been for at least two years residents of the district for which they are appointed. One of them shall be named by the reserve board as chairman of the board of directors and as "federal reserve agent." He shall be a person of tested banking experience; he is to have an office in the reserve bank and in addition to his duties as chairman shall act as the official representative of the federal reserve board and make reports to it. His compensation is to be fixed by the reserve board and paid by the bank to which he is designated. Another of the directors shall be designated to act as deputy chairman and deputy reserve agent.

CAPITAL STOCK.

The capital stock of each federal reserve bank shall be divided into shares of $100 each. It may be increased or decreased from time to time. Shares owned by member banks shall not be transferred or hypothecated.

DIVISION OF EARNINGS.

After the expenses of a federal reserve bank have been paid, the stockholders shall be entitled to receive an annual dividend of 6 per cent on the paid-in capital stock, which dividend shall be cumulative. After the dividend claims have been paid the net earnings shall be paid to the United States as a franchise tax, except that one-half of the net earnings shall be paid into a surplus fund until it shall amount to 40 per cent of the paid-in capital stock of the bank.

TAX EXEMPTION.

Federal reserve banks, including capital stock, surplus and income derived therefrom, shall be exempt from federal, state and local taxation, except taxes on real estate.

STATE BANKS.

State banks may be converted into national banks by a vote of shareholders owning not less than 51 per cent of the capital stock.

State banks and trust companies, under rules prescribed by the organization committee or federal reserve board, may subscribe for and hold stock in the federal reserve banks in their respective districts. No applying bank shall be admitted to membership until it possesses sufficient capital to entitle it to become a national bank in the place where it is situated.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

A federal reserve board is created consisting of seven members, including the secretary of the treasury and the comptroller of the currency, members ex-officio, and five members appointed by the president of the United States with the consent of the senate. Not more than one of the members shall be from any one federal reserve district. In making the appointments the president shall have due regard to a fair representation of the commercial, industrial and geographical divisions of the country. Each of the five members so appointed shall receive an annual salary of $12,000 and traveling expenses and the comptroller of the currency shall, in addition to the salary paid him as comptroller [$6,000] receive $7,000 annually for his services as a member of the board. The five appointed members shall devote their entire time to the business of the federal reserve board. At least two of them shall be persons experienced in banking or finance. One shall be designated to serve for two, one for four, one for six, one for eight and one for ten years and thereafter each member so appointed shall serve for ten years. Of the five appointed members one shall be designated by the president as governor and one as vice-governor of the federal reserve board. The secretary of the treasury may assign offices in the treasury department for the use of the board.

POWERS OF THE RESERVE BOARD.

The federal reserve board shall be authorized and empowered:

(a) To examine the accounts and affairs of each reserve and member bank and publish a weekly statement of the condition of each reserve bank and a consolidated statement for all reserve banks.

(b) To permit, or, by a vote of five board members, to require reserve banks to rediscount the discounted paper of other reserve banks and fix the rates of interest in such transactions.

(c) To suspend for a period not exceeding thirty days, and from time to time to renew such suspension for periods not exceeding fifteen days, any reserve requirements specified in the act, provided that it shall establish a graduated tax upon the amounts by which the reserve requirements may be permitted to fall below specified levels.

(d) To supervise and regulate the issue and retirement of federal reserve notes.

(e) To add to the number of cities classified as reserve and central reserve cities, to reclassify them or to terminate their designation as reserve cities.

(f) To suspend or remove any officer or director of any federal reserve bank.

(g) To require the writing off of doubtful or worthless assets on the books and balance sheets of reserve banks.

(h) To suspend, for violation of the act, the operations of any reserve bank, to administer the same and to liquidate or reorganize it.

(i) To require bonds of federal reserve agents, to make regulations for safeguarding all collateral, bonds, reserve notes, money or property of any kind in the hands of such agents, and to make all rules necessary to enable the board to perform the duties specified in the act.

(j) To exercise general supervision over federal reserve banks.

(k) To grant to national banks the right to

act as trustee, executor, administrator or registrar of stocks and bonds.

(l) To employ attorneys, experts, assistants, clerks and others deemed necessary to conduct the business of the board and to fix in advance all salaries and fees.

The above powers are specified in section 11 of the act. Powers conferred on the board in other sections of the law are:

To readjust federal reserve districts (sec. 2).

To adopt rules governing transfer of public stock in reserve banks (sec. 2).

To regulate establishment of branch reserve banks and select three out of seven directors of such banks (sec. 3).

To select three class C directors for each reserve bank and to designate one of them as chairman of the board and federal reserve agent (sec. 4).

To receive and pass upon applications of state banks and trust companies to become stockholders in reserve banks (sec. 9).

To cancel and restore membership of banks failing to comply with the provisions of the act or the regulations of the board (sec. 9).

To levy semiannually upon reserve banks an assessment to pay the expenses and salaries of the board (sec. 10).

To make an annual report of its operations to the speaker of the house of representatives (sec. 10).

To call meetings of the advisory council and to approve salaries and allowances granted to members of the advisory council (sec. 12).

To determine or define the character of paper which may be discounted by reserve banks and to fix amount of notes, drafts and bills drawn or issued for agricultural purposes or based on live stock which may be discounted (sec. 13).

To regulate the discounting by reserve banks of bills receivable, domestic and foreign bills of exchange and acceptances (sec. 13).

To prescribe rules for the purchase and sale by reserve banks of cable transfers and bankers' acceptances, bills of exchange and securities issued by the government, states, counties or other political subdivisions (sec. 14).

To review rates of discount to be charged by reserve banks (sec. 14).

To consent to the maintenance by reserve banks of accounts, correspondents and agencies in foreign countries (sec. 14).

To issue at discretion federal reserve notes for the purpose of making advances to reserve banks (sec. 16).

To fix charges to be collected by member banks from patrons whose checks are cleared through reserve banks (sec. 16).

To make regulations for the transfer of funds and charges therefor among the reserve banks and their branches (sec. 16).

To exercise functions of a clearing house for federal reserve banks, to designate a reserve bank to exercise such functions or to require each reserve bank to be a clearing house for its member banks (sec. 16).

To require, at its discretion, reserve banks to buy United States bonds when surrendered by member banks to retire circulating notes and to allot such bonds proportionately to each reserve bank (sec. 18).

To approve exchange of 2 per cent for 3 per cent bonds by reserve banks and the secretary of the treasury (sec. 18).

To permit a member bank to act as agent of a nonmember bank in receiving discounts from a reserve bank (sec. 19).

To permit a member bank to check against the reserve carried by it with a reserve bank (sec. 19).

To permit national banks outside the continental United States, except in the Philippine islands, to become member banks of any reserve district (sec. 19).

To order annual and special examinations of reserve banks, to accept examinations by state authorities of state banks or trust companies that are stockholders in a federal reserve bank and to order at any time special examinations of such banks, and to fix the salaries of all bank examiners (sec. 21).

To add to the list of cities in which national banks shall not be permitted to make loans secured upon real estate (sec. 24).

To approve or reject applications of national banks to establish branches in foreign countries or dependencies of the United States for the furtherance of the foreign commerce of the United States and to order special examinations of such branches (sec. 25).

FEDERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL.

There is created a federal advisory council to consist of as many members as there are federal reserve districts. Each reserve bank shall select from its own district one member of the council, whose compensation shall be fixed by his board of directors subject to the approval of the reserve board. The council shall meet in Washington, D. C., at least four times a year and oftener if called by the reserve board. It shall have power (1) to confer with the federal reserve board on general business conditions; (2) to make representations concerning matters within the jurisdiction of the board; (3) to call for information and to make recommendations in regard to discount rates, rediscount business, note issues, reserve conditions in the various districts, the purchase and sale of gold or securities by reserve banks, open market operations by such banks, and the general affairs of the reserve banking system.

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES.

Federal reserve notes, to be issued for the purpose of making advances to reserve banks through the federal reserve agents, are authorized. They shall be obligations of the United States and shall be receivable by all national and member banks and federal reserve banks and for all taxes, customs and other public dues. They shall be redeemable in gold on demand at the treasury department in Washington, D. C., or in gold or lawful money at any reserve bank.

Any reserve bank may apply to the local federal reserve agent for such amount of reserve notes as it may require, offering as collateral an equal amount of notes and bills accepted for rediscount under the provisions of the act.

Every federal reserve bank shall maintain reserves in gold or lawful money of not less than 35 per cent against its deposits and reserves in gold of not less than 40 per cent against its federal reserve notes in actual circulation, and not offset by gold or lawful money deposited with the federal reserve agent. Notes so paid out shall bear upon their faces a distinctive letter and serial number, which shall be assigned by the federal reserve board to each federal reserve bank. Whenever reserve notes issued through one reserve bank shall be received by another reserve bank, they shall be promptly returned for credit or redemption to the reserve bank through which they were originally issued. No reserve bank shall pay out notes issued through another under penalty of a tax of 10 per cent upon the face value of notes so paid out. Notes presented for redemption at the treasury of the United States shall be paid out of the redemption fund and returned to the reserve banks through which they were originally issued, and thereupon such reserve bank shall, upon demand of the secretary of the treasury, reimburse such redemption fund in lawful money or, if such reserve notes have been redeemed by the treasurer in gold or gold certificates, then such funds shall be reimbursed to the extent deemed necessary by the secretary of the treasury in gold or gold certificates, and such reserve bank shall, so long as any of its reserve notes remain outstanding, maintain with the treasurer in gold an amount sufficient in the judgment of the secretary to provide for all redemptions to be made by the treasurer. Federal reserve notes received by the treasury, otherwise than for redemption, may be exchanged for gold out of the redemption fund and returned to the reserve bank through which they were originally issued, or they may be returned to such bank for the credit of the United States.

The federal reserve board shall require each

reserve bank to maintain on deposit in the United States treasury a sum in gold sufficient for the redemption of the reserve notes issued to such bank, but such deposit shall be counted as part of the 40 per cent reserve required. The bank supplied with reserve notes shall be charged with the amount of the notes and pay such interest as may be established by the reserve board.

The comptroller of the currency shall have plates and dies engraved and have printed therefrom and numbered such quantities of reserve notes of the denominations of $5, $10, $20, $50 and $100, as may be required. The expenses incident to the issue and retirement of federal reserve notes shall be paid by the reserve banks.

BANK RESERVES.

Demand deposits within the meaning of the act shall comprise all deposits payable within thirty days, and time deposits shall comprise all deposits payable after thirty days, and all savings accounts and certificates of deposit which are subject to not less than thirty days' notice before payment.

When the secretary of the treasury shall have officially announced the establishment of a federal reserve bank in any district, every subscribing member bank shall establish and maintain reserves as follows:

(a) A bank not in a reserve or central reserve city shall hold and maintain reserves equal to 12 per cent of the aggregate amount of its demand deposits and 5 per cent of its time deposits.

(b) A bank in a reserve city shall hold and maintain reserves equal to 15 per cent of the aggregate amount of its demand deposits and 5 per cent of its time deposits.

(c) A bank in a central reserve city shall hold and maintain a reserve equal to 18 per cent of the aggregate amount of its demand deposits and 5 per cent of its time deposits.

LOANS ON FARM LANDS.

Any national banking association not situated in a central reserve city may make loans secured by improved and unincumbered farm land, situated within its federal reserve district, but no such loan shall be made for a longer time than five years, nor for an amount exceeding 50 per cent of the actual value of the property offered as security. Any such bank may make such loans in an aggregate sum equal to 25 per cent of its capital and surplus or to one-third of its time deposits and such banks may continue to receive time deposits and to pay interest on the same.

TAX ON CIRCULATING NOTES.

National banking associations having circulating notes secured otherwise than by bonds of the United States shall pay for the first three months a tax at the rate of 3 per cent per annum upon the average amount of such of their notes in circulation as are based upon the deposit of such securities, and afterward an additional tax rate of one-half of 1 per cent per annum for each month until a tax of 6 per cent per annum is reached, and thereafter such tax of 6 per cent upon the average amount of such notes.

CENTENARIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to the census of 1910 there were then in the United States 3,555 persons 100 years of age and over. Of these, 1,380 were men and 2,175 were women. Classified according to the color they were: White men, 326; white women, 438; total, 764; negro men, 1,004; negro women, 1,671; total, 2,675; Indian men, 50; Indian women, 66; total, 116. Classified as to place of birth, 439 were native white and 293 foreign born white. The number of centenarians reported by the census of 1900 was 3,504. "It may be noted," says a census report in commenting on these figures, "that the proportion of centenarians, according to the census returns, was less in 1910 than in 1900. In fact, the proportion has steadily decreased from census to census for over half a century. The number of centenarians reported in 1910 was equal to 4 for each 100,000 of the total population, while the corresponding ratio in 1850 was 11. It is improbable that any such decrease in longevity has actually occurred. By no means have all those who report themselves as 100 years old or more, in fact, reached that age, and the apparent reduction in the proportion of centenarians is probably due to greater accuracy in the returns."

Deaths of centenarians reported from Nov. 1, 1913, to Nov. 1, 1914:

Alfred, Mrs. Jane, 102, Columbus, Kas., June 2.
Bradley, Samuel, 123, Mount Vernon, Ill., April 7.
Broderick, John, 102, Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 7.
Chudzinski, Miss Katherine, 109, Manitowoc, Wis., March 23.
Cooley, Isaac, 114, Escambia county, Florida, March 16.
Curran, Mrs. Bridget D., 108, South Bethlehem, Pa., May 15.
Diamond, Goddard E. D., 113, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 14.
Dorman, Henry, 115, Liberal, Mo., March 16.
England, Sophia, 102, St. Charles, Ill., Jan. 14.
Harbaugh, Henry, 108, near Danville, Ill., Feb. 21.
Harris, Theodore, 111, Camden, N. J., Feb. 17.
Holcomb, Rebecca, 102, Solomon Rapids, Kas., June 6.
Jenkinson, Mrs. Ellen, 106, Waukegan, Ill., Feb. 19.
Lasco, Mrs. Emma J., 100, Riverside, Ill., March 9.
Laskowski, Joseph, 105, South Bend, Ind., April 24.
Lyons, Katherine, 105, Bloomington, Ill., June 29.
O'Neill, Mrs. Katherine, 106, Hartford, Conn., March 3.
Ray, Robert, 100, Libertyville, Ill., Feb. 23.
Sullivan, Mrs. Nora, 110, Potsdam, N. Y., Jan. 16.
Weeks, John, 105, Norwalk, Conn., Jan. 5.
White Eagle, 111, Ponca City, Okla., Feb. 4.
White, Mrs. C., 109, Springfield, O., May 1.

In Canada in 1911 there were 120 persons aged 100 years or more: 62 were men and 58 women.

BUCK'S STOVE COMPANY BOYCOTT CASE.

Proceedings were brought in the Supreme court of the District of Columbia in August, 1907, against the officers of the American Federation of Labor to enjoin them from conducting a boycott against the Buck's Stove and Range company of St. Louis, Mo., by advertising that the concern was on the "unfair" and "we don't patronize" lists of the federation's official organ. The injunction was issued by Judge Gould Dec. 23, 1907. On the plea that the injunction was being violated proceedings for contempt of court were brought against Samuel Gompers, president; John Mitchell, vice-president, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the federation. They were declared guilty by Justice Wright of the Supreme court of the District of Columbia Dec. 23, 1908. Mr. Gompers was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, Mr. Mitchell to nine months' and Mr. Morrison to six months' imprisonment. They were admitted to bail and the case was taken to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, which tribunal decided Nov. 2, 1909, that the decree against them was valid.

An appeal was taken to the United States Supreme court, which on May 15, 1911, reversed the judgments of the lower courts and remanded the case. May 5, 1913, the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia again affirmed the original findings in the contempt case, but reduced Mr. Gompers' sentence to thirty days in jail and held that Mitchell and Morrison should be exempt from prison sentences, but should each pay a fine of $500. June 19, 1913, Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme court granted an appeal by the defendants that the case be heard again by the highest tribunal.

May 11, 1914, the United States Supreme court set aside the sentences imposed upon Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison on the ground that they were barred by the statute of limitations. Justice Holmes, who read the opinion, held that the contempt proceedings should have been begun within three years from the date of the offense.

ARCTIC AND ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

DISASTER TO STEFANSSON EXPEDITION.

Vilhjalmar Stefansson's exploring ship, the Karluk, a steam whaler of 320 tons, was crushed in the ice in the Arctic ocean early on the morning of Jan. 16, 1914, sixty miles north of Herald island, which is northeast of Siberia. Capt. Robert A. Bartlett was in command, Mr. Stefansson himself being engaged in exploring work elsewhere at the time. The officers, crew and scientists aboard had time to leave the ship and take some dogs, provisions and tents with them. All except eight reached Wrangel island over the ice and passed the rest of the winter there in tents. March 18 Capt. Bartlett, accompanied by a number of Eskimos, went by dog sledge 100 miles to the mainland forty miles west of Cape North, and thence along the coast to Cape North. He was taken across the strait on the whaler Herman and arrived at St. Michael, Alaska, May 31. Here he at once set about making preparations for the relief of the men remaining on Wrangel island.

In July the revenue cutter Bear was sent out, but on account of heavy ice was unable to reach the island. Then in August the schooner Wing and Wing was engaged for the rescue work. In the early part of September it reached Roger's harbor, Wrangel island, and here after much difficulty John Munro, chief engineer; F. W. Maurer, fireman, and R. Templeman, steward, were taken aboard. The vessel then went to Cape Waring, where the following were found: W. McKinlay, meteorologist; Neil Williamson, second engineer; J. R. Hadley, ship's carpenter; C. Williams, seaman; Ernest Chafe, cabin boy, and an Eskimo family. It was thought that others might be on Herald island, but all efforts to reach it failed because of heavy ice. The schooner then started for Nome, but on the way met the Bear, to which the rescued were transferred and brought to Nome, which point was reached on Sept. 14.

Three men died on Wrangel island before the rescue ship arrived. These were George S. Malloch, geologist; Bjarme Mamen, topographer, and George Breddy, a fireman, who accidentally shot himself. The others died of nephritis. The others who left the Karluk at the time the vessel went down, but who failed to reach Wrangel island, were in two parties of four each. One consisted of the first and second officers, Alexander Anderson and Charles Barker, and Brady and King, seamen. The second party consisted of Henri Beuchat, anthropologist; James Murray, oceanographer; Dr. A. Forbes Mackay, surgeon, and a seaman named Morris. It is the general opinion that these men all perished.

No news was received up to a late date in the fall from Mr. Stefansson.

SHACKLETON TRANSANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

In spite of the fact that England was engaged in a great war with Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, Sir Ernest Shackleton started in the fall of 1914 on another expedition to the south polar regions. His plan this time was not simply to go to the pole and back, but to traverse the south polar region from one side to the other. Before his departure Sir Ernest said that in recent years the interest of geographers and the public had been centered in the approach to the pole from the Ross sea, and that on the opposite side but little progress had been made. In the Weddell quadrant there were still great white spaces on the map representing unexplored regions. It was the object of his expedition to start from a base in the Weddell sea, traverse the unknown area to the pole and then go on, probably over the route taken by Capt. Scott in his journey to the pole.

The expedition is making use of two ships, as there will be two parties in the undertaking. Sir E. Shackleton secured the Polaris, a ship built in Norway especially for polar work, renamed it the Endurance and fitted it out for the party under his own leadership. The other ship is the Aurora, a vessel already famous in antarctic work. This will be used by the second party, which is to meet the first if it succeeds in making the crossing. The Endurance sailed from London Aug. 1 with a portion of the expeditionary force. Sir Ernest Shackleton and others of the party left Sept. 18 and arrived at Buenos Aires, Argentina, Oct. 8. With the leader of the expedition and the rest of the Weddell sea party aboard the Endurance sailed from Buenos Aires Oct. 26. The plan was for the ship to proceed to the Falkland islands and South Georgia and thence to the Weddell sea. The Aurora was to leave Australia about Dec. 1 and proceed to McMurdo sound with the Ross sea party. The leader of this section of the expedition is Lieut. Æneas Mackintosh. The Weddell sea party includes, in addition to Sir E. Shackleton, Frank Wild, second in command; George Marston, Tom Crean, Capt. Orde Leese, J. McIlroy, R. W. James, physicist; L. Hussey, assistant physicist; J. M. Wordie, geologist; V. Studd, geologist; Lieut. F. Dobbs and Lieut. C. Brocklehurst and a number of others occupying minor positions. What is called the shore party numbers fifteen men.

The Endurance is a vessel of 658 tons and is 144 feet long and 25 feet wide. It carries in addition to the crew and expeditionary force a large number of dogs and several motor sledges for the land and ice journey. Sir E. Shackleton hopes, should his plan for the crossing of the Antarctic meet with success, to meet the Ross sea party in April of next year. In case of his inability to cross in the first season, he has arranged for the Aurora to winter in the Ross sea in order to meet him in March, 1916, should he be successful in effecting a crossing during the second season.

AMUNDSEN EXPEDITION CANCELED.

Capt. Roald Amundsen's projected expedition to the north polar regions was canceled in 1914. His purpose was to sail in the Fram from San Francisco, enter the arctic ice north of Bering strait in September, 1915 or 1916, and drift across the polar area. Many difficulties were encountered by the explorer in raising the necessary funds and then the European war broke out, disarranging all his plans. Sept. 10, 1914, it was announced that he had postponed the expedition indefinitely. Capt. Amundsen was to have been accompanied by Capt. Wilhelm Filschner of the German navy.

RETURN OF MAWSON EXPEDITION.

Dr. Douglas Mawson, the Australian explorer, and six companions who were forced to spend the winter of 1913-1914 on Adelie land, were brought back to Adelaide, South Australia, Feb. 26, 1914, on the steamship Aurora. All of the party were well. Dr. Mawson said that the scientific results of the expedition, which reached Adelie or Wilke's land in the fall of 1911, included the mapping of newly discovered lands, the finding of extraordinary marine fauna at a depth of two miles and the discovery of copper beds and coal fields.

THE POLAR RECORD.

Year. Explorer.	Deg.	Min.
ARCTIC.		
1871—Capt. Hall	82	16
1876—Capt. Nares	83	10
1879—Lieut. De Long	77	15
1882—Lieut. Greely	83	24
1890—Lieut. Peary	83	50
1891—Lieut. Peary	83	24
1895—Fridtjof Nansen	86	14
1900—Duke d'Abruzzi	86	33
1902—Lieut. Peary	84	17
1904—Anthony Fiala	83	13
1906—Commander Peary	87	6
1909—Commander Peary	90	(Pole)
ANTARCTIC.		
1774—Capt. Cook	71	15
1823—Capt. Weddell	74	15
1842—Capt. Ross	77	49
1895—Borchgrevink	74	10
1898—De Gerlache	71	36
1900—Borchgrevink	78	50
1902—Capt. Robert F. Scott	82	17
1909—Lieut. Shackleton	88	23
1911—Roald Amundsen	90	(Pole)
1912—Capt. Robert F. Scott	90	(Pole)

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE (1828-1912).

Yr.	Candidate.	Party.	Popular vote.	Per cent.	Electoral vote.
1828	Jackson	Democrat.	647,231	55.97	178
1828	Adams	Federal	509,097	44.03	83
1832	Jackson	Democrat.	687,502	54.96	219
1832	Clay	Whig	530,189	42.39	49
1832	Floyd	Whig	33,108	2.65	11
1832	Wirt	Anti-M			7
1836	Van Buren	Democrat.	761,549	50.83	170
1836	Harrison	Whig			73
1836	White	Whig	736,656	49.17	26
1836	Webster	Whig			14
1836	Mangum	Whig			11
1840	Van Buren	Democrat.	1,128,702	46.82	60
1840	Harrison	Whig	1,275,017	52.89	234
1840	Birney	Liberty	7,059	.29	
1844	Polk	Democrat.	1,337,243	49.55	170
1844	Clay	Whig	1,299,068	48.14	105
1844	Birney	Liberty	62,300	2.31	
1848	Taylor	Whig	1,360,101	47.36	163
1848	Cass	Democrat.	1,220,544	42.50	107
1848	Van Buren	Free Soil	291,263	10.14	
1852	Pierce	Democrat.	1,601,474	51.03	254
1852	Scott	Whig	1,380,678	43.99	42
1852	Hale	Free Soil	156,149	4.98	
1856	Buchanan	Democrat.	1,838,169	45.34	174
1856	Fremont	Republican	1,341,264	33.09	114
1856	Fillmore	American	874,534	21.57	8
1860	Douglas	Democrat.	1,375,157	29.40	12
1860	Breckinridge	Democrat.	845,763	18.08	72
1860	Lincoln	Republican	1,866,352	39.91	180
1860	Bell	Union	589,581	12.61	39
1864	McClellan	Democrat.	1,808,725	55.06	21
1864	Lincoln	Republican	2,216,067	44.94	216
1868	Seymour	Democrat.	2 709,613	47.33	80
1868	Grant	Republican	3,015,071	52.67	214
1872	Greeley	Democrat.	2,834,079	43.83	*66
1872	O'Conor	Ind. Dem.	29,408	.45	
1872	Grant	Republican	3,597,070	55.63	282
1872	Black	T'mpera'ce	5,608	.09	
1876	Tilden	Democrat.	4,284,885	50.94	184
1876	Hayes	Republican	4,033,950	47.95	185
1876	Cooper	Greenback.	81,740	.97	
1876	Smith	Prohibition	9,522	.11	
1876	Walker	American	2,636	.03	
1880	Hancock	Democrat.	4,442,035	48.23	155
1880	Garfield	Republican	4,449,053	48.31	214
1880	Weaver	Greenback.	307,306	3.34	
1880	Dow	Prohibition	10,487	.11	
1880	Phelps	American	707	.01	
1884	Cleveland	Democrat.	4,911,017	48.89	219
1884	Blaine	Republican	4,848,334	48.27	182
1884	Butler	Greenback.	133,825	1.33	
1884	St. John	Prohibition	151,809	1.51	
1888	Cleveland	Democrat.	5,540,050	48.66	168
1888	Harrison	Republican	5,444,337	47.82	233
1888	Streeter	Union Lab.	146,897	1.29	
1888	Fisk	Prohibition	250,125	2.20	
1888	Cowdrey	United Lab	2,808	.03	
1892	Cleveland	Democrat.	5,554,414	46.04	277
1892	Harrison	Republican	5,190,802	43.02	145
1892	Bidwell	Prohibition	271,058	2.24	
1892	Weaver	People's	1,027,329	8.51	22
1892	Wing	Socialist	21,164	.19	
1896	McKinley	Republican	7.035,638	50.88	271
1896	Bryan	Democrat.	6,467,946	46.77	176
1896	Levering	Prohibition	141,676	1.03	
1896	Bentley	National	13,969	.10	
1896	Matchett	Soc. Labor.	36,454	.27	
1896	Palmer	Nat. Dem.	131,529	.95	
1900	McKinley	Republican.	7,219,530	51.69	292
1900	Bryan	Democrat.	6,358,071	45.51	155
1900	Woolley	Prohibition	209,166	1.49	
1900	Barker	People's	50,232	.37	
1900	Debs	Soc. Dem.	94,768	.67	
1900	Malloney	Soc. Lab.	32,751	.23	
1900	Leonard	United Chr.	518	.00	
1900	Ellis	Union R.	5,698	.04	
1904	Roosevelt	Republican	7,623,834	56.41	336
1904	Parker	Democrat.	5,084,491	37.60	140
1904	Swallow	Prohibition	239,257	1.91	
1904	Debs	Socialist	402,460	2.98	
1904	Watson	People's	114,753	.85	
1904	Corregan	Soc. Lab.	33,724	.25	
1904	Holcomb	Continental	830	.00	
1908	Taft	Republican	7,679,006	51.58	321
1908	Bryan	Democrat.	6,409,106	43.05	162
1908	Chafin	Prohibition	252,683	1.69	
1908	Debs	Socialist	420,820	2.83	
1908	Watson	People's	28,131	.19	
1908	Hisgen	Ind'p'nd'ce.	83,562	.56	
1908	Gillhaus	Soc. Lab.	13,825	.10	
1908	Turney	Untd. Chr.	461	.00	
1912	Wilson	Democrat.	6.286.214	41.82	435
1912	Roosevelt	Progressive	4,126.020	27.45	88
1912	Taft	Republican	3,483.922	23.17	8
1912	Debs	Socialist	897.011	5.97	
1912	Chafin	Prohibition	208.923	1.39	
1912	Reimer	Soc. Lab.	29,079	.20	

*Owing to the death of Mr. Greeley, the 66 electoral votes were variously cast. Thomas A. Hendricks received 42, B. Gratz Brown 18, Horace Greeley 3, Charles J. Jenkins 2, David Davis 1.

PARTY PLURALITIES AND TOTAL VOTE.

Year.	Plurality. Republican.	Plurality. Democratic.	Total vote.
1828	138,134		1,156,328
1832	157,313		1,250,799
1836	24,893		1,498,205
1840	146,315*		2,410,778
1844	38,175		2,698,611
1848	139,557*		2,871,928
1852	220,796		3,138,301
1856	496,905		4,053,967
1860	491,195		4,676,863
1864	407,342		4,024,792
1868	305,458		5,724,684
1872	762,991		6,466,165
1876		250,935	8,412,733
1880	7,018		9,209,588
1884		62,683	10,044,985
1888		95,713	11,384,216
1892		363,612	12,064,767
1896	567,692		13,827,212
1900	861,459		13,970,134
1904	2,544,343		13,594,349
1908	1,269,900		†14,887,594
1912	2,160,194		15,031,169

*Whig. †Includes 461 votes cast for united Christian party.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Following is the electoral vote of the states, based upon the apportionment of representatives made by congress under the census of 1910:

State.	Vote.	State.	Vote.	State.	Vote.	State.	Vote.
Alabama	12	Kansas	10	New Hampshire	4	Tennessee	12
Arizona	3	Kentucky	13	New Jersey	14	Texas	20
Arkansas	9	Louisiana	10	New Mexico	3	Utah	4
California	13	Maine	6	New York	45	Vermont	4
Colorado	6	Maryland	8	North Carolina	12	Virginia	12
Connecticut	7	Massachusetts	18	North Dakota	5	Washington	7
Delaware	3	Michigan	15	Ohio	24	West Virginia	8
Florida	6	Minnesota	12	Oklahoma	10	Wisconsin	13
Georgia	14	Mississippi	10	Oregon	5	Wyoming	3
Idaho	4	Missouri	18	Pennsylvania	38		
Illinois	29	Montana	4	Rhode Island	5	Total	531
Indiana	15	Nebraska	8	South Carolina	9	Necessary to choice	266
Iowa	13	Nevada	3	South Dakota	5		

PAST POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE STATES.

R., republican; W., whig; D., democratic; U., union; A., American; A. M., anti-Masonic; N. R., national republican; P., populist; Pr., progressive.

STATE.	1828.	1832.	1836.	1840.	1844.	1848.	1852.	1856.	1860.	1864.	1868.	1872.	1876.	1880.	1884.	1888.	1892.	1896.	1900.	1904.	1908.	1912.
Alabama	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	....	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Arizona	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	D.
Arkansas	....	....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	....	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
California	....	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D	R.	R	R.	R.	Pr.
Colorado	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	R.	R.	P.	D.	D.	R.	D.	D.
Connecticut	R.	N. R.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.
Delaware	R.	N. R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.
Florida	....	....	....	....	....	W.	D.	D.	D.	....	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Georgia	D.	D.	W.	W.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Idaho	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	P.	D.	D.	R.	R.	D.
Illinois	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R	R.	R.	D.
Indiana	D.	D.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.
Iowa	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.
Kansas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	P.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.
Kentucky	D.	N. R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	U.	D.	D	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R	D.	D	D.	D.
Louisiana	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	....	D.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Maine	R.	D.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.
Maryland	R.	N. R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	A.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	D.	D.	R.	D.
Massachusetts	R.	N. R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.
Michigan	....	....	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	Pr.
Minnesota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R	R.	R.	R.	R.	Pr.
Mississippi	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	....	....	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Missouri	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D	R.	R.	D.
Montana	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.
Nebraska	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R	R.	D.	D.
Nevada	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	P.	D.	D	R.	D.	D.	D.
New Hampshire	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.
New Jersey	R.	D.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R	R.	R.	D.
New Mexico	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	D.
New York	D	D.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.
North Carolina	D.	D.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	....	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
North Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	P.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.
Ohio	D.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R	R.	R.	D.
Oklahoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.
Oregon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R	R.	R.	D.
Pennsylvania	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	W	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	Pr.
Rhode Island	R.	N. R.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R	R	R.	D.
South Carolina	D.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	....	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D	D.	D.
South Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	Pr.
Tennessee	D.	D.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	U.	....	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Texas	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.	D.	D.	....	....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Utah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Vermont	R.	A. M.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Virginia	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	U.	....	....	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Washington	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	Pr.
West Virginia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.
Wisconsin	....	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R	R	R	R.	D.
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	D.	R	R.	R.	D.

In five states in 1892 the electoral vote was divided: California gave 8 electoral votes for Cleveland and 1 for Harrison and Ohio gave 1 for Cleveland and 22 for Harrison; in Michigan, by act of the legislature, each congressional district voted separately for an elector; in Oregon 1 of the 4 candidates for electors on the people's party ticket was also on the democratic ticket; in North Dakota 1 of the 2 people's party electors cast his vote for Cleveland, this causing the electoral vote of the state to be equally divided among Cleveland, Harrison and Weaver. In 1896 California gave 8 electoral votes to McKinley and 1 to Bryan; Kentucky gave 12 to McKinley and 1 to Bryan. In Maryland in 1904 7 of the presidential electors chosen were democrats and 1 republican. In 1908 Maryland elected 6 democratic and 2 republican electors. In 1912 California elected 11 progressive and 2 democratic electors.

PARTY LINES IN CONGRESS SINCE 1881.

CONGRESS.	Years.	SENATE.			HOUSE.		
		Rep.	Dem.	Ind.	Rep.	Dem.	Ind.
47th	1881-1883	37	38	1	146	138	10
48th	1883-1885	40	36	....	124	198	1
49th	1885-1887	42	34	....	120	204	1
50th	1887-1889	39	37	....	153	168	4
51st	1889-1891	39	37	....	166	159	....
52d	1891-1893	47	39	2	88	236	8
53d	1893-1895	38	44	3	126	220	8
54th	1895-1897	42	39	5	246	104	7
55th	1897-1899	46	34	10	206	134	16
56th	1899 1901	53	26	11	185	163	9
57th	1901-1903	56	29	3	198	153	5
58th	1903-1905	58	32	..	206	174	2
59th	1905-1907	58	32	....	250	136	....
60th	1907-1909	61	31	....	222	164	....
61st	1909-1911	60	32	....	219	172	....
62d	1911-1913	51	41	....	162	228	*1
63d	1913-1915	51	44	†1	127	290	‡18

*Socialist. †Progressive. ‡Includes 9 progressives, 7 progressive republicans, 1 independent and 1 vacancy. Figures in table are for beginning of each congress.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[From census bureau report.]

The apportionment of representatives in congress, under the first six censuses—1790 to 1840, inclusive—was made by congress, each by a separate act. The law for taking the census of 1850, which was intended to be permanent, presented a rule of apportionment, fixed the number of members of the house at 233 and directed the secretary of the interior thereafter to make the apportionment. The apportionment of 1860 was also made under this law, but congress, on March 4, 1862, fixed the total number of representatives at 241, and the secretary of the interior apportioned the new quotas to the states. The apportionments from and after the census of 1870 were made by congress, each by a separate act, hence it may be assumed that the power conferred on the secretary of the interior by the act of May 23, 1850, was repealed by implication. The following shows the dates of the apportionment acts and the ratio of population to each representative:

Census.	Date.	Ratio.
1910	Aug. 8, 1911	211 877
1900	Jan. 16, 1901	194,182
1890	Feb. 7, 1891	173,901
1880	Feb. 25, 1882	151,911
1870	Feb. 2, 1872	131,425
1860	May 23, 1850	127,381
1850	May 23, 1850	93,423
1840	June 25, 1842	70,680
1830	May 22, 1832	47,700
1820	May 7, 1822	40,000
1810	Dec. 21, 1811	35,000
1800	Jan. 14, 1802	33,000
1790	April 14, 1792	33,000
....	—Constitution, 1789	30,000

REPRESENTATIVES UNDER EACH APPORTIONMENT.

STATE.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.	1810.	1800.	1790.	1789
Alabama	10	9	9	8	8	6	7	7	5	3	*1	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	7	7	6	4	3	3	2	1	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	11	8	7	6	4	3	2	*2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	4	3	2	1	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	7	7	7	5
Delaware	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Florida	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	12	11	11	10	9	7	8	8	9	7	6	4	2	3
Idaho	2	1	1	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	27	25	22	20	19	14	9	7	3	1	*1	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	13	13	13	13	13	11	11	10	7	3	*1	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	11	11	11	11	9	6	2	*2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	8	8	8	7	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	11	11	11	11	10	9	10	10	13	12	10	6	2	.....
Louisiana	8	7	6	6	6	5	4	4	3	3	*1	.....	.....	.....
Maine	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	7	7	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	8	9	9	9	8	6
Massachusetts	16	14	13	12	11	10	11	10	12	13	13	17	14	8
Michigan	13	12	12	11	9	6	4	3	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	10	9	7	5	3	2	*2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	8	8	7	7	6	5	5	4	2	1	*1	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	16	16	15	14	13	9	7	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	2	1	1	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	6	6	6	3	1	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	1	1	1	1	1	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3
New Jersey	12	10	8	7	7	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	4
New Mexico	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	43	37	34	34	33	31	33	34	40	34	27	17	10	6
North Carolina	10	10	9	9	8	7	8	9	13	13	13	12	10	5
North Dakota	3	2	1	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	22	21	21	21	20	19	21	21	19	14	6	*1	.....	.....
Oklahoma	8	*5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	3	2	2	1	1	1	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	36	32	30	28	27	24	25	24	28	26	23	18	13	8
Rhode Island	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
South Carolina	7	7	7	7	5	4	6	7	9	9	9	8	6	5
South Dakota	3	2	2	*2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	10	10	10	10	10	8	10	11	13	9	6	3	*1	.....
Texas	18	16	13	11	6	4	2	*2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	2	1	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	5	6	4	2	.....
Virginia	10	10	10	10	9	11	13	15	21	22	23	22	19	10
Washington	5	3	2	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	6	5	4	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	11	11	10	9	8	6	3	*2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	1	1	1	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	433	386	356	325	292	241	234	223	240	213	181	141	105	65
Added*	2	5	1	7	1	2	3	9	2	.....	5	1	1	.....

*Assigned to new states after apportionment. Included in table, but not in total under apportionment

HIGHEST MOUNTAINS IN THE WORLD.

Mountain.	Feet.	Mountain.	Feet.	Mountain.	Feet.	Mountain.	Feet.
Asia—Mt. Everest	29,002	Nanda Devi	25,600	Huascaran	22,188	Chimborazo	20,498
Godwin-Austen	28,280	Mustaghata	24,400	Aconhuma	21,490	Tupungato	20,286
Kunchinginga	28,156	Chumalari	23,946	Illampu	21,192	Haina	20,171
Gusherbrum	26,378	South America—		Huandoy	20,847	San Jose	20,020
Dhawalagiri	26,826	Aconcagua	23,080	Illimani	21,000	North America—	
Kutha Kangir	24,740	Mercedario	22,315	Pamiri	20,735	McKinley	20,300

ELECTORAL VOTE BY STATES (1900-1912).

STATE.	1912.			1908.		1904.		1900	
	Wilson, D.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Taft, R.	Taft, R.	Bryan, D.	Roosevelt, R.	Parker, D.	McKinley, R.	Bryan, D.
Alabama	12	....	....	....	11	....	11	....	11
Arizona	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arkansas	9	....	....	9	....	9	....	9	....
California	2	11	....	10	....	10	....	9	....
Colorado	6	....	....	....	5	5	....	....	4
Connecticut	7	....	....	7	....	7	....	6	....
Delaware	3	....	....	3	....	3	....	3	....
Florida	6	....	....	....	5	....	5	....	4
Georgia	14	....	....	....	13	....	13	....	13
Idaho	4	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	3
Illinois	29	....	....	27	....	27	....	24	....
Indiana	15	....	....	15	....	15	....	15	....
Iowa	13	....	....	13	....	13	....	13	....
Kansas	10	....	....	10	....	10	....	10	....
Kentucky	13	....	....	....	13	....	13	....	13
Louisiana	10	....	....	....	9	....	9	....	8
Maine	6	....	....	6	....	6	....	6	....
Maryland	8	....	....	2	6	1	7	8	....
Massachusetts	18	....	....	16	....	16	....	15	....
Michigan	....	15	....	14	....	14	....	14	....
Minnesota	....	12	....	11	....	11	....	9	....
Mississippi	10	....	....	....	10	....	10	....	9
Missouri	18	....	....	18	....	18	....	....	17
Montana	4	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	3
Nebraska	8	....	....	....	8	8	....	8	....
Nevada	3	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	3
New Hampshire	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4
New Jersey	14	....	....	12	....	12	....	10	....
New Mexico	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New York	45	....	....	39	....	39	....	36	....
North Carolina	12	....	....	....	12	....	12	....	11
North Dakota	5	....	....	4	....	4	....	3	....
Ohio	24	....	....	23	....	23	....	23	....
Oklahoma	10	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....
Oregon	5	....	....	4	....	4	....	4	....
Pennsylvania	....	38	....	34	....	34	....	32	....
Rhode Island	5	....	....	4	....	4	....	4	....
South Carolina	9	....	....	....	9	....	9	....	9
South Dakota	....	5	....	4	....	4	....	4	....
Tennessee	12	....	....	....	12	....	12	....	12
Texas	20	....	....	....	18	....	18	....	15
Utah	....	....	4	3	....	3	....	3	....
Vermont	....	....	4	4	....	4	....	4	....
Virginia	12	....	....	....	12	....	12	....	12
Washington	....	7	....	5	....	5	....	4	....
West Virginia	8	....	....	7	....	7	....	6	....
Wisconsin	13	....	....	13	....	13	....	12	....
Wyoming	3	....	....	3	....	3	....	3	....
Total	435	88	8	321	162	336	140	292	155

VICE-PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

The vice-presidential candidates, who were voted for and who received the same number of ballots as party nominees for president, were: 1900, Theodore Roosevelt, Rep., and Adlai E. Stevenson, Dem.; 1904, Charles W. Fairbanks, Rep., and Henry G. Davis, Dem.; 1908, James S. Sherman, Rep., and John W. Kern, Dem.; 1912, Thomas R. Marshall, Dem., Hiram W. Johnson, Prog., and Nicholas Murray Butler, Rep. In 1912 James S. Sherman, the republican nominee, died just prior to the election and no attempt was made to fill his place. The republican electors cast their eight votes for Nicholas Murray Butler of New York. An informal poll of the members of the republican national committee taken after Mr. Sherman's death showed a strong sentiment for Herbert S. Hadley of Missouri for vice-president, but a meeting of the committee, which had been announced for Nov. 12, was called off by Chairman Charles D. Hilles, and no formal action was ever taken on the subject.

ELECTION CALENDAR.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

STATE.

Gubernatorial if not otherwise specified.

Alabama—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Arizona—Biennially; first Tuesday after first Monday in November. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

Arkansas—Biennially; second Monday in September. Next election Sept. 11, 1916.

California—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Colorado—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

Connecticut—State officers except attorney-general, biennially; attorney-general quadrennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

Delaware—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

Florida—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

Georgia—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

Idaho—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

Illinois—Governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor and attorney-general every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1916. State treasurer biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

Indiana—Governor, every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1916. Other state officers biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

Iowa—Governor, lieutenant-governor, superintendent of instruction, one justice of the Supreme court and one railroad commissioner biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

Kansas—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

Kentucky—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1915.

Louisiana—Every fourth year; third Tuesday in April. Next election April 18, 1916.

Maine—Biennially; second Monday in September. Next election Sept. 11, 1916.

Maryland—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1915.

Massachusetts—Annually. Next election Nov. 2, 1915.

Michigan—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

Minnesota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

Mississippi—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1915.

Missouri—Principal state officers every fourth year. Next election of governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer and attorney-general Nov. 7, 1916.

Montana—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

Nebraska—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

Nevada—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

New Hampshire—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

New Jersey—Governor every third year, other officers appointed. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

New Mexico—Every fourth year; on Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

New York—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

North Carolina—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

North Dakota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

Ohio—Governor, lieutenant-governor, state treasurer and attorney-general biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1915. Secretary of state and dairy and food commissioner biennially. Next

election Nov. 7, 1916. Auditor every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1915.
Oklahoma—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.
Oregon—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.
Pennsylvania—Governor, lieutenant-governor and secretary of internal affairs every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918. State treasurer biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1915. Other officials appointed.
Rhode Island—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
South Carolina—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
South Dakota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
Tennessee—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
Texas—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
Utah—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
Vermont—Biennially; first Tuesday in September. Next election Sept. 5, 1916.
Virginia—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 6, 1917.
Washington—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
West Virginia—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
Wisconsin—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
Wyoming—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1916.

The next president and vice-president of the United States will be chosen Nov. 7, 1916. As is well known, these officials are not elected directly by the people, but by electors, who are voted for on the party tickets on the date named. The electors chosen meet on the second Monday in January following their election in their respective states and vote by ballot for president and vice-president of the United States. The result is transmitted to the president of the senate in Washington. On the second Wednesday in February succeeding the meeting of the electors the electoral votes are opened and counted in the presence of both houses of congress and the result announced by the president of the senate.

While the president and vice-president are thus formally elected in 1917, the actual choice is made in 1916. Many of the states now provide for the expression of presidential preferences at the party primaries and it is possible that the candidates in 1916 will practically be named in this way. However, in the spring and summer of that year national party conventions will be held for the nomination of candidates for president and vice-president of the United States for the term beginning March 4, 1917. These conventions are not provided for by the constitution, but it has become the invariable rule that the candidates presented by them are voted for by the presidential electors. The latter are nominated at the state party conventions or primaries and are elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of every fourth year, preceding the end of the presidential term. Each state is entitled to as many electors as it has senators and representatives. No senator or representative or person holding an office of trust or honor under the United States may be an elector. The twelfth amendment to the constitution prescribes how the electors shall meet and cast their ballots and how congress shall count the votes. The article is as follows:

"The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate.

"The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the president. But in choosing the president the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the 4th day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

"The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest members on the list the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States."

Section 5, article II., of the constitution prescribes the qualifications of the president as follows:

"No person except a natural born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of the constitution shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of 35 years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States."

The qualifications of the vice-president are the same as those of the president.

DELEGATES TO REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the republican national committee held in Washington, D. C., Dec. 16-17, 1913, the following resolution was adopted:

"Confident that the action of this committee, representing, as it does, practically the unanimous sentiment of the republican electors of the states, will be ratified by the republican electors of the states, be it

"Resolved, That this committee shall issue a call for the national convention, to be held in the year 1916, to nominate candidates for president and vice-president in accordance with the following basis of representation: Each state shall be entitled in such convention to four delegates at large; one delegate at large for each representative in congress at large from any state; one delegate from each congressional district; an additional delegate from each congressional district in which the vote either for republican presidential electors in 1908 or for the republican candidate for congress in 1914 shall not have been less than 7,500, and that for each delegate chosen an alternate delegate shall be chosen in the same manner and at the same time to act in the absence of the delegate.

"Provided, however, That the above basis of representation shall not be made the basis of the call for the national convention to be held

in the year 1916, unless prior to Jan. 1, 1915, republican state conventions held under the laws of the states, or called by the republican state committees of the states in such number of states as are entitled to cast a majority of the votes in the present electoral college, shall ratify the action of this committee in respect to determining this basis of representation."

This action was taken for the purpose of reducing the number of delegates from the southern states to the national convention. Under this plan the southern delegates in the 1916 convention will be 16 per cent of the total number instead of 33 per cent, as in 1912. The total number of delegates will be reduced from 1,078, as in 1912, to 993. Every state convention held between Dec. 17, 1913, and Nov. 1, 1914, except that in Texas, gave its assent to the plan, which therefore will be carried out. In the next national convention the reductions in the state delegations will be as follows:

Alabama	8	South Carolina	7
Arkansas	3	Tennessee	3
Florida	4	Texas	16
Georgia	11	Virginia	8
Louisiana	8	Hawaii	4
Mississippi	8	Porto Rico	2
New York	2	Philippine Islands	2
North Carolina	3		

NATIONAL NOMINATING CONVENTIONS SINCE 1880.

Place and date of each and names of nominees for president and vice-president in the order named:

1880—Democratic: Cincinnati, O., June 22-24; Winfield S. Hancock and William H. English.
Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 2-8; James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur.
Greenback: Chicago, Ill., June 9-11; James B. Weaver and B. J. Chambers.
Prohibition: Cleveland, O., June 17; Neal Dow and A. M. Thompson.

1884—Democratic: Chicago, Ill., July 8-11; Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks.
Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 3-6; James G. Blaine and John A. Logan.
Greenback; Indianapolis, Ind., May 28-29; Benjamin F. Butler and Alanson M. West.
American Prohibition: Chicago, Ill., June 19; Samuel C. Pomeroy and John A. Conant.
National Prohibition: Pittsburgh, Pa., July 23; John P. St. John and William Daniel.
Anti-Monopoly: Chicago, Ill., May 14; Benjamin F. Butler and Alanson M. West.
Equal Rights: San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 20; Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood and Mrs. Marietta L. Stow.

1888—Democratic; St. Louis, Mo., June 5; Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman.
Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 19; Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton.
Prohibition: Indianapolis, Ind., May 20; Clinton B. Fisk and John A. Brooks.
Union Labor: Cincinnati, O., May 15; Alson J. Streeter and Samuel Evans.
United Labor: Cincinnati, O., May 15; Robert H. Cowdrey and W. H. T. Wakefield.
American: Washington, D. C., Aug. 14; James L. Curtis and James R. Greer.
Equal Rights: Des Moines, Iowa, May 15; Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood and Alfred H. Love.

1892—Democratic: Chicago, Ill., June 21; Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson.
Republican: Minneapolis, Minn.; June 7-10; Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid.
Prohibition: Cincinnati, O.; June 29; John Bidwell and J. B. Cranfill.
National People's: Omaha, Neb., July 2-5; James B. Weaver and James G. Field.
Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., Aug. 28; Simon Wing and Charles H. Matchett.

1896—Democratic: Chicago, Ill., July 7; William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall.
Republican: St. Louis, Mo., June 16; William McKinley and Garret A. Hobart.
People's Party; St. Louis, Mo., July 22; William J. Bryan and Thomas E. Watson.
Silver Party: St. Louis, Mo., July 22; William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall.
National Democratic: Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 2; John M. Palmer and Simon B. Buckner.
Prohibition: Pittsburgh, Pa., May 27; Joshua Levering and Hale Johnson.
National Party: Pittsburgh, Pa., May 28; Charles E. Bentley and James H. Southgate.
Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., July 6; Charles H. Matchett and Matthew Maguire.

1900—Democratic: Kansas City, Mo., July 4-6; William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson.
Republican: Philadelphia, Pa., June 19-21; William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt.
People's Party: Sioux Falls, S. D., May 9-10; William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson.
People's Party (Middle-of-the-Road): Cincinnati, O., May 9-10; Wharton Barker and Ignatius Donnelly.
Silver Republican: Kansas City, Mo., July 4-6; William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson.
Prohibition: Chicago, Ill., June 27-28; John G. Woolley and Henry B. Metcalf.
Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., June 2-8; Joseph P. Malloney and Valentine Remmel.
Social Democratic Party of the United States; Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 27; Job Harriman and Max S. Hayes.
Social Democratic Party of America: Indianapolis, Ind., March 6; Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman.
Union Reform: Baltimore, Md., Sept. 3; Seth W. Ellis and Samuel T. Nicholson.

1904—Democratic: St. Louis, Mo., July 6-9; Alton B. Parker and Henry G. Davis.
Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 21-23; Theodore Roosevelt and Charles W. Fairbanks.
People's Party: Springfield, Ill., July 4-6; Thomas E. Watson and Thomas H. Tibbles.
Prohibition: Indianapolis, Ind., June 29-July 1; Silas C. Swallow and George W. Carroll.
Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., July 3-9; Charles H. Corregan and William W. Cox.
Socialist-Democratic Party of America: Chicago, Ill., May 1-6; Eugene V. Debs and Benjamin Hanford.
Continental: Chicago, Ill., Aug. 31; Charles H. Howard and George H. Shibley. (Nominees declined and Austin Holcomb and A. King were substituted by the national committee.)

1908—Republican: Chicago, June 16-19; William H. Taft and James S. Sherman.
Democratic: Denver, July 7-10; William J. Bryan and John W. Kern.
Socialist: Chicago, May 10-18; Eugene V. Debs and Benjamin Hanford.
Prohibition: Columbus, O., July 15-16; Eugene W. Chafin and Aaron S. Watkins.
Independence: Chicago, July 27-28; Thomas L. Hisgen and John Temple Graves.
People's: St. Louis, April 2-3; Thomas E. Watson and Samuel W. Williams.
United Christian: Rock Island, Ill., May 1; Daniel Braxton Turney and S. P. Carter.
Socialist-Labor: New York, July 2-5; Martin R. Preston and Donald L. Munro. (Preston declined and August Gillhaus was named in his place.)

1912—Democratic: Baltimore, June 25-July 3; Woodrow Wilson and Thomas Riley Marshall.
Republican: Chicago, June 18-22; William Howard Taft and James Schoolcraft Sherman.
Progressive: Chicago, Aug. 5-7; Theodore Roosevelt and Hiram W. Johnson.
Socialist: Indianapolis, May 12-18; Eugene V. Debs and Emil Seidel.
Prohibition: Atlantic City, July 10-12; Eugene W. Chafin and Aaron S. Watkins.
Socialist-Labor: New York, April 7-10; Arthur Reimer and August Gillhaus.
Populist: St. Louis, Aug. 13; no nominations made.

POLITICAL PARTY PLATFORMS OF 1912 IN BRIEF.

The following summary includes the principal planks in the platforms adopted at the national conventions in 1912:

DEMOCRATIC.

Collection of tariff duties to be limited to the necessities of the government honestly and economically administered.

Immediate downward revision of the tariff duties, especially upon necessaries of life.

Placing upon free list of articles competing with trust controlled products.

Enforcement of criminal and civil law against trusts and trust officials.

Prevention of holding companies and interlocking directorates.

Preservation of the rights of the states.

Ratification of the income tax and direct senatorial election propositions.

Prohibiting corporations from making campaign contributions.

Valuation of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines and property of express companies.

Systematic revision of the banking and currency laws.

Establishment of a system of rural credits.

Prevention of overflows of the Mississippi river.

Development of inland waterways.

Protection of labor unions from unjust court proceedings.

Employes' compensation law.

Prevention of gambling in agricultural products by organized exchanges.

Conservation of natural resources.

Fostering of merchant marine.

Exemption of American ships engaged in coasting trade from Panama canal tolls

United and independent health service.

Extension and maintenance of the civil service.

Reform in administration of civil and criminal law.

Recognition of independence of Philippines as soon as a stable government can be established.

Protection of American citizenship abroad irrespective of race or creed.

Establishment of parcel post.

Generous pension policy.

Protection of uniform of the United States.

TERM OF PRESIDENT.

"We favor a single presidential term and to that end urge the adoption of an amendment to the constitution making the president of the United States ineligible for re-election and we pledge the candidate of this convention to that principle."

POPULIST.

Issuance of money by the government direct to the people.

Loans by the government to the people.

Government ownership of telegraph and telephone systems and the parcel post.

The initiative, the referendum, direct election of United States senators, direct primaries, presidential primaries and equal suffrage.

Registration of lobbyists.

Graduated income and inheritance tax.

Free schools in the lines of manual and occupational training.

Recognition of the Chinese republic.

Old age pensions.

The commission form of government for cities.

Granting of franchises to public utility corporations by popular vote.

PROGRESSIVE.

Providing for an easier method of amending the federal constitution.

Bringing under effective national jurisdiction those problems which have expanded beyond the reach of the individual states.

Equal suffrage for men and women.

Limitation and publicity of campaign contributions.

Registration of lobbyists.

"The progressive party demands such restriction of the power of the courts as shall leave to the people the ultimate authority to determine fundamental questions of social welfare and public policy. To secure this end it pledges itself to provide:

"(1) That when an act, passed under the police power of the state, is held unconstitutional under the state constitution by the courts, the people, after an ample interval for deliberation, shall have an opportunity to vote on the question whether they desire the act to become law notwithstanding such decision.

"(2) That every decision of the highest appellate court of a state declaring an act of the legislature unconstitutional on the ground of its violation of the federal constitution shall be subject to the same review by the Supreme court of the United States as is now accorded to decisions sustaining such legislation."

Reform of legal procedure and judicial methods.

Conservation of human resources.

Legislation looking to prevention of industrial accidents, occupational diseases, overwork and involuntary unemployment.

Fixing of minimum safety and health standards in the various occupations.

Prohibition of child labor.

Establishment of an eight hour day for women and young persons.

One day's rest in seven for wage workers.

Abolition of convict contract labor system.

Standards of compensation for death by industrial accident and trade disease.

Protection of home life against sickness, irregular employment and old age through a system of social insurance adapted to American use.

Establishment of continuation schools for industrial education.

Establishment of a department of labor.

Development of agricultural credit and co-operation.

Inquiry into the high cost of living.

Establishment of single national health service.

Establishment of a strong federal administrative commission, which shall maintain permanent active supervision over industrial corporations engaged in interstate commerce, or such of them as are of public importance.

Revision of patent law to prevent its abuse by monopolies.

Physical valuation of railroads.

Revision of the national currency system on the basis of soundness and elasticity.

Extension of foreign commerce through appointment of competent diplomatic and consular officers.

Conservation of the national resources.

Building of national highways and extension of good roads.

Improvement of waterways through co-operation of nation, states and cities.

"We believe in a protective tariff which shall equalize conditions of competition between the United States and foreign countries, both for the farmer and the manufacturer, and which shall maintain for labor an adequate standard of living."

"We demand tariff revision because the present tariff is unjust to the people of the United States. Fair dealing toward the people requires an immediate downward revision of those schedules wherein duties are shown to be unjust or excessive. We pledge ourselves to the establishment of a nonpartisan scientific tariff commission, reporting both to the president and to either branch of congress."

Passage of federal law for graduated inheritance tax; ratification of income tax amendment.

Settlement of international differences by judicial and other peaceful means.

Building of two battle ships a year.

Creation of a parcel post.

Extension and enforcement of civil service law.

Governmental supervision over investments.

PROHIBITION.

Prohibition of the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation and sale of alcoholic beverages.

Suffrage for women on the same terms as for men.

Uniform marriage and divorce law. Extermination of polygamy.

Absolute protection of the rights of labor, without impairment of the rights of capital.

Settlement of international disputes by arbitration.
Abolition of child labor in mines, workshops and factories.
Election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.
Presidential term of six years and one term only.
Court review of postoffice and other departmental decisions and orders; the extension of the postal savings bank system and of rural delivery and the establishment of an efficient parcel post.
Initiative, referendum and recall.
As the tariff is a commercial question, it should be fixed on the scientific basis of accurate knowledge, secured by means of a permanent, omnipartisan tariff commission with ample powers.
Equitable graduated income and inheritance taxes.
Conservation of our forest and mineral reserves and the reclamation of waste lands.
Clearly defined laws for the regulation and control of corporations transacting an interstate business.
Efficiency and economy in governmental administration.
The protection of one day in seven as a day of rest.

REPUBLICAN.

Protection of the rights of the individual to freest possible development of his own powers.
Upholding of the authority and integrity of the courts, both state and federal.
Legislation to prevent long delays and costly appeals in civil and criminal cases.
"While we regard the recall of judges as unnecessary and unwise, we favor such action as may be necessary to simplify the process by which any judge who is found to be derelict in his duty may be removed from office."
Measures for maintaining international peace.
Enactment of legislation supplementary to the antitrust act which will define as criminal offenses those specific acts that mark attempts to restrain and monopolize trade.
Creation of a federal trade commission.
"We reaffirm our belief in a protective tariff."
"We hold that the import duties should be high enough while yielding a sufficient revenue to protect adequately American industries and wages. Some of the existing import duties are too high and should be reduced. Readjustment should be made from time to time to conform to changed conditions and to reduce excessive rates, but without injury to any American industry.
"To accomplish this correct information is indispensable. This information can best be obtained by an expert commission."
Scientific inquiry into the causes of the high cost of living.
Revision of banking and currency systems; these, however, to be safeguarded from sectional, financial or political domination.
Passage of state and federal laws for the establishment of organizations having for their purpose the loaning of funds to farmers.
Extension and enforcement of civil service law.
Publicity and further restriction of campaign contributions.
Conservation of the national resources.
Establishment of parcel post.
Protection of American citizenship abroad, regardless of race, religion or previous political allegiance.
Maintenance of an adequate navy.
Revival of the merchant marine.
Flood prevention along Mississippi river.
Reclamation of arid lands.
Improvement of rivers and harbors.
Revision of immigration laws.
Enactment of laws for the protection of seamen and requiring the use of additional safety appliances at sea.

SOCIALIST.

Absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage.
Collective ownership of patents with royalties for inventors.
Equal suffrage for men and women.
Adoption of initiative, referendum, recall and proportional representation.
Abolition of senate and president's veto power.
Election of president and vice-president by direct vote.
Abolition of power of United States Supreme court to pass upon constitutionality of laws passed by congress.
Enactment of laws for vocational education; bureau of education to be made a department.
Abolition of federal district courts and United States Circuit Court of Appeals.
Creation of an independent bureau of health.
Revision of constitution of the United States.
Collective ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steamboat lines and large scale industries.
Acquisition by cities, states or nation of grain elevators, stockyards, storage warehouses and other distributing agencies in order to reduce the cost of living.
Inclusion of mines, oil wells, quarries, forests and water power in public domain.
Further conservation and development of natural resources for the benefit of all the people.
Collective ownership of land.
Collective ownership and democratic management of banking and currency system.
Conservation of human resources, particularly of the lives and well-being of workers and their families.
Establishment of minimum wage scales.
Establishment of a noncontributory system of old age pensions, insurance by the state against unemployment and invalidism, and compulsory insurance by employers of their workers, without cost to the latter, against industrial diseases, accidents and death.
The platform advocates these and other similar measures as "calculated to strengthen the working class in its fight for the realization of its ultimate aim, the co-operative commonwealth."

SOCIALIST LABOR.

Substitution of industrial or socialist republic for political state.
Placing of land and all means of production, transportation and distribution in the hands of the people as a collective body.
National congress to consist of representatives of the useful occupations of the land.

CONFLAGRATION IN SALEM, MASS.

More than 1,000 buildings were destroyed by fire in Salem, Mass., June 25, 1914. Some 18,000 persons were made homeless and four lost their lives. The property loss was estimated at $12,000,000, of which $10,000,000 was covered by insurance. The fire began at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when an explosion occurred in the factory of the Korn Leather company at Proctor and Boston streets. This factory stood near the foot of Gallows hill, famous as the place where witches were hanged in colonial days. A high wind carried the flames through the manufacturing district, thence southeastward to the heart of the city, across a tenement house section and to the water front. A shift in the wind sent the fire northward along Lafayette street, where many of the city's finest residences were burned. Scores of business houses were destroyed and only the free use of dynamite prevented the fire from sweeping the whole city. The Salem hospital was burned but all the patients were removed safely. The Peabody museum, the birthplace of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the House of the Seven Gables and other structures of historic interest escaped the flames. The state and city authorities took prompt steps to provide the homeless with shelter and food.

NATIONAL POLITICAL COMMITTEES (1912-1916).

REPUBLICAN.

Headquarters—Chicago and New York.
Chairman—Charles D. Hilles, New York.
Secretary—James B. Reynolds, Washington, D. C.
Assistant Secretary—John Eversman.
Treasurer—George R. Sheldon, New York.
Assistant Treasurer—Walter H. Wilson, Illinois.
Sergeant-at-Arms—William F. Stone, Maryland.
Executive Committee—John T. Adams, Iowa; Fred W. Estabrook, New Hampshire; James P. Goodrich, Indiana; Thomas A. Marlow, Montana; Alvah H. Martin, Virginia; Thomas K. Niedringhaus, Missouri; Samuel A. Perkins, Washington; Newell Sanders, Tennessee; Charles B. Warren, Michigan; Roy O. West, Illinois; Ralph E. Williams, Oregon.
Alabama—Prelate D. Barker.....Mobile
Alaska—William S. Baylis.....Juneau
Arizona—Ralph H. Cameron.....Grand Canyon
Arkansas—H. L. Remmel.....Little Rock
California—P. A. Stanton.....Los Angeles
Colorado—Jesse F. McDonald.....Leadville
Connecticut—William F. Henney.....Hartford
Delaware—(Vacancy) .....
District of Columbia—Chapin Brown.Washington
Florida—Henry S. Chubb.....Gainesville
Georgia—Henry S. Jackson.....Atlanta
Hawaii—Charles A. Rice.....Honolulu
Idaho—John W. Hart.....Menan
Illinois—Roy O. West.....Chicago
Indiana—James P. Goodrich.....Indianapolis
Iowa—John T. Adams.....Dubuque
Kansas—F. S. Stanley.....Wichita
Kentucky—John W. McCulloch.....Owensboro
Louisiana—Victor Loisel.....New Orleans
Maine—Frederick Hale.....Portland
Maryland—William P. Jackson.....Salisbury
Massachusetts—W. Murray Crane.....Dalton
Michigan—Charles B. Warren.....Detroit
Minnesota—E. B. Hawkins.....Duluth
Mississippi—L. B. Moseley.....Jackson
Missouri—Thomas K. Niedringhaus.....St. Louis
Montana—Thomas A. Marlow.....Helena
Nebraska—R. B. Howell.....Omaha
Nevada—H. B. Maxson.....Reno
New Hampshire—Fred W. Estabrook.....Nashua
New Jersey—Franklin Murphy.....Newark
New Mexico—Charles A. Spiess.....Las Vegas
New York—William Barnes, Jr.....Albany
North Carolina—E. C. Duncan.....Raleigh
North Dakota—Thomas E. Marshall.....Oakes
Ohio—Sherman Granger.....Zanesville
Oklahoma—J. A. Harris.....Wagoner
Oregon—Ralph E. Williams.....Dallas
Pennsylvania—Henry G. Wasson.....Pittsburgh
Philippines—H. B. McCoy.....Manila
Porto Rico—S. Behn.....San Juan
Rhode Island—William P. Sheffield.....Newport
South Carolina—Joseph W. Tolbert.....Greenwood
South Dakota—Thomas Thorson.....Canton
Tennessee—Newell Sanders.....Chattanooga
Texas—H. F. MacGregor.....Houston
Utah—Reed Smoot.....Provo
Vermont—(Vacancy) .....
Virginia—Alvah H. Martin.....Norfolk
Washington—Samuel A. Perkins.....Tacoma
West Virginia—(Vacancy).....
Wisconsin—Alfred T. Rogers.....Madison
Wyoming—George E. Pexton.....Evanston

CHAIRMEN STATE COMMITTEES (1914).

Alabama—Pope M. Long.....Birmingham
Arizona—J. L. Hubbell.....Phœnix
Arkansas—H. L. Remmel.....Little Rock
California—Francis V. Keesling....San Francisco
Colorado—Jesse F. McDonald.....Denver
Connecticut—Henry Roraback.....Hartford
Delaware—Edmund Mitchell.....Wilmington
Florida—Henry S. Chubb.....Gainesville
Georgia—W. H. Johnson.....Atlanta
Idaho—George A. Day.....Boise
Illinois—Garrett De Forrest Kinney.....Peoria
Indiana—Will H. Hays.....Sullivan
Iowa—Charles A. Rawson.....Des Moines
Kansas—J. C. Gafford.....Topeka
Kentucky—Ed T. Franks.....Owensboro
Louisiana—Victor Loisel.....New Orleans
Maine—Frederick H. Parkhurst.....Bangor
Maryland—John B. Hanna.....Baltimore
Massachusetts—Edward A. Thurston...Fall River
Michigan—Alex J. Groesbeck.....Detroit
Minnesota—Gunnar B. Bjornson.....Minneapolis
Mississippi—Fred W. Collins.....Summit
Missouri—Politte Elvins.....St. Louis
Montana—J. E. Edwards.....Forsyth
Nebraska—W. A. George.....Lincoln
Nevada—George L. Sanford.....Carson City
New Hampshire—Dwight Hall.....Dover
New Jersey—Edmund W. Blakelee.....Newark
New Mexico—Ralph C. Ely.....Deming
New York—Frederick C. Tanner...New York city
North Carolina—John M. Morehead.....Charlotte
North Dakota—Frank H. Sprague.....Grafton
Ohio—W. L. Parmetiter.....Lima
Oklahoma—Arthur H. Gessler.....Oklahoma City
Oregon—Charles B. Moores.....Portland
Pennsylvania—H. G. Wasson.....Pittsburgh
Rhode Island—Joseph B. Burlingame....Warwick
South Carolina—Joseph W. Tolbert....Greenwood
South Dakota—Willis G. Cook.....Sioux Falls
Tennessee—James S. Beasley.....Nashville
Texas—H. F. McGregor.....Houston
Utah—Col. C. E. Loose.....Provo
Vermont—N. D. Phelps.....Barre
Virginia—C. Bascom Slemp.....Big Stone Gap
Washington—W. A. Rupp.....Aberdeen
West Virginia—Thomas J. Sherrard...Wellsburg
Wisconsin—A. P. Kletch.....Milwaukee
Wyoming—Patrick Sullivan.....Cheyenne

DEMOCRATIC.

Headquarters—New York and Chicago.
Chairman—William F. McCombs, New York.
Vice-Chairman—Homer S. Cummings, Connecticut.
Secretary—Joseph E. Davies, Madison, Wis.
Treasurer—Rolla Wells, Missouri.
Sergeant-at-Arms—John I. Martin, Illinois.
Executive Committee—William F. McCombs, W. G. McAdoo, Joseph E. Davies, T. P. Gore, James A. O'Gorman, James A. Reed, A. Mitchell Palmer, A. S. Burleson, Daniel J. McGillicuddy, Josephus Daniels, R. S. Hudspeth, Willard Saulsbury, Robert Ewing, Will R. King.
Alabama—William Dorsey Jelks.....Birmingham
Arizona—Reese M. Ling.....Phœnix
Arkansas—W. M. Kavanaugh.....Little Rock
California—John B. Sanford.....Ukiah
Colorado—John T. Barnett.....Denver
Connecticut—Homer S. Cummings.....Stamford
Delaware—Willard Saulsbury.....Wilmington
Florida—J. T. G. Crawford.....Jacksonville
Georgia—Clark Howell.....Atlanta
Idaho—R. H. Elder.....Coeur d'Alene
Illinois—Charles Boeschenstein.....Edwardsville
Indiana—Thomas Taggart.....French Lick
Iowa—Martin J. Wade.....Iowa City
Kansas—Wm. F. Sapp.....Galena
Kentucky—Urey Woodson.....Owensboro
Louisiana—Robert Ewing.....New Orleans
Maine—Charles F. Johnson.....Waterville
Maryland—J. Fred C. Talbott.....Lutherville
Massachusetts—J. W. Coughlin.....Fall River
Michigan—Edwin O. Wood.....Flint
Minnesota—Fred B. Lynch.....St. Paul
Mississippi—Robert Powell.....Jackson
Missouri—Edward F. Goltra.....St. Louis
Montana—J. Bruce Kremer.....Butte
Nebraska—P. L. Hall.....Lincoln
Nevada—W. J. Bell.....Winnemucca
New Hampshire—E. E. Reed.....Manchester
New Jersey—Robert S. Hudspeth.....Jersey City
New Mexico—A. A. Jones.....Las Vegas
New York—Norman E. Mack.....Buffalo
North Carolina—Josephus Daniels.....Rolla
North Dakota—John Bruegger..Williston-Bottineau
Ohio—E. H. Moore.....Columbus
Oklahoma—Robert Galbraith.....Tulsa
Oregon—Will R. King.....Portland
Pennsylvania—A. Mitchell Palmer....Stroudsburg
Rhode Island—George W. Greene.....Woonsocket
South Carolina—B. R. Tillman.....Trenton
South Dakota—Thomas Taubman.....Plankington
Tennessee—Cordell Hull.....Carthage
Texas—Cato Sells.....Cleburne
Utah—William R. Wallace.....Salt Lake City

Vermont—Thomas H. Browne.....Rutland
Virginia—J. Taylor Ellyson.....Richmond
Washington—John Pattison.....Seattle
West Virginia—John T. McGraw.....Grafton
Wisconsin—Joseph E. Davies.....Madison
Wyoming—John E. Osborne.....Rawlins
Alaska—Z. R. Cheney.....Juneau
Dist. of Columbia—John F. Costello..Washington
Hawaii—John H. Wilson.....Honolulu
Porto Rico—Henry W. Dooley.....New York city
Philippine Islands—R. E. Manly...Nueva Caceres

CHAIRMEN STATE COMMITTEES (1914).

Alabama—R. Tyler Goodwin.....Montgomery
Arkansas—A. J. Walls.....Lonoke
Arizona—A. J. Michelson.....Phœnix
California—Fred L. Hall.....Bakersfield
Colorado—Mrs. Gertrude A. Lee.....Ouray
Connecticut—David Fitzgerald.....New Haven
Delaware—Thomas F. Bayard.....Wilmington
Florida—F. J. Fearnside.....Palatka
Georgia—E. J. Reagan.....Columbus
Idaho—Ben R. Gray.....Boise
Illinois—Arthur W. Charles.....Chicago
Indiana—Bernard Korbley.....Indianapolis
Iowa—Dr. J. W. Reynolds.....Creston
Kansas—E. J. Murphy.....Leavenworth
Kentucky—R. H. Vansant.....Ashland
Louisiana—Horace Wilkinson.....Port Allen
Maine—Charles T. Read.....Biddeford
Maryland—Murray Vandever.....Havre de Grace
Massachusetts—Michael A. O'Leary....Cambridge
Michigan—Ed C. Shields.....Detroit
Minnesota—A. L. Sorter.....St. Paul
Mississippi—J. M. McBeath.....Meridian
Missouri—D. C. McClurg.....St. Louis
Montana—Thomas Arthur.....Billings
Nebraska—W. H. Thompson.....Grand Island
Nevada—Samuel Pickett.....Reno
New Hampshire—Geo. E. Farrand.....Concord
New Jersey—Ed R. Grosscup.....Trenton
New York—William C. Osborn.....New York city
New Mexico—James H. Paxton.....Raton
North Carolina—Thomas D. Warren....New Bern
North Dakota—Fred McLean.....Fargo
Ohio—Edward W. Hanley.....Dayton
Oklahoma—Tom C. Harrill.....Wagoner
Oregon—B. E. Haney.....Portland
Pennsylvania—Roland S. Morris.....Philadelphia
Rhode Island—John B. Sullivan.....Newport
South Carolina—John G. Evans.....Spartansburg
South Dakota—James Coffey.....Yankton
Tennessee—J. D. G. Morton.....Nashville
Texas—Paul Waples.....Fort Worth
Utah—Sam R. Thurman.....Salt Lake City
Vermont—E. S. Harris.....Bennington
Virginia—J. Taylor Ellyson.....Richmond
Washington—Hugh C. Todd.....Seattle
West Virginia—C. L. Shaver.....Fairmont
Wisconsin—John P. Martin.....Green Bay
Wyoming—S. G. Hopkins.....Cheyenne

PROGRESSIVE.

Headquarters—New York and Washington, D. C.
Chairman—Joseph M. Dixon, Montana.
Vice-Chairman—J. Medill McCormick, Illinois.
Secretary—Oscar King Davis, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—Elon Huntington Hooker, New York.
Alabama—J. O. Thompson.....Birmingham
Arizona—J. F. Cleveland.....Phœnix
Arkansas—H. M. Trieber.....Little Rock
California—Chester R. Rowell.....Fresno
Colorado—Ira M. DeLong.....Boulder
Connecticut—Herbert Knox Smith.....Farmington
Delaware—Lewis A. Drexler.....Bethany Beach
District of Columbia—Frank J. Hogan.Washington
Florida—H. L. Anderson.....Jacksonville
Georgia—H. C. Hastings.....Atlanta
Hawaii—A. L. C. Atkinson.....Honolulu
Idaho—Col. J. M. Ingersoll.....Pocatello
Illinois—J. Medill McCormick.....Chicago
Indiana—Rudolph G. Leeds.....Richmond
Iowa—Carl Franke.....Mason City
Kansas—William Allen White.....Emporia
Kentucky—Leslie Combs.....Louisville
Louisiana—Pearl Wight.....New Orleans
Maine—Halbert P. Gardiner.....Portland
Maryland—N. Winslow Williams.....Baltimore
Massachusetts—Mathew Hale.....Boston
Michigan—Gustavus D. Pope.....Detroit
Minnesota—Milton D. Purdy.....Minneapolis
Mississippi—B. F. Fridge.....Ellisville
Missouri—I. R. Kirkwood.....Kansas City
Montana—Joseph M. Dixon.....Missoula
Nebraska—Nathan Merriam.....Omaha
Nevada—P. L. Flannigan.....Reno
New Hampshire—William Savacool....Manchester
New Jersey—Irving K. Taylor.....Orange
New Mexico—Miguel A. Otero.....Santa Fe
New York—George W. Perkins....New York city
North Carolina—Jas. F. Williamson, Jr..Burlington
North Dakota—A. Y. More.....Fargo
Ohio—John J. Sullivan.....Cleveland
Oklahoma—George C. Priestly.....Bartlesville
Oregon—Henry Waldo Coe.....Portland
Pennsylvania—William Flinn.....Pittsburgh
Rhode Island—Edwin F. Tuttle.....Woonsocket
South Carolina—T. H. Wannamaker....Columbia
South Dakota—Geo. W. Wright.....Huron
Tennessee—G. Tom Taylor.....Nashville
Texas—Cecil A. Lyon.....Sherman
Utah—Moroni Heiner.....Salt Lake City
Vermont—H. Nelson Jackson.....Burlington
Virginia—(Vacancy) .....
Washington—Lorenzo Dow.....Tacoma
West Virginia—William S. Edwards...Charleston
Wisconsin—Henry F. Cochems.....Milwaukee
Wyoming—Robert D. Carey.....Cheyenne

WOMAN MEMBERS AT LARGE.

Illinois—Jane Addams .....Chicago
California—Mrs. Catherine Hooker..San Francisco
New York—Miss Frances Kellor...New York City

CHAIRMEN STATE COMMITTEES (1914).

Alabama—Geo. S. Obear.....Birmingham
Arizona—J. L. B. Alexander.....Phœnix
Arkansas—J. A. Comer.....Little Rock
California—Percy B. Long.....San Francisco
Colorado—Clarence P. Dodge.....Denver
Connecticut—Joseph W. Alsop.....Hartford
Delaware—Robert G. Houston.....Georgetown
Florida—H. L. Anderson.....Jacksonville
Georgia—Roger A. Dewar.....Atlanta
Hawaii—Geo. R. Carter.....Honolulu
Idaho—J. P. Gipson.....Boise
Illinois—Harold L. Ickes.....Chicago
Indiana—Edward C. Toner.....Anderson
Iowa—J. H. Wyllie.....Sigourney
Kansas—U. S. Sartin.....Kansas City
Kentucky—W. S. Lawwill.....Danville
Louisiana—John M. Parker.....New Orleans
Maine—Irving E. Vernon.....Portland
Maryland—J. Stuart McDonald.....Baltimore
Massachusetts—Mathew Hale.....Boston
Michigan—Charles E. Hoffman.....Owosso
Minnesota—Clarence W. Halbert.....St. Paul
Mississippi—(Vacancy) .....
Missouri—Geo. W. Schweer.....Windsor
Montana—Thos. M. Everett.....Helena
Nebraska—F. P. Corrick.....Lincoln
Nevada—H. B. Lind.....Reno
New Hampshire—William Savacool....Manchester
New Jersey—J. A. H. Hopkins.....Montclair
New Mexico—Col. Brownson A. Cutting..Santa Fe
New York—T. D. Robinson.....New York
North Carolina—Zeb V. Walser.....Lexington
North Dakota—Dorr H. Carroll.....Minot
Ohio—Walter F. Brown.....Columbus
Oklahoma—John M. Hale.....Oklahoma City
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SALARIES OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE REPUBLICS OF LATIN AMERICA.

[Table furnished by International Bureau of American Republics, Washington, D. C.]

Republic.	Amount per year, national currency.	Approximate gold equivalent.
Argentina	72,000 pesos	$31,500
Bolivia	18,000 bolivianos	7,200
Brazil	120,000 milreis (papel)	40,000
Chile	18,000 pesos	6,670
Colombia	£3,600	18,000
Ecuador	12,000 sucres	6,000
Paraguay	7,000 pesos (oro)	7,000
Peru	£3,000	15,000
Uruguay	$36,000	36,000
Venezuela	60,000 bolivars	12,000
Panama	18,000 Moneda de Curso nacional	18,000
Mexico	137 pesos a day	25,000
Cuba	25,000 pesos	15,000
Dominican Rep.	$7,200	$7,200
Haiti	$24,000	24,000
Costa Rica	18,000 colones	8,330
Guatemala	30,000 pesos	12,000
Honduras	24,000 pesos	9,600
Nicaragua	24,000 pesos	9,600
Salvador	22,500 pesos	9,000

NOTE—In addition to the sum given above as personal salaries, each government appropriates an additional sum, varying with the country, for what are termed the expenses of the office of president. This in most cases adds a substantial amount to the regular salary.

ANNUAL PAY OF EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS AND PRESIDENTS.

Austria-Hungary—$4,250,000.
Belgium—$710,000; large income from various sources.
Bulgaria—$390,000.
Denmark—$270,000.
France—$120,000; expenses, $120,000.
Germany: Prussia—$3,772,631.
Bavaria—$1,296,604.
Saxony—$852,000.
Wuerttemberg—$485,975.
Great Britain—$2,350,000; annuities to members of royal family, $530,000.
Greece—$260,000.
Italy—$3,010,000.
Netherlands—$260,000; large income from royal domains.
Norway—$189,000.
Roumania—$240,000.
Russia—$8,497,000 (estimated).
Servia—$240,000.
Spain—$1,400,000, exclusive of allowances to royal family.
Turkey—$4,500,000.

ROMAN AND GREEK GODS AND GODDESSES.

Roman.	Greek.	Divinity of
Apollo	Apollon	The sun.
Aurora	Eos	The dawn.
Æolus	Æolus	The winds.
Bacchus	Dyonysus	Wine.
Bellona	Enyo	War.
Ceres	Demeter	Harvest.
Cupid	Eros	Love.
Cybele	Rhea	Nature.
Diana	Artemis	The chase.
Juno	Hera	Heaven.
Jupiter	Zeus	Heaven.
Mars	Ares	War.
Mercury	Hermes	Commerce.
Minerva	Athena	Wisdom.
Neptune	Poseidon	Sea.
Pluto	Hades	Lower world.
Saturn	Kronos	Agriculture.
Venus	Aphrodite	Love.
Vesta	Hestia	Purity.
Vulcan	Hephæstus	Fire.

UNITED STATES COINAGE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.

Coinage mints of the United States are located in Philadelphia, Pa.; San Francisco, Cal., and Denver, Col. The government assay offices are in New York, N. Y.; Carson, Nev.; Denver, Col.; Boise, Idaho; Helena, Mont.; Charlotte, N. C.; St. Louis, Mo.; Deadwood, S. D.; Seattle, Wash.; New Orleans, La., and Salt Lake City, Utah. The mint in Philadelphia was established in 1792 and the others as follows: San Francisco, 1852, and Denver, 1904.

HUNTING ACCIDENTS.

In the big game hunting season ending Nov. 30, 1914, 111 men were killed and 162 injured, as against 125 men killed and the same number injured in 1913. The states leading in fatalities were: Wisconsin, 33; Michigan, 27; Minnesota, 12; Washington, 8.

GENERAL EVENTS OF 1914.

FIRE LOSSES AND CASUALTIES.

Alpena, Mich., Jan. 20—Five persons burned to death in home.
Amarillo, Tex., Jan. 31—Business block burned; loss, $150,000.
Ashland, Me., Feb. 21—Five children burned to death in their home at Eagle lake.
Aurora, Ill., Aug. 23—Chemical plant burned; loss, $200,000.
Bombay, India, March 23—Cotton valued at $2,500,000 burned.
Boston, Mass., Jan. 14—One man killed and a loss of $150,000 caused in department store fire.
April 14—Seven lives lost in apartment house fire.
Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, Oct. 6—Marine department depot burned; loss, $2,000,000.
Buffalo, N. Y., March 9—Grain elevator burned; loss, $400,000.
Cedarhurst, L. I., April 3—Keene residence burned; loss, $250,000.
Ceiba, Honduras, March 10—Business section of city burned; loss, $1,000,000.
Charleston, W. Va., April 7—Business block burned; loss, $275,000.
Chicago, Ill., Jan. 29—New Bedford apartment burned; loss $300,000.
Feb. 7—Minnesota elevator annex burned; loss, $1,000,000.
Feb. 26—Detmer piano factory burned; loss, $500,000.
April 17—United States Express company's stables burned; loss, $200,000.
July 24—Fire at stockyards plant of Morris & Co. causes loss of $500,000.
Sept. 11—Sans Souci burned; loss, $100,000.
Cleveland, O., May 25—Lumber yards burned; loss, $1,500,000.
Curtis Bay, Md., April 26—Fertilizing plants burned; loss, $1,350,000.
Decatur, Ill., April 7—Business block burned; loss, $750,000.
DeKalb, Ill., May 19—Part of Haisch agricultural plant burned; loss, $300,000.
Detroit, Mich., May 28—Forty-seven persons hurt in burning of railroad station; loss, $200,000.
Dongola, Ill., Aug. 14—Three men killed in burning of business block; property loss, $200,000.
Durham, N. C., March 23-24—Business block burned; loss $1,000,000.
Flossmoor, Ill., May 4—Homewood country clubhouse burned; loss, $125,000.
Fort Worth, Tex., Jan. 22—Plant of Trinity Compress company burned; loss, $350,000.
Galveston, Tex., May 16—Cotton warehouse burned; loss, $900,000.
Hagerstown, Md., Oct. 28—Hotel Baldwin and other buildings burned, loss, $400,000.
Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 2—Langen Cloak company's building burned; loss, $300,000.
Jeannette, Pa., Nov. 11—Warehouse of American Glass company burned; loss, $1,000,000.
Jericho, L. I., Feb. 18—Residence of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., burned; loss, $1,000,000.
Kelleher, Minn., Feb. 4—Five men killed and seven injured in hotel fire.
Kiefer, Okla., March 9—Thirty-two buildings burned; loss, $200,000.
LaCrosse, Wis., Sept. 7—Seven men burned to death in a barn.
Lante, Va., Jan. 27—Ten men burned to death in railroad tunnel.
London, Ont., April 21—Dominion Savings building burned; loss, $300,000.
Lynn, Mass., Feb. 25—Essex garage burned; loss, $300,000.
Manchester, N. H., Jan. 29—Fire in business district causes damage of $500,000.
June 24—Kohn B. Varick company's building burned; loss, $800,000.
Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 22—Trout cotton warehouse burned; loss, $250,000.
Mexico City, Mex., April 15—Big department store burned; loss, $1,000,000.
Milford, Mass., June 16—Seven men burned to death and twenty injured in lodging house fire.
Milo, Mo., Oct. 16—Family of five burned to death in railroad section house.
Milwaukee, Wis., March 19—Windsor hotel burned; loss, $200,000.
Montreal, Que., Jan. 13—Frotheringham & Workman warehouse burned; loss, $500,000.
Mount Union, Pa., April 28—Mother and four children burned to death in residence.
Newark, O., Jan. 6—Five persons killed and six injured in burning of hotel.
Newton, Kas., Aug. 4—Block of business buildings burned; loss, $500,000.
New York, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1913—Eight persons killed in tenement house fire.
April 17, 1914—Eleven lives lost in tenement house fire.
June 10—Eight lives lost in tenement house fire.
Nov. 23—Eight lives lost in tenement house fire.
Norfolk, Va., May 11—Seven persons killed by explosion on steamer Jefferson.
Pittsburgh, Kas., Jan. 29—State normal school burned; one man killed and four injured; loss, $150,000.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 5—McCrery & Co.'s store burned; loss, $200,000.
Sept. 16—Logan-Gregg building burned; loss, $500,000.
Port Henry, N. Y., June 17—Ore mining mills burned; loss, $750,000.
Portland, Ore., Jan. 21—Plant of Portland Lumber Co. burned; loss, $250,000.
March 12—Dock property and shipping burned; loss, $1,000,000.
Providence, R. I., Jan. 14—Loss of $100,000 caused by fire in Manufacturers' building.
St. Augustine, Fla., April 2—Four hotels burned; loss, $500,000.
St. John, N. B., Aug. 13—Grain elevator burned; loss, $1,000,000.
St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 28—Three business buildings burned; one life lost; damage, $500,000.
March 9—Missouri Athletic club building burned; thirty lives lost; property loss, $466,000.
June 11—Mallinrodt chemical works burned; loss, $1,000,000.
June 22—Luyties Pharmacy company's plant burned; loss, $200,000.
Salem, Mass., June 25-26—More than 1,000 buildings burned; loss, $12,000,000; four lives lost.
Seattle, Wash., July 30—Passenger wharves burned; loss, $500,000.
Sidney, O., March 19—Four business buildings burned; loss, $250,000.
Sioux City, Iowa, March 26—Business block burned; two lives lost; property loss, $300,000.
Syracuse, N. Y., March 6—Fire in Cook block causes loss of $150,000.
Terre Haute, Ind., March 9—Three business buildings burned; loss, $200,000.
Valparaiso, Chile, May 4—Fifty lives lost and 100 persons injured in fire in business district.
Waco, Tex., March 9—Exporters and Traders' Warehouse and Compress company's plant burned; loss, $500,000.
Waterloo, Iowa, Jan. 26—Lamson building burned; loss, $350,000.
Wellesley, Mass., March 17—College hall burned; loss, $1,000,000.
Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 9—Iroquois and Manitoba hotels burned; loss, $250,000.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Acilia, German steamer, wrecked near Terra del Fuego in November or December, 1913—Ninety-eight lives lost.
Admiral Sampson, steamship, sunk in collision near Seattle, Wash., Aug. 26—Eleven lives lost
A7, British submarine, lost in Whitesand bay, near Plymouth, England, Jan. 16—Eleven lives lost.
Bay of Chaleur, New Brunswick, June 4 and 5—Many fishing boats wrecked in gale; between 100 and 125 lives lost.
Benjamin Noble, steamer, lost off Duluth, April 28—Twenty lives lost.
Calypso, French submarine, wrecked in collision at Toulon, July 7—No lives lost.
Castagna, Italian bark, wrecked off Cape Cod, Mass., Feb. 17—Five lives lost.

Charles K. Buckley, schooner, wrecked off Long Branch, N. J., April 16—Ten lives lost.
City of Rome, steamer, burned off Ripley, N. Y., May 7—No lives lost.
Columbian, Leyland liner, burned on Grand Banks May 3—Fifteen lives lost.
Curtis, steamer, and two barges lost on Lake Superior Nov. 19—Twenty-six lives lost.
Ekliptica, Danish steamer, sunk in Bay of Biscay Feb. 23—Many drowned.
Francis H. Leggett, steam schooner, wrecked near mouth of Columbia river, Oregon, Sept. 18—Eighty lives lost.
Gem, river packet, burned on the Mississippi forty miles north of New Orleans, La., Feb. 10—Five lives lost.
Halifax No. 19, lightship, wrecked near Liscomb, N. S., about May 22—Twenty-five lives lost.
Hanalei, steamer, lost on coast of California Nov. 23-24—Eighteen lives lost.
Hattie P. Simpson, schooner, wrecked March 21, in Atlantic—Six lives lost.
Hera, German bark, wrecked near Falmouth, England, Feb. 1—Nineteen lives lost.
Luckenbach, steamship, wrecked off coast of South Carolina between May 15 and 21—Twenty-nine lives lost.
Manchester Commerce, British steamer, sunk by mine off coast of Ireland, Oct. 27—Fourteen lives lost.
Manistee, excursion steamer, burned at Grand Haven, Mich., June 28; loss $250,000.
Maui, steamer, blown up off Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, March 25—Thirty lives lost.
Monroe, American steamship, sunk in collision off coast of Virginia Jan. 30—Forty-one lives lost.
Montmagny, Canadian steamer, sunk in St. Lawrence river twenty-six miles from Quebec Sept. 18—Fourteen lives lost.
My Own, British steamship, wrecked off Shoreham, England, Feb. 13—Eight lives lost.
Neuces, steamship, burned at Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 18—No lives lost.
Oklahoma, tank steamer, sunk off Sandy Hook Jan. 4—Twenty-one lives lost.
Rohilla, British hospital ship, wrecked on coast near Whitby, England, Oct. 30—Fifty-four lives lost.
Saint Paul, French steamer, sunk near Brisbane, Australia, March 27—Eighteen lives lost.
Santa Catalina, steamer, burned in Columbia river, Oregon, Oct. 18—One life lost.
Southern Cross, sealing steamer, wrecked in Belle Isle strait March 31—One hundred and seventy lives lost.
Steam launch run down by torpedo boat near Venice, Italy, March 19—Fifty lives lost.
Tahoma, U. S. revenue cutter, wrecked on reef near Aleutian islands Sept. 20—No lives lost.
Tasman, Norwegian bark, wrecked in North Sea March 2—Thirteen lives lost.

MISCELLANEOUS CASUALTIES.

Asheville, O., May 20—Five persons killed in collision between automobile and interurban car.
Belle Isle Strait, March 31—Two hundred and forty-seven men perish in blizzard while hunting seals off Newfoundland coast.
Ceiba, Honduras, Aug. 20—Forty workmen killed by collapse of new custom house.
Chicago, Jan. 3—Twenty-three persons hurt in street car collision.
Chicago, Jan. 24—Thirty persons hurt in collision between street car and freight train.
Chicago, May 12—Twenty persons hurt in collision on Northwestern elevated road.
Chicago, May 22—Twenty-three firemen and twenty-six spectators injured by explosion and fire at 1342 West Madison street.
Chicago, Sept. 30—Pain fireworks building wrecked by explosion; five persons killed; property loss $60,000.
Columbus, O., June 14—Five men killed and ten injured by explosion in gas main.
Detroit, Mich., May 15—Ten men killed by explosion of chemicals in rubber factory.
Fresno, Cal., March 28—Automobile goes through bridge over San Joaquin river; five lives lost.
Delafield, Wis., April 18—Three members of St. John's Military academy crew drowned in Lake Nagawicka.
Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 18—Four persons killed and thirty injured in street car collision.
Kingston, N. Y., Feb. 13—One killed and fifty injured in collision of large sleigh and freight train near Kingston.
Macoun, Saskatchewan, April 20—Eight persons killed by explosion of acetylene gas in hotel.
Marietta, O., Oct. 20—Eight men drowned by sinking of barge in river.
Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 4—Five persons killed in collision between street car and train.
Memphis, Tenn., April 6—Nine killed by gas explosion in bridge caisson.
Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 17—Nine persons killed and fifteen injured in collision between train and street car.
Minneapolis, Minn., May 17—Five members of boating party drowned in the Mississippi.
New York, May 22—Three persons drowned by breaking of steamship gangplank.
Panama, May 5—Eight persons killed and nineteen injured by dynamite explosion.
Panama Canal Zone, July 20—Five men killed and nineteen injured by dynamite explosion in Culebra cut.
Ravinia, Ill., July 27—Five persons killed in collision between automobile and train.
Saginaw, Mich., April 19—Five persons killed and a score hurt by electric street car crashing into iron pole.
South Bend, Ind., Jan. 3—Six persons killed by collapse of store.
Syracuse, N. Y., June 21—Twelve persons drowned by capsizing of launch.
Tudela, Spain, July 29—Twenty-five persons killed and fifty injured by explosion of fireworks.
Westport, Conn., July 22—Four persons killed and fifty injured in trolley train collision.

STORMS AND FLOODS.

Bahia, Brazil, Jan. 25-30—Floods in state of Bahia cause loss of many lives.
California, Jan. 25-26—Much damage done along coast by heavy gales and rains; several lives lost.
California, Feb. 18-21—Seven lives lost and damage of $4,500,000 caused by gales of wind and rain in southern California.
China, July 30—Floods in Kwangtung province cause loss of 3,000 lives; 3,000,000 persons in want.
Henderson, Ky., July 16—Ten persons killed by a tornado.
Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 7—Flood from heavy rain causes loss of $1,500,000.
Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 18-21—Damage of $1,500,000 caused by heavy rains in the city.
New Jersey, Jan. 3-4—Storm along coast causes $2,000,000 damages; loss in Seabright, N. J., $500,000.
New York, N. Y., March 1-2—City visited by severe blizzard; a score of persons killed or injured; property loss heavy.
Paris, France, June 15—Heavy rainstorm causes loss of eight lives; damage to streets great.
Russia, March 14—Hurricane and tidal wave from Sea of Azov cause death of 1,500 persons in Kuban province.
Watertown, S. D., June 23—Twenty-two persons injured in tornado.
Wisconsin, June 24—Many places in state visited by heavy storms; twelve persons killed and fifty injured; property loss $1,000,000.

RAILROAD WRECKS.

Alabama Great Southern line near Livingston, Ala., Sept. 18—Six persons killed and fifteen injured in derailment.
Kansas City Southern road near Tipton Ford, Mo., Aug. 5—Forty persons killed and twenty-five injured in collision.

Michigan Central near Jackson, Mich., Jan. 25—Five persons killed, twenty injured in collision.
Monon road at Lowell, Ind., May 5—Twelve persons injured in derailment wreck.
St. Louis & San Francisco road near Lebanon, Mo., Sept. 15—Twenty-seven persons drowned when train plunges into water filled gully.
Wabash road at Attica, Ind., April 5—Three killed and thirty-five injured when train goes through bridge.
Wabash road at Decatur, Ill., May 5—Two killed and thirty injured in derailment wreck.

MINE DISASTERS.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 5—Sixteen men killed by explosion in Mulga mines.
Dortmund, Germany, Jan. 31—Twenty-two men killed and seventeen injured by explosion in Ackenbach colliery.
Eccles, W. Va., April 28—One hundred and eighty-one men killed by coal mine explosion.
Eureka, Utah, Sept. 17—Twelve men killed by mine caveln.
Hillcrest, Alberta, June 19—One hundred and ninety-seven miners killed by explosion.
New Castle, Col., Dec. 16, 1913—Thirty-seven men killed in Vulcan coal mine.
Royalton, Ill., Oct. 27—Fifty-nine lives lost by explosion in coal mine.
Tamaqua, Pa., May 29—Eight miners killed by accident to cage.

DEATH ROLL OF THE YEAR 1914.

From Dec. 1, 1913, to Dec. 1, 1914.

UNITED STATES.

Ade, John (1828), banker, in Valparaiso, Ind., April 28.
Addison, Charlotte (1849), actress, in London, England, June 15.
Allen, B. F. (1831), banker, in Los Angeles, Cal., April 15.
Amend, Edward B. (1858), jurist, in New York, N. Y., Oct. 20.
Bacon, Augustus O. (1839), U. S. Senator from Georgia, in Washington, D. C., Feb. 14.
Baer, George F. (1842), railroad president, in Philadelphia, Pa., April 26.
Baker, Joseph B. (1853), railroad official, in Philadelphia, Feb. 3.
Baker, Orlando M. (1833), publisher, in Springfield, Mass., Feb. 2.
Bandelier, Adolph F. A. (1840), American archeologist, in Madrid, Spain, March 19.
Barton, Percival (1823), surgeon, in Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 21.
Bauman, Gustav (1853), hotel owner, in New York, N. Y., Oct. 14.
Beaver, James A. (1837), former governor, in Bellefonte, Pa., Jan. 31.
Bennett, Charles G. (1863), former member of congress, in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 25.
Bird, A. C. (1843), railroad official, in Pasadena, Cal., Nov. 28.
Blake, Lillie Devereux (1853), suffragist, in Englewood, N. J., Dec. 30, 1913.
Boardman, William H. (1846), editor, in Ridgefield, Conn., Feb. 16.
Bond, Frederick (1860), actor, in Whitestone, L. I., Feb. 9.
Bowman, Thomas (1817), bishop, in Orange, N. J., March 3.
Boyd, Lloyd T. (1861), publisher, at Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 7.
Bradley, William O. (1847), United States senator from Kentucky, in Washington, D. C., May 23.
Bremner, Robert G. (1874), congressman, in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 5.
Brill, Edward, manufacturer, in Ventnor, N. J., June 7.
Bromley, Theodore, theater manager, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 4.
Brown, Theron (1832), editor, in Newton, Mass., Feb. 14.
Browne, Carl, populist, in Washington, D. C., Jan. 16.
Bryant, Joseph D. (1845), surgeon, in New York, N. Y., April 7.
Buckner, Simon Bolivar (1823), veteran of Mexican and civil wars, in Hart county, Ky., Jan. 8.
Bull, Wakely T. (1834), manufacturer, in Racine, Wis., June 1.
Burdette, Robert J. (1844), humorist, writer, in Pasadena, Cal., Nov. 19.
Butler, Edward H. (1850), editor, in Buffalo, N. Y., March 9.
Cadwallader, John L. (1838), attorney, in New York, N. Y., March 11.
Capen, Samuel B. (1842), mission leader and peace advocate, in Shanghai, China, Jan. 30.
Cary, Alfred L. (1835), attorney, Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 25.
Chaffee, Adna R. (1842), former chief of staff of the U. S. A., in Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 1.
Chamberlain, H. M. (1839), educator, in Los Angeles, Cal., July 27.
Chamberlain, Joshua L. (1828), former governor of Maine, in Portland, Me., Feb. 24.
Chrystie, T. M. L. (1831), physician and surgeon, in Rye, N. Y., May 19.
Clabaugh, H. H. (1861), judge, in Washington, D. C., March 6.
Clay, Bertha M. (see Hanshaw, T. W.).
Clayton, Powell (1833), political leader, in Washington, D. C., Aug. 25.
Conant, Thomas (1834), baptist clergyman and editor, in Montclair, N. J., Jan 29.
Connaughton, James (1846), penologist, in New York, N. Y., March 24.
Conrad, William G. (1847), capitalist, in Winchester, Va., March 6.
Cullom, Shelby M. (1829), former United States senator, in Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.
Culmer, H. L. A. (1854), artist, in Salt Lake City, Utah. Feb. 10.
Dana, Charles E. (1842), artist, in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 1.
Davenport, James L. (1845), former commissioner of pensions, in West Falls Church, Va., April 2.
Davis, Wirt (1840), brigadier-general, U. S. A., retired, in Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.
Day, Edward G. (1844), physician, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 5.
Denison, Henry W. (1846), law adviser of Japan, in Tokyo, July 3.
De Vinne, Theodore L. (1828), printer, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 16.
Dillon, John F. (1821), jurist, in New York, N. Y., May 5.
Dolan, Thomas (1832), capitalist, in Torresdale, Pa., June 12.
Dozier, Louis D. (1846), capitalist, in St. Louis, Mo., May 23.
Draper, Eben S. (1858), former governor of Massachusetts, in Greenville, S. C., April 9.
Drew, Gladys (1874), actress, in New York, N. Y., June 9.
Drouet, Robert (1870), actor, in New York, N. Y., Aug. 17.
Dudley, William L. (1859), chemist and educator, near Clifton Springs, N. Y., Sept. 8.
Dunlap, Henry H. (1868), correspondent, in Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.
Duryea, Hiram (1833), manufacturer, in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 5.
Dyer, George L. (1849), commodore, U. S. N., retired, at Winter Park, Fla., April 2.
Eaton, Edith, author, in Montreal, Que., April 8.
Englander, Ludwig (1851), composer, in Far Rockaway, N. Y., Sept. 14.
Ewald, J. Howard, manufacturer, in St. Louis, Mo., May 18.
Eytinge, Pearl, actress, in Atlantic City, N. J., March 6.
Fahnestock, Harry (1835), banker, in New York, N. Y., June 4.
Fels, Joseph (1854), manufacturer, in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 22.
Forman, Allan (1860), journalist, in Mattick, L. I., March 14.

Fortescue, Geo. K. (1846), actor, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 13.
Fortier, Alcee (1856), educator, in New Orleans, La., Feb. 14.
Frasch, Herman (1852), chemist, in Paris, France, May 1.
French, Wm. M. R. (1843), art director, in Chicago, Ill., June 3.
Funk, Benjamin F. (1850), publisher, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 2.
Gannett, Henry (1846), geographer, in Washington, D. C., Nov. 5.
Germon, Effie (1845), actress, at Actors' Fund home, Staten Island, N. Y., March 5.
Gerson, Edmund (1848), theater manager, in New York, N. Y., May 21.
Gilbert, Lyman B. (1846), lawyer, in Harrisburg, Pa., May 4.
Gillespie, Arthur (1868), song writer, in New York, N. Y., May 11.
Gorgas, F. J. S. (1834), dental surgeon, in Baltimore, Md., April 8.
Greene, William L. (1829), publisher, in Boston, Mass., Jan. 22.
Griffiths, John L. (1855), U. S. consul-general, in London, England, May 17.
Griswold, Putnam (1876), opera singer, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 26.
Haggin, James B. (1820), horseman, in Newport, R. I., Sept. 12.
Hamilton, Charles K. (1886), aviator, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 22.
Hamm, Theodore C. (1882), United States consul, in Durango, Mex., Nov. 7.
Hammerstein, William, theater manager, in New York, N. Y., June 10.
Hanshaw, Thomas W. (1857), novelist, in London, England, March 4.
Harvey, John J. (1859), publisher, in Milwaukee, Wis., June 11.
Hawkins, John P. (1830), brigadier-general, U. S. A., retired, in Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 7.
Hay, Mrs. John, in New York, N. Y., April 25.
Heinze, F. Augustus (1869), copper magnate, in Saratoga, N. Y., Nov. 4.
Hernly, Charles S., lawyer, Newcastle, Ind., April 18.
Herron, Mrs. Carrie Rand (1870), in Florence, Italy, Jan. 11.
Hiscock, Frank (1834), former United States senator, in Syracuse, N. Y., June 18.
Holden, Edward S. (1846), astronomer, at West Point, N. Y., March 16.
Holden, Edwin B. (1835), railroad official, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 13.
Holland, John P. (1842), inventor, in Newark, N. J., Aug. 12.
Holley, John M. (1844), banker, in La Crosse, Wis., June 20.
Hollis, Benjamin O. P., educator, in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 14.
Hornblower, William B. (1851), jurist, in New York, N. Y., June 16.
Hosmer, George W. (1830), writer, in Summit, N. J., June 3.
Hoxie, Vinnie Ream (1847), sculptor, in Washington, D. C., Nov. 20.
Hoyt, Sherman H. (1836), merchant, in Kansas City, Mo., March 30.
Ingalls, Melville E. (1842), railroad official and financier, at Hot Springs, Va., July 11.
Irwin, William G. (1838), capitalist, in San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 28.
Ives, Brayton (1840), soldier and financier, in Ossining, N. Y., Oct. 22.
Jarbeau, Vernona, singer, at Nanuet, N. Y., Oct. 16.
Jansen, Marie (1849), actress, in Milford, Mass., March 20.
Johnson, Robert F. (1849), Masonic lecturer, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 6.
Judson, Edward (1844), theologian, in New York, N. Y., Oct. 23.
Kean, John (1853), former United States senator, in Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 4.
Keith, Benjamin F. (1847), theater manager, at Palm Beach, Fla., March 27.
Kennedy, John J. (1856), state treasurer, in Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 15.
Le Febvre, Egbert (1858), dean of medical school, in New York, N. Y., March 30.
Leslie, Mrs. Frank (1851), publisher, in New York, N. Y., Sept. 18.
Lindsay, Henry D. (1854), clergyman and educator, in Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 18.
Lowndes, Stanley H. (1857), oyster grower, in Greenport, N. Y., March 13.
Lurton, Horace H. (1844), associate justice of the United States Supreme court, in Atlantic City, N. J., July 12.
Lydecker, Garrett J. (1843), brigadier-general, U. S. A., retired, in Detroit, Mich., July 9.
Lyon, George A. (1838), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, in Philadelphia, Pa., March 7.
Mandeville, Giles (1815), contractor, in Hartford, Conn., Feb. 9.
Manola, Marion (Mrs. Marion Gates), singer, in New Rochelle, N. Y., Oct. 7.
Marcellinus, Brother (1847), educator, in Notre Dame, Ind., July 29.
Marks, Solon (1827), physician, in Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 29.
Marshall, Nathan S. (1832), survivor of Commodore Perry's expedition, in Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 7.
Martin, Frederick T. (1849), capitalist, in London, England, March 8.
Massey, William A., lawyer and former U. S. senator, at Reno, Nev., March 5.
May, Amanda M. (1828), temperance worker, in Whittier, Cal., Feb. 26.
Mayo, John C. C., political leader, in New York, N. Y., May 11.
Meserve, William F. P. (1833), retired hotel manager, in Seattle, Wash., Jan. 30.
Miller, Darius (1859), railroad president, at Glacier Park, Mont., Aug. 23.
Miller, Mary E. (1866), lawyer, March 17.
Mitchell, S. Weir (1830), physician and novelist, in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 4.
Mitchell, Mrs. S. Weir (1837), in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 15.
Moon, Robert C. (1834), publisher of books for the blind, in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 14.
Mott, John M. (1835), phonetic spelling advocate, in South Haven, Mich., Jan. 22.
McCartney, Mrs. Katharine S. (1837), genealogist, in Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 18.
McClure, Robert B. (1867), publisher, in Yonkers, N. Y., May 29.
McCulloch, Robert (1841), street railway official, in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 28.
McCullough, James S. (1843), former state auditor, in Urbana, Ill., June 22.
McFarland, John T. (1851), clergyman, in Maplewood, N. Y., Dec. 22.
McFetridge, E. C. (1836), former state treasurer, in Beaver Dam, Wis., Feb. 17.
McIntyre, Robert (1851), M. E. bishop, in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 30.
Naughton, W. W. (1854), sporting writer, in San Francisco, Cal., March 10.
Needles, Thomas B. (1838), banker, in St. Louis, Mo., June 4.
Niles, William W. (1832), bishop, in Concord, N. H., March 31.
Noble, Alfred (1844), civil engineer, in New York, N. Y., April 19.
Nordica, Lillian (1859), opera singer, in Batavia, Java, May 10.
Norris, John, publisher, in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 21.
O'Dea, James (1871), dramatist, in Rockville Center, L. I., April 12.
Orr, Alexander E. (1830), merchant, in New York, N. Y., June 3.
Pangborn, Joseph G., railroad official, in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 15.
Park, Roswell (1852), surgeon, in Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 15.
Parton, Arthur (1842), artist, in Yonkers, N. Y., March 7.
Peck, Harry Thurston (1856), educator, in Stamford, Conn., March 23.
Peet, Stephen D. (1830), clergyman and archæologist, in Northampton, Mass., May 23.

Pender, James W. (1831), confederate soldier, in El Paso, Tex., July 1.
Pepper, Irvin S. (1876), congressman, in Clinton, Ia., Dec. 22.
Perkins, George D. (1840), publisher, in Sioux City, Ia., Feb. 3.
Peters, Mason S. (1845), former congressman, in Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 14.
Philbrick, Solon P. (1860), judge, in Springfield, Ill., April 13.
Phillips, Guy (1854), railway official, in New York, N. Y., July 2.
Pierce, Ray V. (1840), physician and manufacturer, at St. Vincent's island, Fla., Feb. 3.
Poe, George (1846), scientist and inventor, in Norfolk, Va., Feb. 2.
Post, Charles W. (1854), manufacturer, in Santa Barbara, Cal., May 9.
Powers, Orlando W., lawyer, in Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 2.
Price, Overton W. (1875), conservation advocate, near Asheville, N. C., June 11.
Ramsay, Francis M. (1834), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, in Washington, D. C., July 20.
Rankin, McKee (1841), actor, in San Francisco, Cal., April 17.
Rector, Charles E. (1844), restaurant owner, in New York, N. Y., Sept. 23.
Redmond, Helen, actress, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 13.
Redpath, Mrs. Mary C. (1823), in Malden, Mass., Aug. 21.
Reed, Mrs. Thomas B., in Portland, Me., May 28.
Rehn, Frank K. (1848), artist, in New York, N. Y., July 6.
Reid, George C. (1840), brigadier-general, U. S. A., retired, in Washington, D. C., March 15.
Rhinelander, Mrs. Matilda O., in New York, N. Y., Feb. 13.
Richardson, James D. (1843), former congressman, in Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 24.
Richardson, Rufus B. (1845), archæologist, in Clifton Springs, N. Y., March 10.
Richardson, William (1840), congressman, in Atlantic City, N. J., March 31.
Riis, Jacob A. (1849), author and sociologist, in Barre, Mass., May 26.
Robeson, Henry B. (1842), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, in Walpole, N. H., July 16.
Robins, Henry A. (1830), manufacturer, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 22.
Root, Joseph C. (1844), founder of Woodmen of the World, in Hendersonville, N. C., Dec. 25, 1913.
Sabin, Oliver C. (1840), bishop, in Washington, D. C., Jan. 14.
Scadding, Charles (1861), bishop, in Portland, Ore., May 27.
Scarborough, John (1851), bishop, in Trenton, N. J., March 14.
Shallenberger, Wm. S. (1839), former assistant postmaster-general, in Washington, D. C., April 15.
Sharp, Miss Katherine L. (1865), librarian, at Lake Placid, N. Y., June 1.
Sheldon, George W. (1834), writer on art, in Summit, N. J., Jan. 29.
Sheridan, John F. (1862), baseball umpire, in San Jose, Cal., Nov. 2.
Sickles, Daniel E. (1825), general in civil war, in New York, N. Y., May 3.
Smith, Charles W. (1840), bishop, in Washington, D. C., Oct. 31.
Smith, Dietrich C. (1840), former congressman, in Pekin, Ill., April 18.
Snow, Neil, athlete, in Detroit, Mich., Jan. 22.
Spalding, Franklin S. (1865), bishop, in Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 25.
Spiro, Isador I. (1864), transportation official, in Michigan City, Ind., March 1.
Spitzka, Edward C. (1852), neurologist, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 13.
Stanwood, I. Augustus, paper manufacturer, in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 5.
Steinfeldt, Harry (1877), ball player, in Cincinnati, O., Aug. 17.
Sterrett, John R. S. (1851), educator, in Ithaca, N. Y., June 16.
Stevens, Mrs. Lillian M. N. (1834), temperance worker, in Portland, Me., April 6.
Stevenson, Adlai E. (1835), former vice-president of the United States, in Chicago, Ill., June 14.
Stevenson, Mrs. Adlai E. (1843), in Bloomington, Ill., Dec. 25, 1913.
Stevenson, Mrs. Robert L., widow of novelist, in Montecito, Cal., Feb. 18.
Stockton, Louise (1839), author, in Buffalo, N. Y., June 13.
Strong, William B. (1837), former railroad president, in Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 5.
Stubbs, Joseph E. (1850), educator, in Reno, Nev., May 27.
Sullivan, James E. (1860), athletic official, in New York, N. Y., Sept. 16.
Swank, James M. (1831), authority on iron and steel, in Philadelphia, Pa., June 21.
Swift, Samuel (1873), music and art critic, in New York, N. Y., July 21.
Tannehill, Mrs. F. A. (1831), actress, in New York, N. Y., April 10.
Teller, Henry M. (1830), former United States senator, in Denver, Col., Feb. 23.
Thomas, John R. (1848), ex-congressman, in McAlester, Okla., Jan. 19.
Thompson, John (1825), manufacturer, in Beloit, Wis., July 24.
Ticknor, Benjamin H. (1842), publisher, in Boston, Mass., Jan. 17.
Tombo, Rudolph, educator, in New York, N. Y., May 21.
Tooney, Geo. H. (1850), surgeon-general, U. S. A., in Washington, D. C., Dec. 27, 1913.
Townsend, George Alfred ("Gath") (1841), in New York, N. Y., April 15.
Tuttle, L. (1846), railroad official, in Brookline, Mass., Nov. 30.
Upton, Winslow (1853), astronomer and educator, in Providence, R. I., Jan. 8.
Van Cott, Mrs. Maggie (1830), evangelist, in Catskill, N. Y., Aug. 30.
Vanderbilt, George W. (1862), capitalist, in Washington, D. C., March 6.
Van Guysling, Aaron (1826), New York railroad builder, in Los Angeles, Cal., March 7.
Van Norden, Warner (1832), financier, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 1.
Van Zandt, Milton B. (1849), railroad official, in New York, N. Y., July 7.
Vogel, Frank E. (1858), merchant, in New York, N. Y., Oct. 19.
Waddell, George E. ("Rube") (1876), baseball player, in San Antonio, Tex., April 1.
Wagner, Louis (1838), ex-commander G. A. R., in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 15.
Walden, John M. (1831), methodist bishop, in Daytona, Fla., Jan. 21.
Wallace, John A. (1839), telephone official, in New York, N. Y., March 27.
Ward, Elizabeth F. (1834), civil war nurse, in Brandon, Wis., Feb. 17.
Warman, Cy (1855), writer, in Chicago, April 7.
Wendell, John G. (1839), capitalist, in Santa Monica, Cal., Nov. 30.
West, Edward, minstrel, in Westbrook, Conn., June 17.
Westinghouse, George (1846), engineer, inventor of airbrake, in New York, N. Y., March 12.
Weyerhaeuser, Frederick W. (1834), lumberman, at Pasadena, Cal., April 4.
Weyl, Max (1839), artist, in Washington, D. C., July 6.
Wheeler, Benjamin F. (1849), mine owner, in Santa Monica, Cal., June 20.
Whistler, Garland N. (1848), general, U. S. A., retired, in Pensacola, Fla., June 26.
White, Henry O. (1856), lawyer, in New Haven, Conn., Feb 7.
White, Thomas H. (1836), manufacturer, in Cleveland, O., June 22.
Willard, C. A. (1858), judge, Minneapolis, Minn., March 13.
Willard, Charles D. (1859), author, in Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 22.
Williams, Mrs. Mary F. (1855), Iowa temperance leader, in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 24.

Wilson, Helen L. (1865), wife of President Woodrow Wilson, in Washington, D. C., Aug. 6.
Wilson, James Grant (1832), soldier and author, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 1.
Winslow, Edward F. (1837), railroad builder, in Canandaigua, N. Y., Oct. 23.
Winslow, Herbert (1848), rear-admiral, U. S. N., in Florence, Italy, Sept. 25.
Wright, Marie R., traveler and historian, at Liberty, N. Y., Feb. 1.
Wurlitzer, Rudolph, Sr. (1831), manufacturer and merchant, in Cincinnati, O., Jan. 15.
Young, James S. (1848), judge, in Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 25.
Yule, William S. (1862), manufacturer, in Los Angeles, Cal., March 15.

FOREIGN.

Aoki, Viscount Siuzo (1844), diplomat, in Tokyo, Japan, Feb. 16.
Argyll, Duke of (1845), former governor-general of Canada, in Cowes, Isle of Wight, May 2.
Bacon, John H. F. (1865), artist, in London, England, Jan. 25.
Bertillon, Alfonse (1853), anthropologist, in Paris, France, Feb. 13.
Blake, Samuel H. (1835), lawyer, in Toronto, Ont., June 23.
Booth, Alfred, steamship owner, in Liverpool, England, Nov. 2.
Breusing, Friedrich A. (1853), admiral, in Berlin, Germany, Oct. 8.
Burleigh, Bennett (1844), war correspondent, in London, England, June 17.
Calmette, Gaston (1858), Paris, France, March 16.
Carrington, Sir Henry P. (1845), in London, England, Oct. 7.
Cavallari, Aristides (1849), cardinal, in Venice, Italy, Nov. 24.
Chamberlain, Joseph (1836), statesman, in London, July 2.
Charles I. (1839), king of Roumania, at Sinaia, Wallachia, Oct. 10.
Chlapowski, Count Charles Bozenta (1838), in Cracow, Poland, March 20.
Claretie, Jules (1840), dramatist, in Paris, Dec. 23, 1913.
Crockett, Samuel R. (1860), novelist, in London, England, April 20.
Cross, Viscount (1823), statesman, in London, Jan. 8.
Douglas, Sir Charles W. H. (1850), chief of staff of British army, in London, England, Oct. 25.
Driver, Samuel R. (1848), theologian, in Oxford, England, Feb. 26.
Drury, Sir Charles C. (1846), Tenterden, England, May 20.
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin (1837), author, in London, England, April 21.
Faure, Jean B. (1330), singer, in Paris, France, Nov. 10.
Ferdinand, Archduke Francis (1863), heir apparent to Austro-Hungarian throne, in Sarajevo, Bosnia, June 28.
Ferrata, Dominic (1847), cardinal, in Rome, Oct. 10.
Furness, Sir Stephen S. (1872), ship owner, in London, England, Sept. 6.
Gallon, Tom (1866), novelist and dramatist, in London, England, Nov. 4.
Gasquet, Amadee (1858), historian, in Paris, France, May 5.
Genee, Rudolph (1824), editor and author, in Berlin, Germany, Jan. 19.
Gennari, Casimir (1839), cardinal, in Rome, Italy, Jan. 31.
Georg II., grand duke of Saxe-Meiningen, in Meiningen, Germany, June 25.
Gill, Sir David (1843), astronomer, in London, England, Jan. 24.
Gobat, Charles A., peace advocate, in Bern, Switzerland, March 16.
Gott, John, cable engineer, in Brighton, England, March 8.
Grevy, Paul L. J. (1821), statesman, in Paris, France, May 4.
Grodekoff, Nicholas I., general, in Petrograd, Russia, Dec. 26, 1913.
Gross, Peter A. (1849), landscape painter, in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 24.
Grundy, Sydney (1848), playwright, in London, England, July 4.
Hardinge, Winifred S. (1868), wife of viceroy of India, in London, England, July 11.
Harjes, John H., banker, in Grasse, France, Feb. 15.
Haruko, Dowager Empress (1850), in Tokyo, Japan, April 9.
Herkomer, Hubert von (1849), artist, in London, England, March 31.
Heroult, Paul (1862), "aluminum king," at Cannes, France, May 15.
Heyse, Paul J. L. von (1829), poet and novelist, in Munich, Germany, April 2.
Hohenberg, Duchess of (1868), wife of Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria, in Sarajevo, Bosnia, June 28.
Irving, Laurence S. B., actor, author and manager, died in Empress of Ireland disaster, May 29.
Ito, Count Yukyo (1843), admiral, in Tokyo, Japan, Jan. 14.
Jacobsen, Carl (1842), brewer and philanthropist, in Copenhagen, Denmark, Jan. 11.
Jaures, Jean Leon (1859), socialist leader, in Paris, France, July 31.
Jones, Bulkeley O. (1824), clergyman, in North Wales, Jan. 25.
Kekewich, Robert G. (1854), major-general, in London, England, Nov. 5.
Koopman, Augustus (1874), artist, in Etapes, France, Feb. 3.
Kopp, George (1837), cardinal, in Troppau, Austria, March 4.
Knutsford, Lord Henry T. H. (1825), former colonial secretary, in London, England, Jan. 29.
Kossuth, Francis (1841), son of Hungarian patriot, in Budapest, May 25.
Krantz, Jules F. E. (1821), former minister of marine, in Toulon, France, Feb. 26.
Lanting, Sir Francis H. (1847), physician, in London, England, May 21.
Lemaitre, Francois E. (1853), author, in Paris, France, Aug. 6.
Litta, Duchess Eugenia di (1837), in Milan, Italy, April 7.
Lucan, Earl of (1830), in London, June 5.
Lugari, John B. (1846), cardinal, in Rome, Italy, July 31.
Mattei, Titto (1841), pianist, in London, England, March 30.
Mauser, Paul (1838), rifle inventor, in Berlin, Germany, May 29.
Mayo, Mrs. Isabella F. (1843), novelist, in London, England, May 13.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Grand Duke Adolph Frederick (1848), in Berlin, June 11.
Menelek II. (1844), emperor of Abyssinia, at Adis Abeba, Dec. 12, 1913.
Mestchersky, Prince, editor, in St. Petersburg, Russia, July 23.
Minto, Earl of (1845), former viceroy of India, at Hawick, England, March 1.
Mistral, Frederic (1830), poet, in Marseilles, France, March 25.
Monk, F. D. (1856), ex-minister of public works, in Montreal, Que., May 15.
Murray, Sir John (1841), naturalist, in Edinburgh, Scotland, March 16.
Nelson, Maurice H. (1832), vice-admiral, in Portsmouth, England, Sept. 8.
O'Brien, Baron Peter (1842), lord chief justice of Ireland, in Dublin, Sept. 8.
Paget, Lady Alfred, in London, England, May 3.
Pasca, Mme. Alix M. A. (1835), actress, in Paris, May 26.
Pena, Roque Saenz, president Argentine Republic, in Buenos Aires, Aug. 9.
Picquart, M. G. (1854), soldier, in Amiens, France, Jan. 18.
Pearce, Charles S. (1851), artist, at Auvers sur Oise, France, May 19.
Pius X. (1835), pope, in Rome, Italy, Aug. 20.
Plancon, Pol (1859), opera singer, in Paris Aug. 12.
Pourtales, Countess Edmond de (1836), in Paris, France, May 6.

Pressense, Francis de (1854), political writer, in Paris, France, Jan. 8.
Raleigh, Cecil (1856), author, in London, England, Nov. 10.
Rampolla, Mariano (1843), cardinal, in Rome, Dec. 16, 1913.
Reclus, Paul (1847), surgeon, in Paris, France, July 29.
Rey, Jacobus Hendrick de la (1848), Boer general, at Johannesburg, South Africa, Sept. 16.
Rios, Engenio Montero (1832), statesman, in Madrid, Spain, May 12.
Roberts, Lord Frederick S. (1832), soldier, at battle front in France, Nov. 14.
Rojas, P. Ezequiel (1844), diplomat, in Atlantic City, N. J., June 26.
Ross, Sir George W. (1841), statesman, in Toronto, Ont., March 7.
Roujon, Henry F. P. (1853), secretary French Academy of Fine Arts, in Paris, June 1.
Roulede, Paul de (1846), patriot and writer, in Nice, France, Jan. 30.
Said Pasha, Mehemed (1832), former grand vizier, in Constantinople, Turkey, March 1.
Sales, Pierre (1854), author, in Paris, France, April 9.
San Giuliano, Marquis di (1852), statesman, in Rome, Italy, Oct. 16.
Saxe-Meiningen, Prince Frederick of (1861), killed near Namur, Belgium, Aug. 23.
Seton-Karr, Sir Henry (1853), hunter and author, died in Empress of Ireland disaster, May 29.
Sophia (1835), queen mother of Sweden, in Stockholm, Dec. 30, 1913.
Strathcona, Lord (1820), high commissioner for Canada, in London, England, Jan. 21.
Straight, Sir Douglas (1844), journalist, in London, June 3.
Sullivan, Timothy D. (1827), Irish patriot, in Dublin, Ireland, March 31.
Suttner, Baroness Bertha von (1843), peace advocate and writer, in Vienna, Austria, June 21.
Swan, Joseph (1828), inventor, in London, England, May 27.
Tenniel, Sir John (1820), cartoonist, in London, England, Feb. 26.
Thomas, Brandon (1856), actor and playwright, in London, England, June 19.
Townsend, Stephen, surgeon and novelist, in London, England, May 20.
Tytler, Sarah (Henrietta Keddie) (1827), novelist, in London, England, Jan. 8.
Uribe-Uribe, Rafael, soldier and statesman, in Bogota, Colombia, Oct. 16.
Waddington, Charles (1819), author, in Paris, France, March 19.
Waldersee, Countess von (1838), in Hanover, Germany, July 4.
Watts-Dunton, Walter T. (1832), poet and critic, in London, England, June 7.
Wemyss, Lord Francis C. (1818), in London, England, June 30.
Wernz, Francis Xavier (1842), head of Society of Jesus, in Rome, Italy, Aug. 20.
Whitney, Sir James P. (1843), premier of Ontario, in Toronto, Sept. 26.
Whyte, Sir William (1835), railway official, in San Diego, Cal., April 14.
Wimborne, Lord (1835), in Canford, England, Feb. 22.
Wolfsohn, David (1856), Zionist leader, at The Hague, Holland, Sept. 15.
Wright, William A., author, in London, May 19.

NOTABLE GIFTS AND BEQUESTS IN 1914.

Brady, Anthony N., family of, and others, to Yale Medical school, $1,325,000.
Campbell, James, St. Louis, Mo., by will, $40,000,000 estate, to St. Louis university, to be available twenty years after death of family.
Carnegie, Andrew, New York, N. Y., to Carnegie Institute of Technology and Carnegie institute, $2,000,000.
Carnegie general education board to medical department of Washington university (St. Louis, Mo.), $750,000; to Church Peace union, $2,000,000.
Cutter, Mrs. Amelia G., New York, N. Y., to charity, $1,000,000.
Day, Melville C., New York, N. Y., by will to Phillips-Andover academy, $300,000.
Deering, James, Chicago, Ill., to Wesley hospital, $1,000,000.
Dunwoody, William H., Minneapolis, Minn., by will to Minneapolis Art institute, $1,000,000; to charities and religious societies, $3,000,000.
Ginn, Edwin, Boston, Mass., by will to "world peace foundation," $1,000,000.
Hill, James J., St. Paul, Minn., to Rockefeller institute for study of hog cholera, $50,000.
Hooker, Henry M., Chicago, Ill., by will to asylums and religious associations, $58,000.
Jacobsen, Dr. Carl, Copenhagen, Denmark, by will to art purposes, $40,000,000.
Jesup, Mrs. Morris K., New York, N. Y., by will to American Museum of Natural History, $5,000,000; the Syrian Protestant college at Beirut, Syria, $100,000; Yale university, $300,000; Union Theological seminary, $300,000; the Young Men's Christian association, $250,000; American Sunday School union, $150,000; New York City Mission and Tract society, $250,000; board of home missions of the presbyterian church, $150,000; foreign missions board, same church, $150,000; Williams college, $150,000.
Johnson, Rev. John E., Hanover, N. Y., to Dartmouth college, $30,900.
Kirkwood, Thomas S., Chicago, Ill., by will to charitable institutions, $415,000.
Knights of Columbus to Catholic university in Washington, D. C., $500,000.
Lauder family, Pittsburgh, Pa., to Yale Medical school, $400,000.
Long, R. A., Kansas City, Mo., $1,000,000 to Church of Disciples of Christ.
Riggs, William H., New York, to Metropolitan Museum of Art, collection of armor valued at $5,000,000.
Rockefeller, John D., New York, to Rockefeller Institute for Studying Animal Diseases, $1,000,000; to Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, $2,500,000; to Johns Hopkins Medical school, $1,500,000; to Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn, N. Y., $300,000.
Rosenwald, Julius, Chicago, Ill., to Kansas City (Mo.) Y. M. C. A., $25,000.
Smith, Byron L., Chicago, Ill., by will to charitable institutions, $100,500.
Stone, Nathaniel H., to Harvard university, $50,000.
Strathcona, Lord, Montreal and London, by will to Royal Victoria college, Montreal, $1,000,000; to Yale university, $500,000; to other schools and hospitals, $875,000.
Suydam, Lambert, New York, N. Y., to New York Homeopathic college, $25,000.
Unknown, to Wellesley college, $100,000.
Unnamed, to National Episcopal cathedral, Washington, D. C., $500,000.

WELSH CHURCH DISESTABLISHMENT.

The first bill to become a law under the parliament act was that disestablishing the Welsh church. It was brought into parliament in 1912 and 1913, passed by the house of commons and rejected by the house of lords on both occasions. It was introduced again in 1914 and was passed by the commons for the third time (May 19) by a vote of 328 to 251. It then became a law automatically without the sanction of the lords. The act terminates the establishment of the church of England in Wales and Monmouthshire, dissolves all cathedrals and ecclesiastical corporations and ends ecclesiastical law and the coercive jurisdiction of ecclesiastical courts. No Welsh bishop is now eligible to sit in the house of lords, but the Welsh clergy may sit in the house of commons. Property belonging to the Welsh church is vested by the act in Welsh commissioners, who manage and distribute it.

STATISTICS OF CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES (1913).

[Compiled by Dr. H. K. Carroll, associate secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.]

Denominations.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
Adventists—1. Evangelical..	*8	*18	*481
2. Advent Christians.....	*528	*550	*26,799
3. Seventh-Day	538	1,381	68,198
4. Church of God.....	*32	*20	*611
5. Life and Advent Union	*12	*12	*509
6. Churches of God in Christ	61	66	2,224
Total Adventists.....	1,179	2,547	98,822
Baptists—1. Regular (North)	8,250	9,534	1,176,615
2. Regular (South).....	14,909	24,288	2,471,389
3. Regular (Colored).....	13,720	16,774	1,946,444
4. Six-Principle	10	16	731
5. Seventh-Day	101	76	7,927
6. Free	†805	1,110	65,440
7. Freewill	†914	834	57,231
8. General	550	545	33,600
9. Separate	*100	*76	*5,180
10. United	*260	*196	*13,698
11. Bantist Church of Christ	*99	*93	*6,416
12. Primitive	*1,500	*2,922	*102,311
13. Primitive Colored.....	*1,480	*797	*35,076
14. Old-Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian.	*35	*55	*781
15. Church of God and Saints of Christ.....	*75	*48	*1,823
Total Baptists.....	42,808	57,364	5,924,662
Brethren (Dunkards)—			
1. Conservative	3,017	993	95,000
2. Old Order.....	222	72	3,500
3. Progressive	200	212	20,700
4. Seventh-Day (German).	7	14	260
Total Dunk'd Brethren.	3,446	1,291	119,460
Brethren (Plymouth)—			
1. Brethren I.....	.....	*134	*2,933
2. Brethren II.....	.....	*128	*4,752
3. Brethren III.....	.....	*81	*1,724
4. Brethren IV.....	.....	*60	*1,157
Total Plm. Brethren....	.....	403	10,566
Brethren (River)—1. Brethren in Christ.....	178	68	3,731
2. Old Order or Yorker...	*24	*9	*423
3. United Zion's Children.	*22	*28	*749
Total River Brethren...	294	105	4,903
Buddhists—1. Chinese Temples	*1	*62	.....
2. Japanese Temples.....	*14	*12	*3,165
Total Buddhists.....	15	74	3,165
Catholic Apostolic—1. Catholic Apostolic.....	*14	*11	*2,907
2. New Apostolic.....	*19	*13	*2,020
Total Cath. Apostolic...	33	24	4,927
Catholic Eastern Orthodox—			
1. Armenian Apostolic....	15	21	55,000
2. Russian Orthodox.....	133	181	65,000
3. Greek Orthodox.....	80	70	175,000
4. Syrian Orthodox.....	26	26	43,500
5. Servian Orthodox.....	29	25	60,000
6. Roumanian Orthodox...	5	5	20,000
7. Bulgarian Orthodox....	3	3	20,000
Total Est. Catholics....	291	331	438,500
Catholic, Western—1. Roman Catholic	18,345	14,687	13,083,534
2. Polish Catholic.....	32	30	16,000
Total West. Catholics..	18,377	14,717	13,099,534
Christadelphians	.....	*70	*1,412
Christians	‡1,129	1,182	102,902
Christian Catholic (Dowie)	*35	*17	*5,865
Christian Scientists.....	‡2,460	1,230	85,096
Christian Union.....	308	272	14,807
Churches of God (Winebrenarian)	509	595	41,475
Churches of the Living God (Colored)—1. Christian Workers for Friendship	*51	*44	*2,676
2. Apostolic	*30	*15	*752
3. Church of Christ in God	*20	*9	*858
Total Churches of the Living God.....	101	68	4,286
Churches of the New Jerusalem—1. General Convention	102	138	8,500
2. General Church.....	35	19	1,101
Total New Jerusalem Churches	137	157	9,601
Communistic Societies—			
1. Shakers	.....	*15	*516
2. Amana	.....	*7	*1,756
Total Communistic Societies	.....	22	2,272
Congregationalists	6,150	6,100	748,340
Disciples of Christ—1. Disciples of Christ.....	5,592	9,076	1,362,711
2. Churches of Christ.....	*2,100	*2,649	*156,658
Total Dis. of Christ....	7,692	11,725	1,519,369
Evangelical Bodies—1. Evangelical Association....	1,014	1,644	111,702
2. United Evangelical.....	525	956	75,343
Total Evang. Bodies....	1,539	2,600	187,045
Faith Associations—1. Apost. Faith Movement.....	.....	*6	*538
2. Peniel Missions.....	*30	*11	*703
3. Met. Church Assns.....	*29	*6	*466
4. Hepzibah Faith Assn...	*36	*10	*293
5. Missionary Church Assn.	*35	*32	*1,256
6. Heavenly Recruit Church	*55	*27	*938
7. Apost. Christian Church	*19	*42	*4,558
8. Christian Congregation.	*26	*9	*395
9. Voluntary Missionary Society (colored).....	*11	*3	*425
Total Faith Assns.....	241	146	9,572
Free Christian Zion Church	*20	*15	*1,835
Friends—1. Orthodox	‡1,320	900	100,568
2. "Hicksite"	99	211	19,597
3. "Wilburite"	*47	*48	*3,880
4. Primitive	*10	*8	*171
Total Friends.....	1,476	1,167	124,216
Friends of the Temple.....	*3	*3	*376
German Evang. Protestant.	*59	*66	*34,704
German Evangelical Synod.	1,051	1,345	261,488
Jewish Congregations.....	*1,084	*1,769	¶143,000
Latter-Day Saints—1. Utah Branch	‡1,960	820	296,000
2. Reorganized Branch....	1,600	700	60,000
Total Latter-Day Saints	3,560	1,520	356,000
Lutherans—1. General Synod	1,366	1,831	329,699
2. United Synod South....	256	489	51,638
3. General Council.....	1,567	2,361	471,072
4. Synodical Conference..	2,965	4,722	831,120
5. United Norwegian (Ind. Synods)	589	1,570	165,906
6. Ohio	627	1,028	133,403
7. Buffalo	30	42	5,200
8. Hauge's	169	364	40,000
9. Eielsen's	6	26	1,100
10. Texas	21	32	4,500
11. Iowa	548	985	114,912
12. Norwegian	410	1,048	96,005
13. Danish in America.....	65	107	13,098
14. Icelandic	15	43	3,538
15. Immanuel	35	38	17,000
16. Suomai (Finnish).....	32	134	15,000
17. Finnish Apostolic.....	70	309	22,000
18. Finnish National.....	22	73	8,000
19. Norwegian Free.....	172	371	23,000

Denominations.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
20. Danish United	126	217	13,031
21. Church of the Lutheran Brethren	18	18	2,000
Independent Cong'ns...	90	205	27,500
Total Lutherans	9,194	16,010	2,388,722
Scandinavian Ev. Bodies—			
1. Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant	402	550	50,000
2. Swedish Ev. Free Mis'n	152	154	18,500
3. Norwegian Evang. Free	75	153	4,400
Total Scand. Evang	629	857	72,900
Mennonites§—1. Mennonite	560	257	14,148
2. Bruederhoef	32	20	1,033
3. Amish	176	91	11,114
4. Amish (Old)	74	25	1,935
5. Amish (Conservative)	34	14	893
6. Reformed	32	14	1,029
7. General Conference	172	112	12,797
8. Church of God in Christ	11	9	300
9. Old (Wisler)	20	12	1,271
10. Bundes Conference	46	27	2,425
11. Defenseless	16	10	733
12. Mennonite Brethren in Christ	149	97	5,013
Miscellaneous	91	48	4,646
Total Mennonites	1,413	736	57,337
Methodists — 1. Methodist Episcopal	18,783	28,291	3,415,768
2. Union American Methodist Episcopal	160	200	18,500
3. African Meth. Episcopal	5,000	6,000	620,000
4. African Union Methodist Protestant	200	125	4,000
5. African Methodist Episcopal Zion	3,552	3,180	568,608
6. Methodist Protestant	1,371	2,348	180,382
7. Wesleyan Methodist	705	660	18,765
8. Methodist Epis. South	7,007	15,991	1,996,877
9. Congregational Meth	‡337	333	15,529
10. New Cong. Methodist	*59	*35	*1,782
11. Zion Union Apostolic	*33	*45	*3,059
12. Col. Meth. Episcopal	2,993	2,997	236,077
13. Primitive	70	93	7,284
14. Free Methodist	1,217	1,165	33,277
15. Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal	40	58	4,000
16. Independent Methodist	2	2	1,161
Total Methodists	41,529	61,523	7,125,069
Moravian Bodies—1. Moravians	142	122	19,463
2. Union Bohemians and Moravians	‡4	21	1,000
Total Moravian Bodies	146	143	20,463
Nonsectarian Bible Faith Churches	*50	*204	*6,396
Pentecostal Bodies—1. Pentecostal Church	610	618	22,517
2. Other Pentecostal Associations	*115	*30	*1,420
T'l Pentecostal Bodies	725	648	23,937
Presbyterians—1. Northern	9,286	9,987	1,402,533
2. Cumberland	929	1,600	122,000
3. Cumberland (colored)	*375	*196	*18,066
4. Welsh Calvinistic	94	154	14,326
5. United	990	994	142,081
6. Southern	1,781	3,049	300,771
7. Associate	*12	*22	*786
8. Assoc. Reformed, South	113	154	14,182
9. Reformed (Synod)	143	110	9,015
10. Reformed (General Synod)	16	18	3,400
11. Reformed (Covenanted)	.....	1	40
12. Reformed in United States and Canada	1	1	398
Total Presbyterians	13,740	16,286	2,027,598
Protestant Episcopal—			
1. Protestant Episcopal	5,444	7,819	986,607
2. Reformed Episcopal	83	80	10,800
Total Prot. Episcopal	5,527	7,899	997,407

Denominations.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
Reformed—1. Reformed (Dutch)	774	707	121,640
2. Reformed (German)	1,210	1,776	306,337
3. Christian Reformed	154	212	29,309
4. Hungarian Reformed	30	68	6,400
Total Reformed	2,168	2,763	463,686
Reformed Catholic	†7	6	3,250
Salvationists—1. Salvation Army	2,731	869	27,038
2. American Salvation Army	*59	*20	*436
Total Salvationists	2,790	889	27,474
Schwenkfelders	6	6	1,000
Social Brethren	*15	*17	*1,262
Society for Ethical Culture	7	6	2,450
Spiritualists	.....	2,000	200,000
Theosophical Society	.....	145	4,189
Unitarians	531	477	*70,542
United Brethren—1. United Brethren	1,931	3,642	308,587
2. United Brethren (Old Constitution)	‡333	524	19,512
Total United Brethren	2,264	4,166	328,099
Universalists	‡702	709	51,716
Independent Congregations	267	879	48,673
Grand total for 1913	175,637	223,294	37,280,370
Grand total for 1912	173,796	221,262	36,624,462

*Federal census of 1906. †Statistics incomplete. ‡Estimates. §Figures are for 1911 except those for Brethren in Christ, which are for 1913. ¶Heads of families.

SUMMARY FOR 1913.

Denominations.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
Adventists (6 bodies)	1,179	2,547	98,822
Baptists (15 bodies)	42,808	57,364	5,924,662
Brethren (Dunkard, 4 bodies)	3,446	1,291	119,460
Brethren (Plymouth, 4 bodies)	.....	403	10,566
Brethren (River, 3 bodies)	224	105	4,903
Buddhist (2 bodies)	15	74	3,165
Catholic Apostolic (2 bodies)	33	24	4,927
Catholics (Eastern Orthodox, 7 bodies)	291	331	438,500
Catholics (Western, 2 bodies)	18,377	14,717	13,099,534
Christadelphians	.....	70	1,412
Christians	1,129	1,182	102,902
Christian Catholic (Dowie)	35	17	5,865
Christian Scientists	2,460	1,230	85,096
Christian Union	308	272	14,807
Churches of God (Winebrennarian)	509	595	41,475
Churches of the Living God (colored, 3 bodies)	101	68	4,286
Churches of the New Jerusalem (2 bodies)	137	157	9,601
Communistic Societies (2 bodies)	.....	22	2,272
Congregationalists	6,150	6,100	748,340
Disciples of Christ (2 bodies)	7,692	11,725	1,519,369
Evangelical (2 bodies)	1,539	2,600	187,043
Faith Associations (9 bodies)	241	146	9,572
Free Christian Zion Church	20	15	1,835
Friends (4 bodies)	1,476	1,167	124,216
Friends of the Temple	3	3	376
German Evangelical Protestant	59	66	34,704
German Evangelical Synod	1,051	1,345	261,488
Jewish Congregations	1,084	1,769	143,000
Latter-Day Saints (2 bodies)	3,560	1,520	356,000
Lutherans (21 bodies)	9,190	16,010	2,388,722
Scandinavian Evangelical (3 bodies)	629	857	72,900
Mennonites (12 bodies)	1,413	736	57,337
Methodists (16 bodies)	41,529	61,523	7,125,069
Moravian (2 bodies)	146	143	20,463
Nonsectarian Bible Faith Churches	50	204	6,396
Pentecostal (2 bodies)	725	648	23,937

Denominations.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
Presbyterians (12 bodies)...	13,740	16,286	2,027,598
Protestant Episcopal (2 bodies)	5,527	7,899	997,407
Reformed (4 bodies)	2,168	2,763	463,686
Reformed Catholic	7	6	3,250
Salvationists (2 bodies)	2,790	889	27,474
Schwenkfelders	6	6	1,000
Social Brethren	15	17	1,262
Society for Ethical Culture	7	6	2,450
Spiritualists	.....	2,000	200,000
Theosophical Society	.....	145	4,189
Unitarians	531	477	70,542
United Brethren (2 bodies)	2,264	4,166	328,099
Universalists	702	709	51,716
Independent Congregations.	267	879	48,673
Grand total for 1913	175,637	223,294	37,280,370
Grand total for 1912	173,796	221,262	36,624,462

INCREASE IN COMMUNICANTS BY PERIODS.

Denominations of 100,000 or more.

Denominations.	Total 1913.	Increase since—1910.	1900.
Roman Catholic	13,083,534	657,587	5,050,683
Methodist Episcopal	3,415,768	228,906	505,837
Southern Baptist	2,471,389	188,323	832,404
Methodist Episcopal, South	1,996,877	145,728	528,487
Baptist (colored)	1,946,444	156,279	351,880
Presbyterian (northern)	1,402,533	73,819	419,100
Disciples of Christ	1,362,711	54,595	212,729
Baptists (north)	1,176,615	*34,098	176,958
Protestant Episcopal	986,607	57,827	276,251
Lutheran Synodical Conference	831,120	64,839	250,091
Congregationalists	748,340	12,940	116,980
African Methodist Episcopal	620,000	120,000	*55,462
African Methodist Episcopal Zion	568,608	21,392	32,337
Lutheran General Council	471,072	11,848	114,671
Lutheran General Synod	329,699	27,259	130,110
United Brethren	308,587	24,905	68,948
Reformed (German)	306,337	9,221	63,506
Southern Presbyterian	300,771	18,851	74,881
Latter-Day Saints, Utah	296,000	*64,000	*14,000
German Evangelical Synod	261,488	24,873	57,914
Colored Methodist Episcopal	236,077	1,356	31,105
Spiritualists	200,000	50,000	154,070
Methodist Protestant	180,382	*8,055	*3,332
Greek Orthodox	175,000	50,000	170,000
Lutheran United Norwegian	165,906	3,942	35,906
Churches of Christ (Disciples)	†156,658	.....	.....
Jewish Congregations	‡143,000	.....	.....
United Presbyterian	142,081	7,071	26,180
Lutheran Synod of Iowa	114,912	8,319	4,854
Cumberland Presbyterian	122,000	7,000	*58,192
Reformed (Dutch)	121,640	4,825	14,046
Lutheran Synod of Iowa	114,912	8,319	4,854
Evangelical Association	117,702	3,036	15,357
Christians	102,902	15,424	.....
Primitive Baptist	102,311	.....	.....
Orthodox Friends	100,658	496	8,100

*Decrease. †Returns for 1912. ‡Heads of families.

CONSTITUENT BODIES OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL.

Denominations.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
Baptist Churches (north)	8,250	9,534	1,176,615
National Baptist Convention	13,720	16,774	1,946,444
Free Baptist Churches	805	1,110	65,440
Christian Church	1,129	1,182	102,902
Congregational Churches	6,150	6,100	748,340
Disciples of Christ	5,592	9,076	1,362,711
Friends	1,320	900	100,568
German Evangelical Synod	1,051	1,345	261,488
Evangelical Association	1,014	1,644	111,702
Lutheran Church General Synod	1,366	1,831	329,699
Mennonite General Conference	172	112	12,797
Methodist Episcopal Church	18,783	28,291	3,415,768
Methodist Episcopal Church, South	7,007	15,991	1,996,877
African M. E. Church	5,000	6,000	620,000
African M. E. Zion Church	3,552	3,189	568,608
Colored M. E. in America	2,993	2,997	236,077
Methodist Protestant Church	1,371	2,348	180,382
Moravian Church	142	122	19,463
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.	9,286	9,987	1,402,533
Presbyterian Church in the United States (south)	1,781	3,049	300,771
Protestant Episcopal Church (commissions on Christian unity and social service)	5,444	7,819	986,607
Reformed Church in America	774	707	121,640
Reformed Church in the United States	1,210	1,776	306,337
Reformed Episcopal Church	83	80	10,800
Reformed Presbyterian Church (general synod)	16	18	3,400
Seventh-Day Baptist Church	101	76	7,927
United Brethren Church	1,931	3,642	308,587
United Evangelical Church	525	956	75,343
United Presbyterian Church	990	994	142,081
Welsh Presbyterian Church	94	154	14,326
Total	101,652	137,795	15,533,700

CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

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CATHOLIC CHURCH STATISTICS.

[From the Official Catholic Directory for 1912. Figures are for the United States.]

Cardinals—3.
Archbishops—14.
Bishops—99.
Secular clergy—13,704.
Religious clergy—4,864.
Total clergy—18,568.
Churches with resident priests—9,740.
Missions with churches—4,911.
Total churches—14,651.
Seminaries—82.
Students—7,062.
Colleges for boys—230.
Academies for girls—680.
Parishes with schools—5,403.
Children attending—1,429,859.
Orphan asylums—289.
Orphans—48,814.
Homes for aged—107.
Total children in catholic institutions—1,669,391.
Catholic population of U. S.—16,067,985.

POPE AND COLLEGE OF CARDINALS.

Pope—Benedict XV., born Nov. 21, 1854; elected 1914.

Papal Secretary—Cardinal Pietro Gasparri.

Cardinal bishops—	Created cardinal.
Agliardi, Anthony, b. Sept. 4, 1832	1889
Cassetta, Francis de Paula, b. Aug. 12, 1845	1889
Vannutelli, Serafino, b. Nov. 26, 1834	1873
Vannutelli, Vincent, b. Dec. 5, 1836	1889
De Lai, Cajetan, b. July 26, 1853	1907
Cardinal priests—	
Almaraz y Santos, Enriquez, b. Sept. 22, 1847	1911
Amette, Leone Adolfo, b. Sept. 6, 1850	1911
Andrieu, Paul Pierre, b. Dec. 8, 1849	1907
Bacilieri, Bartholomew, b. March 27, 1842	1901
Bauer, Franz, b. Jan. 26, 1841	1911
Begin, Louis N., b. Jan. 10, 1840	1914
Belmonte, Gennaro Granito di, b. April 10, 1851	1911
Bettinger, Francis von	1914
Boschi, Julius, b. March 2, 1838	1901
Bourne, Francis, b. March 23, 1861	1911
Cabrieres, Francis M. D. de, b. Aug. 30, 1830	1911
Cavalcanti, Joachim A. de A., b. Jan. 17, 1850	1905
Cos y Machio, Giuseppe, b. Aug. 6, 1838	1911
Csernock, John	1914
Di Pietro, Angela, b. May 26, 1828	1893
Dubillard, Francis Virgilio, b. Feb. 15, 1845	1911
Falconio, Diomede, b. Sept. 20, 1842	1911
Farley, John M., b. April 20, 1842	1911
Ferrari, Andrew, b. Aug. 18, 1850	1894
Francisca-Nava di Bontife, J., b. July 23, 1846	1899
Gasparri, Peter, b. May 5, 1852	1907
Gibbons, James, b. July 23, 1834	1895
Gotti, Jerome Mary, b. March 29, 1834	1895
Guisola y Mendez, V.,	1914
Hartmann, Felix von	1914
Herrera, Joseph M. M., b. Aug. 26, 1835	1897
Hornig, Charles, b. Aug. 10, 1840	1912
Logue, Michael, b. Oct. 1, 1840	1893
Loranzelli, Benedict, b. 1853	1907
Lualdi, Alexander, b. Aug. 12, 1858	1907
Lucon, Louis Henry, b. Oct. 28, 1842	1907
Maffi, Peter, b. Oct. 12, 1858	1907
Martinelli, Sebastian, b. Aug. 20, 1848	1901
Mercier, Desideratus, b. Nov. 21, 1851	1907
Merry del Val, Raphael, b. Oct. 10, 1865	1903
Neto, Joseph Sebastian, b. Feb. 8, 1841	1884
O'Connell, William H., b. Dec. 8, 1859	1911
Piffl, F. G.	1914
Prisco, Joseph, b. Sept. 18, 1836	1896
Richelmy, Augustinus, b. Nov. 29, 1850	1899
Rinaldini, Aristides, b. Feb. 5, 1844	1907
Sevin, Hector I.	1914
Skrbensky, Leo, b. June 12, 1863	1901
Vaszary, Claudius, b. Feb. 12, 1832	1893
Vico, Antonio, b. Jan. 9, 1847	1911
Cardinal deacons—	
Bellot, Anthony M., b. Aug. 25, 1842	1911
Bisleti, Cajetan, b. March 20, 1856	1911
Billot, Louis, b. Jan. 22, 1846	1911
Cagiano de Azevedo, Ottavius, b. Nov. 7, 1845	1905
Gasquet, Francis A., b. Oct. 5, 1846	1914
Giustini, Philipp	1914
Lega, Michael	1914
Pompili, Basilius, b. April 16, 1858	1911
Serafini, Domico	1914
Tecchi, Scipio	1914
Van Rossum, William, b. Sept. 3, 1854	1911
Volpe, Francis Della, b. Dec. 24, 1814	1899

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The official title of this organization is: The German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and Other States.

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Secretary—Rev. Luther M. Kuhns, 440 Paxton block, Omaha, Neb.
Treasurer—P. W. Bunker, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Luther league is nonsynodical in organization. It has seventeen state, fifty-two district and 998 local organizations. It is also organized in Canada, Porto Rico, Japan, China and India.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

[Swedenborgian.]

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH.

The Christian Science church was founded in 1872 by Mary Baker Eddy, the discoverer of Christian science and author of its textbook, "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures." The church was organized "to commemorate the word and works of our Master, which should reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing" (Church Manual). In 1892 the church was reorganized as the First Church of Christ, Scientist, known as the mother church, in Boston, Mass. The present officers of the mother church are:

President—John C. Lathrop.
Clerk—John V. Dittemore.
Treasurer—Adam H. Dickey.
Directors—Archibald McLellan, Allison V. Stewart, James A. Neal, John V. Dittemore, Adam H. Dickey.

All Christian science churches and societies in the United States and in foreign countries are branches of the mother church. Lesson-sermons compiled from the bible and "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures" are read at the services in Christian science churches.

Mrs. Eddy founded the Christian Science Journal, Sentinel, Quarterly, Der Herold der Christian Science and The Christian Science Monitor (a daily newspaper), all of which are published by the Christian Science Publishing society in Boston.

There is in connection with the Christian science movement an official board of lectureship designed to furnish the public correct information concerning the fundamental teachings of Christian science. Lectures given by members of this board are free to the public.

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Organized in December, 1908.

A federation officially organized and including the following denominations: Baptist churches (north), national baptist convention, free baptist churches, Christian church, congregational churches, disciples of Christ, friends, German evangelical synod, evangelical association, Lutheran church (general synod), Mennonite church, methodist episcopal church, methodist episcopal church south, African M. E. church, African M. E. Zion church, colored M. E. church in America, methodist protestant church, Moravian church, presbyterian church in the U. S. A., presbyterian church in the U. S. (south), protestant episcopal church (commissions on Christian unity and social service), reformed church in America, reformed church in the U. S., reformed episcopal church, reformed presbyterian church (general synod), seventh day baptist church, united brethren church, united evangelical church, united presbyterian church, Welsh presbyterian church.

Officers—President, Prof. Shailer Mathews; general secretary, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland; treasurer, Alfred R. Kimball; chairman of the executive committee, Rev. Frank Mason North; chairman of the administrative committee, Rev. William I. Haven.

The council meets quadrennially and its executive committee annually. Its work is carried on through the following commissions: The church

and social service, peace and arbitration, evangelism, religious education, foreign missions, home missions, family life, temperance, Sunday observance, state and local federations.

The national offices are at 105 East 22d street, New York, N. Y.

An office in the Woodward building, Washington, D. C., is in charge of Rev. Henry K. Carroll, associate secretary.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

Organized Feb. 12, 1903.

President—Dr. G. E. Vincent, Minneapolis, Minn.
Recording Secretary—Charles M. Stuart, Evanston, Ill.
General Secretary—Henry Frederick Cope, Chicago, Ill.
Treasurer—David R. Forgan, Chicago, Ill.
Chairman Executive Board—Dr. A. W. Harris, Evanston, Ill.
Executive Offices—332 South Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The purpose of the association is to promote the improvement and extension of moral and religious education through existing agencies in the churches, schools, etc., by serving as a center, a clearing house and a bureau of information and promotion. The association publishes a bimonthly magazine, maintains a permanent library and exhibit, superintends local guilds, holds general conventions and local conferences. It enrolls in its membership any persons interested in moral and religious education regardless of sectarian or theological lines.

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Organized 1825.

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Organized in London July, 1865.

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International Headquarters—London, England.
American National Headquarters—120 West 14th street, New York, N. Y.
Commander of United States Forces—Evangeline C. Booth.
Western Territorial Headquarters—108, 114 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
Western Territorial Commissioner—Thomas Estill.
Posts in World—9,415.

THE VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA.

Organized in March, 1896.

Commanders—Gen. Ballington and Maud B. Booth.
National Headquarters—34 West 28th street, New York, N. Y.
Northwestern Headquarters—1201-1213 Washington boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Territorial Commander—Maj.-Gen. Edward Fielding.

INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF THE KING'S DAUGHTERS AND SONS.

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Recording Secretary—Mrs. Robert J. Reed, Wheeling, W. Va.
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RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD.

According to the revised (1898) edition of Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics, there are 476,100,000 Christians in the world. The same authority places the number of Roman catholics in Europe, America and Australia at 223,090,000; protestants, 157,050,000, and Greeks, 88,660,000. It has been estimated that there are in the world 256,000,000 followers of Confucius, 190,000,000 Hindus, 176,800,000 Mohammedans, 148,000,000 Buddhists, 118,000,000 polytheists, 43,000,000 Taoists, 14,000,000 Shintoists and 12,000,000 Jews. Of the Christians more than 230,000,000 are catholics, 98,000,000 orthodox Greeks, 70,000,000 Lutherans, 21,000,000 episcopalians, 17,000,000 methodists, 11,000,000 baptists, 9,000,000 presbyterians and 4,500,000 congregationalists.

The Great European War.

NATIONS DIRECTLY INVOLVED.

GERMANY
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
TURKEY

vs.

RUSSIA
GREAT BRITAIN
CANADA
INDIA
AUSTRALIA
FRANCE
BELGIUM
SERVIA
MONTENEGRO
JAPAN

SUMMARY OF CAUSES.

The long predicted and long dreaded war between the powers of Europe broke out in the summer of 1914 and within a few weeks was being carried on by land and sea in nearly every quarter of the globe. Beginning with a conflict between Austria-Hungary and Servia, it spread to Germany, Russia, France, Great Britain and its dominions, Belgium, Japan, Montenegro and Turkey. War credits were voted by the billions of dollars and armed men were placed in the field by millions. The commerce and industry of the world were paralyzed not only through the destruction or threat of destruction of merchant vessels by hostile warships and the closing of communications, but by the disarrangement of international finances. It was nothing less than a world catastrophe.

The immediate causes of the war are considered very fully in the diplomatic correspondence between the representatives of the powers involved. The letters, notes and telegrams exchanged and statements made by the ambassadors, ministers, premiers, rulers, high officials and other agents of Great Britain, Germany, Russia, Belgium, France and Servia are given in full hereinafter in order that they may be easily accessible to students of the great conflict. It will be seen that the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand, the crown prince of Austria-Hungary, and his wife by a Servian at Sarajevo June 28, 1914, was the event which led the dual monarchy to declare war on Servia. Russia came to the defense of Servia and this brought Germany into the conflict as the ally of Austria-Hungary. Russia and France were allies and hence Germany attacked both. Germany refused to respect the neutrality of Belgium and this drew Great Britain into the struggle. Japan as an ally of Great Britain seized the opportunity to attack Germany's colony of Kiaochow in China. Canada, India, Australia and other dominions and possessions of Britain came to the assistance of the mother country for obvious reasons. Later Turkey attacked Russia, for reasons which it did not proclaim, but which may be conjectured. Britain and France attacked Turkey in support of their ally, Russia. Montenegro entered the war as a Slav country closely connected with Servia and long at enmity with Austria-Hungary. These were the immediate reasons why one country after another became involved in the war, the precipitating cause of which concerned directly only Austria-Hungary and Servia.

But there were other deeper and more potent reasons why the great powers of the old world were plunged into war. There has been an endless amount of discussion as to these and no attempt will be made here to pass judgment upon them. Among the causes most frequently advanced are these:

1. Commercial and industrial rivalry, especially as developed between Germany and Great Britain.
2. International jealousy as to power and predominance in the world. This involved—
3. Excessive armaments entailing heavy burdens on the people and developing a spirit of—
4. Militarism and growth of military parties and military castes.
5. Conflict of Slav and Teuton races resulting from national aspirations for territorial expansion; racial antagonism.
6. Desire of certain rulers to put an end to internal strife by consolidating public opinion through the agency of a foreign war appealing to the patriotism of the people.
7. Desire to preserve the status quo in Europe by preserving the neutrality and independence of the smaller nations.
8. Revenge resulting from former conflicts, such as the war of 1870 between the German states and France and the more recent Balkan wars.
9. Conflict of national ideals or "cultures."
10. Conflict of democracy as opposed to autocracy and bureaucracy.
11. Personal ambitions of men high in position, authority and power.
12. Persistent talk of war by yellow journals and jingoists.
13. Publication of books, like those of Gen. von Bernhardi, declaring war to be a blessing, a necessity and a great factor in the furtherance of culture and power.
14. Formation of international alliances preventing the localizing of any conflict.

The following were among the claims made in justification of the attitude of the various nations involved in the war:

On behalf of Servia—That the growth and legitimate aspirations of the nation had always been hampered and to a great extent prevented by Austria-Hungary; that the dual monarchy had annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina, provinces inhabited chiefly by Slavs or races closely akin to the Serbs; that Austria-Hungary had taken a hostile attitude toward Servia and Montenegro in the late Balkan wars.

On behalf of Montenegro—That Austria-Hungary was chiefly responsible for compelling Montenegro to give up Scutari after its capture in April, 1913; that the dual monarchy had always been hostile to Montenegro.

On behalf of Austria-Hungary—That the Servians and Montenegrins were continually plotting against the dual monarchy with the object of separating the Slav provinces from it and destroying its power; that to carry out this purpose they formed secret organizations for the purpose of fomenting discord in Bosnia, Herzegovina and other provinces; that Servia aided and abetted the plot to assassinate Archduke Ferdinand and his wife.

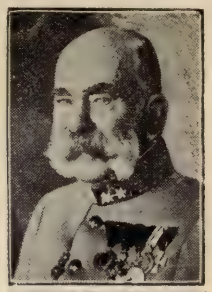
On behalf of Russia—That Servia was under the protection of Russia, which was bound to defend the smaller nation in case it was attacked by Austria-Hungary; that as the main Slavic power it was its duty to come to the defense of Servia, a Slavic state; that Austria-Hungary and Germany had been hostile toward Russia and its political and industrial progress; that Germany had backed up Turkey in opposition to Russia.

On behalf of Germany—That Austria-Hungary's war against Servia was just; that as the ally of the dual monarchy it was bound to come to its defense when threatened by Russia; that Russia had mobilized and was ready to attack

EMPEROR WILLIAM II., GERMANY.

KING GEORGE V., GREAT BRITAIN.

CZAR NICHOLAS II., RUSSIA.



EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

RAYMOND POINCARE, FRANCE.

KING ALBERT I., BELGIUM.

EMPEROR YOSHIHITO, JAPAN.

KING PETER I., SERVIA.

RULERS OF COUNTRIES INVOLVED IN GREAT EUROPEAN WAR.

not only Austria-Hungary, but Germany; that France had mobilized and as the ally of Russia was preparing to attack Germany; that France had prepared for years to make war on Germany in revenge for the defeat of 1870; that the violation of the neutrality of Belgium was a bitter military necessity; that Britain and France had themselves planned to violate the neutrality of Belgium in making war on Germany; that the triple entente had inclosed Germany in a "ring of iron" to prevent its expansion; that its colonization plans had been hampered; that it was a fight between German culture and Russian barbarism; that it was virtually a fight for the very existence of the German empire.

On behalf of Great Britain—That Great Britain was bound to defend the neutrality of Belgium as guaranteed by the powers of Europe; that it was important to sustain the balance of power in Europe by preserving the independence of the smaller nations such as Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and the Scandinavian kingdoms; that it was bound to assist France if attacked under such circumstances as actually occurred; that it was a fight against German military arrogance; that it was a case of British democracy as opposed to German autocracy; that it was a case of defending its own power and safety as a nation.

On behalf of Belgium—That its honor, integrity and dignity as a nation required it to defend its pledged neutrality and national independence to the last.

On behalf of Japan—That its alliance with Great Britain and the safety of its commerce as well as the preservation of peace in the far east compelled Japan to make war on Germany and take possession of Tsingtao and other places used by German commerce raiders.

On behalf of Turkey—That it had a right to take the opportunity to attack its old enemy, Russia, and try to recover some of the territory and prestige lost in the Balkan wars.

THE ASSASSINATION OF ARCHDUKE FERDINAND.

Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria and his wife, the duchess of Hohenberg, were shot and instantly killed by a student named Gavrilo Prinzip in Sarajevo, Bosnia, Sunday, June 28, 1914. The archduke, nephew of Emperor Francis Joseph and heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, was making an official visit with his wife to the country which, with Herzegovina, was annexed to Austria-Hungary in October, 1908. He was accompanied by a large military suite and it was said that he wore a bullet-proof shirt of mail to protect him in case an attempt was made on his life. Other precautions were also taken, as it was realized that he was very unpopular among the Servians, who wished Bosnia to become a part of Servia. In Sarajevo, the capital of the annexed country, the feeling seemed to be especially bitter.

Two attempts to kill the heir-apparent and his wife were made. The first occurred when the royal couple were proceeding in an automobile to the town hall, where they were to be officially welcomed. A man named Nedeljo Gabrinovics, 21 years old, threw a bomb at the archduke's car, but the missile was warded off and did not explode until a second automobile, containing members of the archduke's suite, was passing over it. Col. Morizzi, aid de camp to the archduke, and Count Waldeck were injured by the flying fragments, the former so severely that he had to be taken to a hospital. Six persons among the spectators were also more or less seriously hurt. Gabrinovics sprang into the River Miljacka in an effort to escape, but witnesses of his deed captured him and turned him over to the police.

Following the explosion of the bomb the duch-

ess tried to dissuade the archduke from continuing to the town hall, but M. Potiorek, governor of Bosnia, allayed her fears and the visit was made. When the burgomaster began the customary address the archduke interrupted him and said angrily:

"Herr Burgomaster, it is perfectly scandalous. We have come to Sarajevo and a bomb is thrown at us." Here he paused a moment and then said: "Now you can go on." The mayor delivered his address and the archduke replied in suitable terms. After spending half an hour in making the rounds of the town hall the archduke and the duchess started in an automobile for the garrison hospital to visit Col. Morizzi. As the car reached the corner of Rudolf and Francis Joseph streets, Gavrilo Prinzip, who was on the sidewalk, drew a revolver and fired two shots at the royal couple. The first shot struck the duchess low down on the right side; the second bullet hit the archduke in the neck and pierced the jugular vein. The duchess became unconscious immediately and fell across the knees of her husband, who likewise became unconscious a few seconds after he was hit. Both died without uttering a word.

American Press Association photo.

ARCHDUKE FRANCIS FERDINAND AND WIFE.

Prinzip was seized by the police before he could stir from the spot and hurried away to prevent the great crowd, which had gathered, from mobbing him. When questioned he said he was 18 years of age and had studied for a time in Belgrade, Servia. He declared that he had long intended to kill some eminent person for nationalist motives. He denied that he knew Gabrinovics and said that the first attempt to kill the archduke by means of a bomb was a surprise to him. The authorities were convinced that the assassination was the result of a carefully laid plot by persons who hated the archduke because he represented the nation which had defeated the national aspirations of the Serbs in Bosnia.

Oct. 26, Prinzip; Grabez, a student; Nedeljo, Gabrinovics and twenty-one others were found guilty of treason. Oct. 28 Prinzip was sentenced to imprisonment for twenty years. Four of the conspirators were sentenced to death by hanging, one to life imprisonment, two to twenty years, one to sixteen years, one to thirteen years, two to ten years, one to seven years and two to three years.

Francis Ferdinand was born Dec. 18, 1863. His father, the Archduke Carl Ludwig, was a brother of Emperor Francis Joseph, and his mother was Maria Annunziata, daughter of Ferdinand II. of Naples. Francis Ferdinand became heir-apparent when Crown Prince Rudolph, the only son of Francis Joseph, met a tragic death in 1889. July 1, 1900, he entered into a morganatic marriage with Sophie, duchess of Hohenberg, born Countess Chotek, renouncing on her behalf and their future heirs all claims to the throne of Austria-Hungary. The duchess was born in Stuttgart, March 1, 1868. They left three children, Sophie, Maximilian and Ernest.

By the death of Francis Ferdinand the Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, born Aug. 17, 1887, son of Archduke Otto, younger brother of Francis Ferdinand, became heir-apparent to the throne of Austria-Hungary.

INTERNATIONAL COMBINATIONS.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The nations in the triple alliance at the beginning of the war were Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy. Prior to its formation in 1884, Bismarck had brought about an alliance between Germany and Austria for the purpose of making a joint defense in case of either being attacked by Russia. In 1881 Tunis was occupied by France, and Italy, feeling itself isolated and threatened by this move, entered the Austro-German compact, which thus became a triple alliance. The terms of the treaty have never been officially published, but it has been well understood that the signatory powers agreed to defend the integrity of their continental possessions from attack by any other power. The alliance has been renewed or extended from time to time and it was reported, though not officially confirmed, that it was renewed in 1912 for a period of twelve years. In the meantime the relations of Italy with France had grown cordial and in 1902 the government in Rome assured the president of the republic that in no case could Italy become either the instrument or the auxiliary of an aggression against France. An understanding was reached as to all Mediterranean and African questions not only between Italy and France but between Italy and England. These good relations were maintained and it was felt in Germany and Austria-Hungary that so far as concerned Britain and France and their ally Russia, Italy's adherence to the alliance could not be relied upon. It was announced in Rome Aug. 1, 1914, that "Italy's obligations under the triple alliance applied only to a defensive war" and that therefore the country would remain neutral in the struggle begun by Austria-Hungary and Germany.

THE TRIPLE ENTENTE.

The nations in the triple entente are France, Russia and Great Britain. As the triple alliance at the start was a dual alliance, so the triple entente began with a dual compact between France and Russia, dating back to 1897. This had reference to mutual support in case of a war with Germany. Great Britain originally favored the triple alliance as against Russia, but the growth of better relations with France and of the feeling that Germany with its vast naval and military preparations for war was more dangerous to British supremacy than Russia led to a change of attitude. In 1904 an entente cordiale between Britain and France was brought about, and this was extended to include Russia, the understanding thus becoming a triple entente. The compact has been described more as in the nature of a "gentlemen's agreement" than as a formal alliance. It left the governments free to determine for themselves whether to take part in a war affecting one or the other parties to the agreement or to remain neutral.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE WAR.

PERSONS AND POSITIONS.

The following alphabetical list contains the names and official positions of the principal persons figuring in the correspondence preceding and immediately subsequent to the outbreak of the European war:

Asquith, Mr.—British prime minister.
Bassompierre, M. de—In Belgian diplomatic service.
Beaumont, Mr.—Counselor of British embassy at Constantinople.
Below-Saleske, Herr von—German minister at Brussels.
Benckendorff, Count—Russian ambassador at London.
Berchtold, Count—Austrian minister of foreign affairs.
Berhelot, M.—In French ministry of foreign affairs.
Bertie, Sir Francis—British ambassador at Paris.
Elst, Baron van der—Secretary to Belgian ministry of foreign affairs.
Dudzeele, Count Errembault de—Belgian minister at Vienna.
Etter, M. de—Counselor of Russian embassy at London.
Eyschen, M.—President of Luxemburg government.
Fallon, Baron—Belgian minister at The Hague.
Forgach, Count—Austrian under secretary for foreign affairs.
Giesslingen, Baron Giesl von—Austrian minister at Belgrade.
Goschen, Sir E.—British ambassador at Berlin.
Graz, Mr. des—British minister at Belgrade.
Grenier, Baron—Belgian minister at Madrid.
Grey, Sir Edward—British foreign secretary.
Guillaume, Baron—Belgian minister at Paris.
Heeringen, Herr von—German minister of war.

H. H. ASQUITH, GREAT BRITAIN.

SIR EDWARD GREY, GREAT BRITAIN.

HERR VON JAGOW, GERMANY.

DR. VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG, GERMANY.

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COUNT BERCHTOLD, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

COUNT DE BENCKENDORFF, RUSSIA.

JULES CAMBON, FRANCE.

SIR EDWARD GOSCHEN, GREAT BRITAIN.

CABINET OFFICERS AND DIPLOMATS FIGURING IN EUROPEAN CRISIS.

Bethmann-Hollweg, Dr. von—Imperial chancellor of Germany.
Beyens, Baron—Belgian minister at Berlin.
Boschkovitch, M.—Servian minister at London.
Bronewsky, M.—Russian charge d'affaires at Berlin.
Buch, Herr von—German minister to Luxemburg.
Buchanan, Sir G.—British ambassador at St. Petersburg
Bunsen, Sir M. de—British ambassador at Vienna.
Cambon, M. Jules—French ambassador at London.
Clary und Aldringen, Count—Austrian minister at Brussels.
Crackanthorpe, Mr.—Secretary of British legation at Belgrade, Servia.
Davignon, M.—Belgian minister of foreign affairs.
Isvolsky, M.—Russian ambassador at Paris.
Jagow, Herr von—German secretary of state.
Johnstone, Sir A.—British minister to Luxemburg.
Kazansky, M.—In German consulate at Prague, Bohemia.
K'obukowski, M.—French minister at Brussels.
Kudacleff, Prince—Counselor of Russian embassy at Vienna.
Lalaing, Count de—Belgian minister at London.
Lichnowsky, Prince—German ambassador at London.
Loudon, Jonkheer—Dutch minister of foreign affairs.
Macchio, Baron—Counselor of Austrian ministry of foreign affairs.
Mensdorff, Count—Austrian ambassador at London.

Margerie, M. de—In French diplomatic service.
Mueller, Herr von—German minister at The Hague.
Nicolson, Sir Arthur—British under secretary for foreign affairs.
Paleologue, M.—French ambassador at St. Petersburg.
Pashitch, M.—Servian premier and minister of foreign affairs.
Patchou, Dr.—Servian minister of finance.
Poincare, M.—President of France.
Pourtales, Count—German ambassador at St. Petersburg.
Renkin, M.—Belgian colonial minister.
Rodd, Sir R.—British ambassador at Rome.
Rumbold, Sir Horace—Counselor of British embassy at Berlin.
Salviati, M.—Russian consul-general at Fiume.
San Giuliano, Marquis di*—Italian minister of foreign affairs.
Sazonof, M.—Russian minister of foreign affairs.
Szecsen, Count—Austrian ambassador at Paris.
Schebeko, M.—Russian ambassador at Vienna.
Schoen, Baron von—German ambassador at Paris.
Sevastopoulo, M.—Russian charge d'affaires at Paris.
Steen de Jehay, Count van den—Belgian minister at Luxemburg.
Strandtman, M.—Russian charge d'affaires at Belgrade.
Suchomlinoff, M.—Russian minister for war.
Swerbeiev, M. de—Russian ambassador at Berlin.
Szapary, Count—Austrian ambassador at St. Petersburg.
Szogyeny, Count—Austro-Hungarian ambassador in Berlin.
Tombeur, M.—Vice-governor of Katanga, Africa.
Troubetskoy, Prince—In military household of Czar Nicholas.
Tschirschky und Bogendorff, Herr von—German ambassador at Vienna.
Villiers, Sir F.—British minister to Belgium.
Viviani, M.—French premier.
Weede, Jonkheer de—Dutch minister at Brussels.
Wel'e, M. de—Belgian minister at Belgrade.
Whitlock, Brand—American minister at Brussels.
Zimmermann, Herr von—German under secretary of state.
*Died Oct. 16, 1914.

BRITISH WHITE PAPER.

Issued by foreign office in London Aug. 5, 1914.

NO. 1. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR E. GOSCHEN.

London, Foreign Office, July 20, 1914.

Sir: I asked the German ambassador to-day if he had any news of what was going on in Vienna with regard to Servia.

He said that he had not, but Austria was certainly going to take some step, and he regarded the situation as very uncomfortable.

I said that I had not heard anything recently, except that Count Berchtold, in speaking to the Italian ambassador in Vienna, had deprecated the suggestion that the situation was grave, but had said that it should be cleared up.

The German ambassador said that it would be a very desirable thing if Russia could act as a mediator with regard to Servia.

I said that I assumed that the Austrian government would not do anything until they had first disclosed to the public their case against Servia, founded presumably upon what they had discovered at the trial.

The ambassador said that he certainly assumed that they would act upon some case that would be made known.

I said that this would make it easier for others, such as Russia, to counsel moderation in Belgrade. In fact, the more Austria could keep her demand within reasonable limits, and the stronger the justification she could produce for making any demand, the more chance there would be of smoothing things over. I hated the idea of a war between any of the great powers, and that any of them should be dragged into a war by Servia would be detestable.

The ambassador agreed wholeheartedly in this sentiment. I am, &c., E. GREY.

NO. 2. SIR E. GOSCHEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.

(Received July 22.)

(Telegraphic.) Berlin, July 22, 1914.

Last night I met secretary of state for foreign affairs, and the forthcoming Austrian demarche at Belgrade was alluded to by his excellency in the conversation that ensued. His excellency was evidently of opinion that this step on Austria's part would have been made ere this. He insisted that question at issue was one for settlement between Servia and Austria alone, and that there should be no interference from outside in the discussions between those two countries. He had, therefore, considered it inadvisable that the Austro-Hungarian government should be approached by the German government on the matter. He had, however, on several occasions in conversation with the Servian minister emphasized the extreme importance that Austro-Servian relations should be put on a proper footing.

Finally, his excellency observed to me that for a long time past the attitude adopted toward Servia by Austria had, in his opinion, been one of great forbearance.

NO. 3. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR M. DE BUNSEN.

London, Foreign Office, July 23, 1914.

Sir: Count Mensdorff told me to-day that he would be able to-morrow morning to let me have officially the communication that he understood was being made to Servia to-day by Austria. He then explained privately what the nature of the demand would be. As he told me that the facts would all be set out in the paper that he would give me to-morrow, it is unnecessary to record them now. I gathered that they would include proof of the complicity of some Servian officials in the plot to murder the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, and a long list of demands consequently made by Austria on Servia.

As regards all this, I said that it was not a matter on which I would make any comment until I received an official communication, and it seemed to me probably a matter on which I should not be able to make any comment at first sight.

But, when Count Mensdorff told me that he supposed there would be something in the nature of a time limit, which was in effect akin to an ultimatum, I said that I regretted this very much. To begin with, a time limit might inflame opinion in Russia, and it would make it difficult, if not impossible, to give more time, even if after a few days it appeared that by giving more time there would be a prospect of securing a peaceful settlement and getting a satisfactory reply from Servia. I admitted that if there was no time limit the proceedings might be unduly protracted, but I urged that a time limit could always be introduced afterward; that, if the demands were made without a time limit in the first instance, Russian public opinion might be less excited, after a week it might have cooled down, and if the Austrian case was very strong it might be apparent that the Russian government would be in a position to use their influence in favor of a satisfactory reply from Servia. A time limit was generally a thing to be used only in the last resort, after other means had been tried and failed.

Count Mensdorff said that if Servia, in the interval that had elapsed since the murder of the archduke, had voluntarily instituted an inquiry on her own territory, all this might have been avoided. In 1909 Servia had said in a note that she intended to live on terms of good neighborlood with Austria; but she had never kept her promise; she had stirred up agitation the object of which was to disintegrate Austria, and it was absolutely necessary for Austria to protect herself.

I said that I would not comment upon or criticise what Count Mensdorff had told me this afternoon, but I could not help dwelling upon the awful consequences involved in the situation. Great apprehension had been expressed to me, not specially by M. Cambon and Count Benckendorff, but also by others, as to what might happen, and it had been represented to me that it would be very desirable that those who had influence in St. Petersburg should use it on be-

half of patience and moderation, I had replied that the amount of influence that could be used in this sense would depend upon how reasonable were the Austrian demands and how strong the justification that Austria might have discovered for making her demands. The possible consequences of the present situation were terrible. If as many as four great powers of Europe—let us say Austria, France, Russia and Germany—were engaged in war, it seemed to me that it must involve the expenditure of so vast a sum of money and such an interference with trade that a war would be accompanied or followed by a complete collapse of European credit and industry. In these days, in great industrial states, this would mean a state of things worse than that of 1848, and, irrespective of who were victors in the war, many things might be completely swept away.

Count Mensdorff did not demur to this statement of the possible consequences of the present situation, but he said that all would depend upon Russia.

I made the remark that in a time of difficulties such as this, it was just as true to say that it required two to keep the peace as it was to say, ordinarily, that it took two to make a quarrel. I hoped very much that if there were difficulties Austria and Russia would be able in the first instance to discuss them directly with each other.

Count Mensdorff said that he hoped this would be possible, but he was under the impression that the attitude in St. Petersburg had not been very favorable recently. I am, &c., E. GREY.

NO. 4. COUNT BERCHTOLD TO COUNT MENSDORFF. (Communciated by Count Mensdorff, Vienna, July 24, 1914—Translation.)

The Austro-Hungarian government felt compelled to address the following note to the Servian government on the 23d July, through the medium of the Austro-Hungarian minister at Belgrade:

"On the 31st March, 1909, the Servian minister in Vienna, on the instructions of the Servian government, made the following declaration to the imperial and royal government:

"Servia recognizes that the fait accompli regarding Bosnia has not affected her rights, and consequently she will conform to the decisions that the powers may take in conformity with article 25 of the treaty of Berlin. In deference to the advice of the great powers Servia undertakes to renounce from now onward the attitude of protest and opposition which she has adopted with regard to the annexation since last autumn. She undertakes, moreover, to modify the direction of her policy with regard to Austria-Hungary and to live in future on good neighborly terms with the latter."

The history of recent years, and in particular the painful events of the 28th June last, have shown the existence of a subversive movement with the object of detaching a part of the territories of Austria-Hungary from the monarchy. The movement, which had its birth under the eye of the Servian government, has gone so far as to make itself manifest on both sides of the Servian frontier in the shape of acts of terrorism and a series of outrages and murders.

Far from carrying out the formal undertakings contained in the declaration of the 31st March, 1909, the royal Servian government has done nothing to repress these movements. It has permitted the criminal machinations of various societies and associations directed against the monarchy and has tolerated unrestrained language on the part of the press, the glorification of the perpetrators of outrages and the participation of officers and functionaries in subversive agitation. It has permitted an unwholesome propaganda in public instruction. In short, it has permitted all manifestations of a nature to incite the Servian population to hatred of the monarchy and contempt of its institutions.

This culpable tolerance of the royal Servian government had not ceased at the moment when the events of the 28th June last proved its fatal consequences to the whole world.

It results from the depositions and confessions of the criminal perpetrators of the outrage of the 28th June that the Serajevo assassinations were planned in Belgrade, that the arms and explosives with which the murderers were provided had been given to them by Servian officers and functionaries belonging to the Narodna Odbrana, and, finally, that the passage into Bosnia of the criminals and their arms was organized and effected by the chiefs of the Servian frontier service.

The above-mentioned results of the magisterial investigation do not permit the Austro-Hungarian government to pursue any longer the attitude of expectant forbearance which it has maintained for years in face of the machinations hatched in Belgrade, and thence propagated in the territories of the monarchy. The results, on the contrary, impose on it the duty of putting an end to the intrigues which form a perpetual menace to the tranquillity of the monarchy.

To achieve this end the imperial and royal government sees itself compelled to demand from the royal Servian government a formal assurance that it condemns this dangerous propaganda against the monarchy; in other words, the whole series of tendencies, the ultimate aim of which is to detach from the monarchy territories belonging to it, and that it undertakes to suppress by every means this criminal and terrorist propaganda.

In order to give a formal character to this undertaking the royal Servian government shall publish on the front page of its official journal of the 26th June (13th July) the following declaration:

"The royal government of Servia condemns the propaganda directed against Austria-Hungary—i. e., the general tendency of which the final aim is to detach from the Austro-Hungarian monarchy territories belonging to it, and it sincerely deplores the fatal consequences of these criminal proceedings.

"The royal government regrets that Servian officers and functionaries participated in the above mentioned propaganda and thus compromised the good neighborly relations to which the royal government was solemnly pledged by its declaration of the 31st March, 1909.

"The royal government, which disapproves and repudiates all idea of interfering or attempting to interfere with the destinies of the inhabitants of any part whatsoever of Austria-Hungary, considers it its duty formally to warn officers and functionaries, and the whole population of the kingdom, that henceforward it will proceed with the utmost rigor against persons who may be guilty of such machinations, which it will use all its efforts to anticipate and suppress."

This declaration shall simultaneously be communicated to the royal army as an order of the day by his majesty the king and shall be published in the official bulletin of the army.

The royal Servian government further undertakes:

1. To suppress any publication which incites to hatred and contempt of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and the general tendency of which is directed against its territorial integrity;

2. To dissolve immediately the society styled Narodna Odbrana, to confiscate all its means of propaganda, and to proceed in the same manner against other societies and their branches in Servia which engage in propaganda against the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. The royal government shall take the necessary measures to prevent the societies dissolved from continuing their activity under another name and form;

3. To eliminate without delay from public instruction in Servia, both as regards the teaching body and also as regards the methods of instruction, everything that serves, or might serve, to foment the propaganda against Austria-Hungary;

4. To remove from the military service, and from the administration in general, all officers and functionaries guilty of propaganda against the Austro-Hungarian monarchy whose names and deeds the Austro-Hungarian government reserves to itself the right of communicating to the royal government;

5. To accept the collaboration in Servia of representatives of the Austro-Hungarian government in the suppression of the subversive movement

directed against the territoria integrity of the monarchy;

6. To take judicial proceedings against accessories to the plot of the 28th June who are on Servian territory. Delegates of the Austro-Hungarian government will take part in the investigation relating thereto;

7. To proceed without delay to the arrest of Major Voija Tankositch and of the individual named Milan Ciganovitch, a Servian state employe, who have been compromised by the results of the magisterial inquiry at Serajevo;

8. To prevent by effective measures the cooperation of the Servian authorities in the illicit traffic in arms and explosives across the frontier, to dismiss and punish severely the officials of the frontier service at Schabatz and Loznica guilty of having assisted the perpetrators of the Serajevo crime by facilitating their passage across the frontier;

9. To furnish the imperial and royal government with explanations regarding the unjustifiable utterances of high Servian officials, both in Servia and abroad, who, notwithstanding their official position, did not hesitate after the crime of the 28th June to express themselves in interviews in terms of hostility to the Austro-Hungarian government; and, finally,

10. To notify the imperial and royal government without delay of the execution of the measures comprised under the preceding heads.

The Austro-Hungarian government expects the reply of the royal government at the latest by 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, the 25th July.

A memorandum dealing with the results of the magisterial inquiry at Serajevo with regard to the officials mentioned under heads (7) and (8) is attached to this note.

I have the honor to request your excellency to bring the contents of this note to the knowledge of the government to which you are accredited, accompanying your communication with the following observations:

On the 31st March, 1909, the royal Servian government addressed to Austria-Hungary the declaration of which the text is reproduced above.

On the very day after this declaration Servia embarked on a policy of instilling revolutionary ideas into the Serb subjects of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and so preparing the separation of the Austro-Hungarian territory on the Servian frontier.

Servia became the centre of a criminal agitation.

No time was lost in the formation of societies and groups, whose object, either avowed or secret, was the creation of disorders on Austro-Hungarian territory. These societies and groups count among their members generals and diplomatists, government officials and judges—in short, men at the top of official and unofficial society in the kingdom.

Servian journalism is almost entirely at the service of this propaganda, which is directed against Austria-Hungary, and not a day passes without the organs of the Servian press stirring up their readers to hatred or contempt for the neighboring monarchy, or to outrages directed more or less openly against its security and integrity.

A large number of agents are employed in carrying on by every means the agitation against Austria-Hungary and corrupting the youth in the frontier provinces.

Since the recent Balkan crisis there has been a recrudescence of the spirit of conspiracy inherent in Servian politicians, which has left such sanguinary imprints on the history of the kingdom. Individuals belonging formerly to bands employed in Macedonia have come to place themselves at the disposal of the terrorist propaganda against Austria-Hungary.

In the presence of these doings, to which Austria-Hungary has been exposed for years, the Servian government has not thought it incumbent on it to take the slightest step. The Servian government has thus failed in the duty imposed on it by the solemn declaration of the 31st March, 1909, and acted in opposition to the will of Europe and the undertaking given to Austria-Hungary.

The patience of the imperial and royal government in the face of the provocative attitude of Servia was inspired by the territorial disinterestedness of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and the hope that the Servian government would end in spite of everything by appreciating Austria-Hungary's friendship at its true value. By observing a benevolent attitude toward the political interests of Servia, the imperial and royal government hoped that the kingdom would finally decide to follow an analogous line of conduct on its own side. In particular Austria-Hungary expected a development of this kind in the political ideas of Servia, when, after the events of 1912, the imperial and royal government, by its disinterested and ungrudging attitude, made such a considerable aggrandizement of Servia possible.

The benevolence which Austria-Hungary showed toward the neighboring state had no restraining effect on the proceedings of the kingdom, which continued to tolerate on its territory a propaganda of which the fatal consequences were demonstrated to the whole world on the 28th June last, when the heir presumptive to the monarchy and his illustrious consort fell victims to a plot hatched at Belgrade.

In the presence of this state of things the imperial and royal government has felt compelled to take new and urgent steps at Belgrade with a view to inducing the Servian government to stop the incendiary movement that is threatening the security and integrity of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

The imperial and royal government is convinced that in taking this step it will find itself in full agreement with the sentiments of all civilized nations, who cannot permit regicide to become a weapon that can be employed with impunity in political strife and the peace of Europe to be continually disturbed by movements emanating from Belgrade.

In support of the above the imperial and royal government holds at the disposal of the British government a dossier elucidating the Servian intrigues and the connection between these intrigues and the murder of the 28th June.

An identical communication has been addressed to the imperial and royal representatives accredited to the other signatory powers.

You are authorized to leave a copy of this dispatch in the hands of the minister for foreign affairs.

Vienna, July 24, 1914.

ANNEX.

The criminal inquiry opened by the court of Serajevo against Gavrilo Princip and his accessories in and before the act of assassinatfon committed by them on the 28th June last, has up to the present led to the following conclusions:

1. The plot, having as its object the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand at the time of his visit to Serajevo, was formed at Belgrade by Gavrilo Princip, Nedeljko Cabrinovic, one Milan Ciganovic, and Trifko Grabez, with the assistance of Commander Voija Tankosic.

2. The six bombs and the four Browning pistols and ammunition with which the guilty parties committed the act were delivered to Princip, Cabrinovic, and Grabez, by the man Milan Ciganovic and Commander Voija Tankosic at Belgrade.

3. The bombs are hand-grenades, coming from the arms depot of the Servian army at Kragujevac.

4. In order to insure the success of the act, Ciganovic taught Princip, Cabrinovic, and Grabez how to use the bombs, and gave lessons in firing Browning pistols to Princip and Grabez in a forest near the shooting ground at Topschider.

5. To enable Princip, Cabrinovic, and Grabez to cross the frontier of Bosnia-Herzegovina and smuggle in their contraband of arms secretly, a secret system of transport was organized by Ciganovic.

By this arrangement the introduction into Bosnia-Herzegovina of criminals and their arms was effected by the officials controlling the frontiers at Chabac (Rade Popovic) and Loznica, as well as by the customs officer Rudivoj Grebic of Loznica, with the assistance of various individuals.

NO. 5. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR M. DE BUNSEN. (Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, July 24, 1914.

Note addressed to Servia, together with an explanation of the reasons leading up to it, has been communicated to me by Count Mensdorff.

In the ensuing conversation with his excellency I remarked that it seemed to me a matter for great regret that a time limit, and such a short one at that, had been insisted upon at this stage of the proceedings. The murder of the archduke and some of the circumstances respecting Servia quoted in the note aroused sympathy with Austria, as was but natural, but at the same time I had never before seen one state address to another independent state a document of so formidable a character. Demand No. 5 would be hardly consistent with the maintenance of Servia's independent sovereignty if it were to mean, as it seemed that it might, that Austria-Hungary was to be invested with a right to appoint officials who would have authority within the frontiers of Servia.

I added that I felt great apprehension, and that I should concern myself with the matter simply and solely from the point of view of the peace of Europe. The merits of the dispute between Austria and Servia were not the concern of his majesty's government, and such comments as I had made above were not made in order to discuss those merits.

I ended by saying that doubtless we should enter into an exchange of views with other powers, and that I must await their views as to what could be done to mitigate the difficulties of the situation.

Count Mensdorff replied that the present situation might never have arisen if Servia had held out a hand after the murder of the archduke; Servia had, however, shown no sign of sympathy or help, though some weeks had already elapsed since the murder; a time limit, said his excellency, was essential, owing to the procrastination on Servia's part.

I said that if Servia had procrastinated in replying a time limit could have been introduced later; but, as things now stood, the terms of the Servian reply had been dictated by Austria, who had not been content to limit herself to a demand for a reply within a limit of forty-eight hours from its presentation.

NO. 6. SIR G. BUCHANAN TO SIR EDWARD GREY. (Received July 24.)

(Telegraphic.) St. Petersburg, July 24, 1914.

I had a telephone message this morning from M. Sazonof to the effect that the text of the Austrian ultimatum had just reached him.

His excellency added that a reply within forty-eight hours was demanded, and he begged me to meet him at the French embassy to discuss matters, as Austrian step clearly meant that war was imminent.

Minister for foreign affairs said that Austria's conduct was both provocative and immoral; she would never have taken such action unless Germany had first been consulted; some of her demands were quite impossible of acceptance. He hoped that his majesty's government would not fail to proclaim their solidarity with Russia and France.

The French ambassador gave me to understand that France would fulfill all the obligations entailed by her alliance with Russia, if necessity arose, besides supporting Russia strongly in any diplomatic negotiations.

I said that I would telegraph a full report to you of what their excellencies had just said to me. I could not, of course, speak in the name of his majesty's government, but personally I saw no reason to expect any declaration of solidarity from his majesty's government that would entail an unconditional engagement on their part to support Russia and France by force of arms. Direct British interests in Servia were nil, and a war on behalf of that country would never be sanctioned by British public opinion. To this M. Sazonof replied that we must not forget that the general European question was involved, the Servian question being but a part of the former, and that Great Britain could not afford to efface herself from the problems now at issue.

In reply to these remarks I observed that I gathered from what he said that his excellency was suggesting that Great Britain should join in making a communication to Austria to the effect that active intervention by her in the internal affairs of Servia could not be tolerated. But, supposing Austria nevertheless proceeded to embark on military measures against Servia in spite of our representations, was it the intention of the Russian government forthwith to declare war on Austria?

M. Sazonof said that he himself thought that Russian mobilization would at any rate have to be carried out; but a council of ministers was being held this afternoon to consider the whole question. A further council would be held, probably to-morrow, at which the emperor would preside, when a decision would be come to.

I said that it seemed to me that the important point was to induce Austria to extend the time limit, and that the first thing to do was to bring an influence to bear on Austria with that end in view; French ambassador, however, thought that either Austria had made up her mind to act at once or that she was bluffing. Whichever it might be, our only chance of averting war was for us to adopt a firm and united attitude. He did not think there was time to carry out my suggestion. Thereupon I said that it seemed to me desirable that we should know just how far Servia was prepared to go to meet the demands formulated by Austria in her note. M. Sazonof replied that he must first consult his colleagues on this point, but that doubtless some of the Austrian demands could be accepted by Servia.

French ambassador and M. Sazonof both continued to press me for a declaration of complete solidarity of his majesty's government with French and Russian governments, and I therefore said that it seemed to me possible that you might perhaps be willing to make strong representations to both German and Austrian governments, urging upon them that an attack upon Servia by Austria would endanger the whole peace of Europe. Perhaps you might see your way to saying to them that such action on the part of Austria would probably mean Russian intervention, which would involve France and Germany, and that it would be difficult for Great Britain to keep out if the war were to become general. M. Sazonof answered that we would sooner or later be dragged into war, if it did break out; we should have rendered war more likely if we did not from the outset make common cause with his country and with France; at any rate, he hoped his majesty's government would express strong reprobation of action taken by Austria.

President of French republic and president of the council cannot reach France, on their return from Russia, for four or five days, and it looks as though Austria purposely chose this moment to present their ultimatum.

It seems to me, from the language held by French ambassador, that, even if we decline to join them, France and Russia are determined to make a strong stand.

NO. 7. SIR M. DE BUNSEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY. (Received July 24.)

(Telegraphic.) Vienna, July 24, 1914.

Before departing on leave of absence, I was assured by Russian ambassador that any action taken by Austria to humiliate Servia could not leave Russia indifferent.

Russian charge d'affaires was received this morning by minister for foreign affairs, and said to him, as his own personal view, that Austrian note was drawn up in a form rendering it impossible of acceptance as it stood, and that it was both unusual and peremptory in its terms. Minister for foreign affairs replied that Austrian minister was under instructions to leave Belgrade unless Austrian demands were accepted integrally by 4 p. m. tomorrow. His excellency added that dual monarchy felt that its very existence was at stake; and that the step taken had caused great satisfaction throughout the country. He did not think that objections to what had been done could be raised by any power.

NO. 8. MR. CRACKANTHORPE TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 24.)

(Telegraphic.) Belgrade, July 24, 1914.

Austrian demands are considered absolutely unacceptable by Servian government, who earnestly trust that his majesty's government may see their way to induce Austrian government to moderate them.

This request was conveyed to me by Servian prime minister, who returned early this morning to Belgrade. His excellency is dejected, and is clearly very anxious as to developments that may arise.

NO. 9. NOTE COMMUNICATED BY GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

London, July 24, 1914.

The publications of the Austro-Hungarian government concerning the circumstances under which the assassination of the Austrian heir presumptive and his consort has taken place disclose unmistakably the aims which the Great Servian propaganda has set itself, and the means it employs to realize them. The facts now made known must also do away with the last doubts that the centre of activity of all those tendencies which are directed toward the detachment of the southern Slav provinces from the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and their incorporation into the Servian kingdom is to be found in Belgrade, and is at work there with at least the connivance of members of government and army.

The Servian intrigues have been going on for many years. In an especially marked form the Great Servian chauvinism manifested itself during the Bosnian crisis. It was only owing to the far-reaching self-restraint and moderation of the Austro-Hungarian government and to the energetic interference of the great powers that the Servian provocations to which Austria-Hungary was then exposed did not lead to a conflict. The assurance of good conduct in future which was given by the Servian government at that time has not been kept. Under the eyes, at least with the tacit permission of official Servia, the Great Servian propaganda has continuously increased in extension and intensity; to its account must be set the recent crime, the threads of which lead to Belgrade. It has become clearly evident that it would not be consistent either with the dignity or with the self-preservation of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy still longer to remain inactive in face of this movement on the other side of the frontier, by which the security and the integrity of her territories are constantly menaced. Under these circumstances the course of procedure and demands of the Austro-Hungarian government can only be regarded as equitable and moderate. In spite of that, the attitude which public opinion as well as the government in Servia has recently adopted does not exclude the apprehension that the Servian government might refuse to comply with those demands, and might allow themselves to be carried away into a provocative attitude against Austria-Hungary. The Austro-Hungarian government, if it does not wish definitely to abandon Austria's position as a great power, would then have no choice but to obtain the fulfillment of their demands from the Servian government by strong pressure and, if necessary, by using military measures, the choice of the means having to be left to them.

The imperial government want to emphasize their opinion that in the present case there is only question of a matter to be settled exclusively between Austria-Hungary and Servia, and that the great powers ought seriously to endeavor to reserve it to those two immediately concerned. The imperial government desire urgently the localization of the conflict, because every interference of another power would, owing to the different treaty obligations, be followed by incalculable consequences.

NO. 10. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR F. BERTIE.

London, Foreign Office, July 24, 1914.

Sir: After telling M. Cambon to-day of the Austrian communication to Servia which I had received this morning, and of the comment I had made to Count Mensdorff upon it yesterday, I told M. Cambon that this afternoon I was to see the German ambassador, who some days ago had asked me privately to exercise moderating influence in St. Petersburg. I would say to the ambassador that, of course, if the presentation of this ultimatum to Servia did not lead to trouble between Austria and Russia, we need not concern ourselves about it; but if Russia took the view of the Austrian ultimatum, which it seemed to me that any power interested in Servia would take, I should be quite powerless, in face of the terms of the ultimatum, to exercise any moderating influence. I would say that I thought the only chance of any mediating or moderating influence being exercised was that Germany, France, Italy and ourselves, who had not direct interests in Servia, should act together for the sake of peace, simultaneously in Vienna and St. Petersburg.

M. Cambon said that, if there was a chance of mediation by the four powers, he had no doubt that his government would be glad to join in it; but he pointed out that we could not say anything in St. Petersburg till Russia had expressed some opinion or taken some action. But, when two days were over, Austria would march into Servia, for the Servians could not possibly accept the Austrian demand. Russia would be compelled by her public opinion to take action as soon as Austria attacked Servia, and therefore, once the Austrians had attacked Servia, it would be too late for any mediation.

I said that I had not contemplated anything being said in St. Petersburg until after it was clear that there must be trouble between Austria and Russia. I had thought that if Austria did move into Servia, and Russia then mobilized, it would be possible for the four powers to urge Austria to stop her advance, and Russia also to stop hers, pending mediation. But it would be essential for any chance of success for such a step that Germany should participate in it.

M. Cambon said that it would be too late after Austria had once moved against Servia. The important thing was to gain time by mediation in Vienna. The best chance of this being accepted would be that Germany should propose it to the other powers.

I said that by this he meant a mediation between Austria and Servia.

He replied that it was so.

I said that I would talk to the German ambassador this afternoon on the subject.

I am, &c., E. GREY.

NO. 11. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR H. RUMBOLD.
(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, July 24, 1914.

German ambassador has communicated to me the view of the German government about the Austrian demand in Servia. I understand the German government is making the same communication to the powers.

I said that if the Austrian ultimatum to Servia did not lead to trouble between Austria and Russia, I had no concern with it; I had heard nothing yet from St. Petersburg, but I was very apprehensive of the view Russia would take of the situation. I reminded the German ambassador that some days ago he had expressed a personal hope that if need arose I would endeavor to exercise moderating influence at St. Petersburg, but now I said that, in view of the extraordinarily stiff character of the Austrian note, the shortness of the time allowed, and the wide scope of the demands upon Servia, I felt quite helpless as far as Russia was concerned, and I did not believe any power could exercise influence alone.

The only chance I could see of mediating or moderating influence being effective, was that the four powers, Germany, Italy, France, and ourselves, should work together simultaneously at Vienna and St. Petersburg in favor of moderation in the event of the relations between Austria and Russia becoming threatening.

The immediate danger was that in a few hours Austria might march into Servia and Russian Slav opinion demand that Russia should march to help Servia; it would be very desirable to get Austria not to precipitate military action and so to gain more time. But none of us could influence Austria in this direction unless Germany would propose and participate in such action at Vienna. You should inform secretary of state.

Prince Lichnowsky said that Austria might be expected to move when the time limit expired unless Servia could give unconditional acceptance of Austrian demands in toto. Speaking privately, his excellency suggested that a negative reply must in no case be returned by Servia; a reply favorable on some points must be sent at once, so that an excuse against immediate action might be afforded to Austria.

NO. 12. SIR EDWARD GREY TO MR. CRACKANTHORPE.

(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, July 24, 1914.

Servia ought to promise that, if it is proved that Servian officials, however subordinate they may be, were accomplices in the murder of the archduke at Serajevo, she will give Austria the fullest satisfaction. She certainly ought to express concern and regret. For the rest, Servian government must reply to Austrian demands as they consider best in Servian interests.

It is impossible to say whether military action by Austria when time limit expires can be averted by anything but unconditional acceptance of her demands, but only chance appears to lie in avoiding an absolute refusal and replying favorably to as many points as the time limit allows.

Servian minister here has begged that his majesty's government will express their views, but I cannot undertake responsibility of saying more than I have said above, and I do not like to say even that without knowing what is being said at Belgrade by French and Russian governments. You should therefore consult your French and Russian colleagues as to repeating what my views are, as expressed above, to Servian government.

I have urged upon German ambassador that Austria should not precipitate military action.

NO. 13. NOTE COMMUNICATED BY RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR, JULY 25.

(Translation.)

M. Sazonof telegraphs to the Russian charge d'affaires at Vienna on the 11th (24th) July, 1914.

"The communication made by Austria-Hungary to the powers the day after the presentation of the ultimatum at Belgrade leaves a period to the powers which is quite insufficient to enable them to take any steps which might help to smooth away the difficulties that have arisen.

"In order to prevent the consequences, equally incalculable and fatal to all the powers, which may result from the course of action followed by the Austro-Hungarian government, it seems to us to be above all essential that the period allowed for the Servian reply should be extended. Austria-Hungary, having declared her readiness to inform the powers of the results of the inquiry upon which the imperial and royal government base their accusations, should equally allow them sufficient time to study them.

"In this case, if the powers were convinced that certain of the Austrian demands were well founded, they would be in a position to offer advice to the Servian government.

"A refusal to prolong the term of the ultimatum would render nugatory the proposals made by the Austro-Hungarian government to the powers, and would be in contradiction to the very bases of international relations.

"Prince Kudachef is instructed to communicate the above to the cabinet at Vienna.

"M. Sazanof hopes that his Britannic majesty's government will share to the point of view set forth above, and he trusts that Sir E. Grey will see his way to furnish similar instructions to the British ambassador at Vienna."

NO. 14. SIR EDWARD GREY TO F. BERTIE AND TO SIR G. BUCHANAN.

(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, July 25, 1914.

Austrian ambassador has been authorized to explain to me that the step taken at Belgrade was not an ultimatum, but a demarche with a time limit, and that if the Austrian demands were not complied with within the time limit the Austro-Hungarian government would break off diplomatic relations and begin military preparations, not operations.

In case Austro-Hungarian government have not given the same information at Paris, (St. Petersburg), you should inform minister for foreign affairs as soon as possible; it makes the immediate situation rather less acute.

NO. 15. SIR F. BERTIE TO SIR EDWARD GREY.

(Received July 25.)

(Telegraphic.) Paris, July 25, 1914.

I learn from the acting political director that the French government has not yet received the explanation from the Austrian government contained in your telegram to-day.* They have, however, through the Servian minister here, given similar advice to Servia as was contained in your telegram to Belgrade, of yesterday.†

*See No. 14. †See No. 12.

NO. 16. SIR F. BERTIE TO SIR EDWARD GREY.

(Received July 25.)

(Telegraphic.) Paris, July 25, 1914.

Acting minister for foreign affairs has no suggestions to make except that moderating advice might be given at Vienna as well as at Belgrade. He hopes that the Servian government's answer to the Austrian ultimatum will be sufficiently favorable to obviate extreme measures being taken by the Austrian government. He says, however, that there would be a revolution in Servia if she were to accept the Austrian demands in their entirety.

NO. 17. SIR G. BUCHANAN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.

(Received July 25.)

(Telegraphic.) St. Petersourg, July 25, 1914.

I saw the minister for foreign affairs this morning, and communicated to his excellency the substance of your telegram of to-day to Paris,* and this afternoon I discussed with him the communication which the French ambassador suggested should be made to the Servian government, as recorded in your telegram of yesterday to Belgrade.†

The minister for foreign affairs said, as regards the former, that the explanations of the Austrian ambassador did not quite correspond with the information which had reached him from German quarters. As regards the latter, both his excellency and the French ambassador agreed that it is too late to make such a communication, as the time limit expires this evening.

The minister for foreign affairs said, that Servia was quite ready to do as you had suggested and to punish those proved to be guilty, but that no independent state could be expected to accept the political demands which had been put forward. The minister for foreign affairs thought, from a conversation which he had with the Servian minister yesterday, that, in the event of the Austrians attacking Servia, the Servian government would abandon Belgrade and withdraw their forces into the interior, while they would at the same time appeal to the powers to help them. His excellency was in favor of their making this appeal. He would like to see the question placed on an international footing, as the obligations taken by Servia in 1908, to which reference is made in the Austrian ultimatum, were given not to Austria, but to the powers.

If Servia should appeal to the powers, Russia would be quite ready to stand aside and leave the question in the hands of England, France, Germany and Italy. It was possible, in his opinion, that Servia might propose to submit the question to arbitration.

On my expressing the earnest hope that Russia would not precipitate war by mobilizing until you had had time to use your influence in favor of peace, his excellency assured me that Russia had no aggressive intentions, and she would take no action until it was forced on her. Austria's action was in reality directed against Russia. She aimed at overthrowing the present status quo in the Balkans and establishing her own hegemony there. He did not believe that Germany really wanted war, but her attitude was decided by ours. If we took our stand firmly with France and Russia there would be no war. If we failed them now rivers of blood would flow, and we would in the end be dragged into war.

I said that England could play the role of mediator at Berlin and Vienna to better purpose as friend, who, if her counsels of moderation were disregarded, might one day be converted

into an ally, than if she were to declare herself Russia's ally at once. His excellency said that unfortunately Germany was convinced that she could count upon our neutrality.

I said all I could to impress prudence on the minister for foreign affairs and warned him that if Russia mobilized Germany would not be content with mere mobilization or give Russia time to carry out hers, but would probably declare war at once. His excellency replied that Russia could not allow Austria to crush Servia and become the predominant power in the Balkans, and, if she feels secure of the support of France, she will face all the risks of war. He assured me once more that he did not wish to precipitate a conflict, but that unless Germany could restrain Austria I could regard the situation as desperate.

*See No. 14. †See No. 12.

NO. 18. SIR H. RUMBOLD TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 25.)

(Telegraphic.) Berlin, July 25, 1914.

Your telegram of the 24th July* acted on.

Secretary of state for foreign affairs says that on receipt of a telegram at 10 this morning from German ambassador at London, he immediately instructed German ambassador at Vienna to pass on to Austrian minister for foreign affairs your suggestion for an extension of time limit, and to speak to his excellency about it. Unfortunately it appeared from press that Count Berchtold is at Ischl, and secretary of state thought that in these circumstances there would be delay and difficulty in getting time limit extended. Secretary of state said that he did not know what Austria-Hungary had ready on the spot, but he admitted quite freely that Austro-Hungarian government wished to give the Servians a lesson, and that they meant to take military action. He also admitted that Servian government could not swallow certain of the Austro-Hungarian demands.

Secretary of state said that a reassuring feature of situation was that Count Berchtold had sent for Russian representative at Vienna and had told him that Austria-Hungary had no intention of seizing Servian territory. This step should, in his opinion, exercise a calming influence at St. Petersburg. I asked whether it was not to be feared that, in taking military action against Servia, Austria would dangerously excite public opinion in Russia. He said he thought not. He remained of opinion that crisis could be localized. I said that telegrams from Russia in this morning's papers did not look very assuring, but he maintained his optimistic view with regard to Russia. He said that he had given the Russian government to understand and that last thing Germany wanted was a general war, and he would do all in his power to prevent such a calamity. If the relations between Austria and Russia became threatening, he was quite ready to fall in with your suggestion as to the four powers working in favor of moderation at Vienna and St. Petersburg.

Secretary of state confessed privately that he thought the note left much to be desired as a diplomatic document. He repeated very earnestly that, though he had been accused of knowing all about the contents of that note, he had, in fact, had no such knowledge.

*See No. 11.

NO. 19. SIR R. RODD TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 25.)

(Telegraphic.) Rome, July 25, 1914.

I saw the secretary general this morning and found that he knew of the suggestion that France, Italy, Germany and ourselves should work at Vienna and St. Petersburg in favor of moderation, if the relations between Austria and Servia became menacing. In his opinion Austria will only be restrained by the unconditional acceptance by the Servian government of her note. There is reliable information that Austria intends to seize the Salonica railway.

NO. 20. SIR M. DE BUNSEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 25.)

(Telegraphic.) Vienna, July 25, 1914.

Language of press this morning leaves the impression that the surrender of Servia is neither expected nor really desired. It is officially announced that the Austrian minister is instructed to leave Belgrade with staff of legation failing unconditional acceptance of note at 6 p. m. today.

Minister for foreign affairs goes to Ischl today to communicate personally to the emperor Servian reply when it comes.

NO. 21. MR. CRACKANTHORPE TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 25.)

(Telegraphic.) Belgrade, July 25, 1914.

The council of ministers is now drawing up their reply to the Austrian note. I am informed by the undersecretary of state for foreign affairs that it will be most conciliatory and will meet the Austrian demands in as large measure as is possible.

The following is a brief summary of the projected reply:

The Servian government consent to the publication of a declaration in the official gazette. The ten points are accepted with reservations. Servian government declare themselves ready to agree to a mixed commission of inquiry so long as the appointment of the commission can be shown to be in accordance with international usage. They consent to dismiss and prosecute those officers who can be clearly proved to be guilty, and they have already arrested the officer referred to in the Austrian note. They are prepared to suppress the Narodna Odbrana.

The Servian government consider that unless the Austrian government want war at any cost, they cannot but be content with the full satisfaction offered in the Servian reply.

NO. 22. MR. CRACKANTHORPE TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 25.)

(Telegraphic). Belgrade, July 25, 1914.

I have seen the new French minister, who has just arrived from Constantinople, and my Russian colleague, and informed them of your views.

They have not yet received instructions from their governments, and in view of this and of the proposed conciliatory terms of the Servian reply, I have up to now abstained from offering advice to the Servian government.

I think it is highly probable that the Russian government have already urged the utmost moderation on the Servian government.

NO. 23. MR. CRACKANTHORPE TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 25.)

(Telegraphic.) Belgrade, July 25, 1914.

The Austrian minister left at 6:30.

The government has left for Nisch, where the skupshtina will meet on Monday. I am leaving with my other colleagues, but the vice-consul is remaining in charge of the archives.

NO. 24. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR G. BUCHANAN.
(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, July 25, 1914.

You spoke quite rightly in very difficult circumstances as to the attitude of his majesty's government. I entirely approve what you said, as reported in your telegram of yesterday,* and I cannot promise more on behalf of the government.

I do not consider that public opinion here would or ought to sanction our going to war over a Servian quarrel. If, however, war does take place, the development of other issues may draw us into it, and I am therefore anxious to prevent it.

The sudden, brusque, and peremptory character of the Austrian demarche makes it almost inevitable that in a very short time both Russia and Austria will have mobilized against each other. In this event, the only chance of peace, in my opinion, is for the other four powers to join in asking the Austrian and Russian governments not to cross the frontier, and to give time for the four powers acting at Vienna and St. Petersburg to try and arrange matters. If Germany will adopt this view, I feel strongly that France and ourselves should act upon it. Italy would no doubt gladly co-operate.

No diplomatic intervention or mediation would be tolerated by either Russia or Austria unless it was clearly impartial and included the allies or friends of both. The co-operation of Germany would, therefore, be essential.

*See No. 6.

NO. 25. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR H. RUMBOLD.

(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, July 25, 1914.

The Austrian ambassador has been authorized to inform me that the Austrian method of procedure on expiry of the time limit would be to break off diplomatic relations and commence military preparations, but not military operations. In informing the German ambassador of this, I said that it interposed a stage of mobilization before the frontier was actually crossed, which I had urged yesterday should be delayed.

Apparently we should now soon be face to face with the mobilization of Austria and Russia. The only chance of peace, if this did happen, would be for Germany, France, Russia and ourselves to keep together and to join in asking Austria and Russia not to cross the frontier till we had had time to try and arrange matters between them.

The German ambassador read me a telegram from the German foreign office saying that his government had not known beforehand, and had had no more than other powers to do with the stiff terms of the Austrian note to Servia, but that once she had launched that note, Austria could not draw back. Prince Lichnowsky said, however, that if what I contemplated was mediation between Austria and Russia, Austria might be able with dignity to accept it. He expressed himself as personally favorable to this suggestion.

I concurred in his observation, and said that I felt I had no title to intervene between Austria and Servia, but as soon as the question became one as between Austria and Russia, the peace of Europe was affected, in which we must all take a hand.

I impressed upon the ambassador that, in the event of Russian and Austrian mobilization, the participation of Germany would be essential to any diplomatic action for peace. Alone we could do nothing. The French government were traveling at the moment, and I had had no time to consult them, and could not, therefore, be sure of their views, but I was prepared, if the German government agreed with my suggestion, to tell the French government that I thought it the right thing to act upon it.

NO. 26. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR M. DE BUNSEN.

(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, July 25, 1914.

The Russian ambassador has communicated to me the following telegram, which his government have sent to the Russian ambassador at Vienna, with instructions to communicate it to the Austrian minister for foreign affairs:

"The delay given to Servia for a reply is so limited that the powers are prevented from taking any steps to avert the complications which are threatening. The Russian government trust that the Austrian government will prolong the time limit, and as the latter have declared their willingness to inform the powers of the data on which they have based their demands on Servia, the Russian government hope that these particulars will be furnished in order that the powers may examine the matter. If they found that some of the Austrian requests were well founded, they would be in a position to advise the Servian government accordingly. If the Austrian government were indisposed to prolong the time limit, not only would they be acting against international ethics, but they would deprive their communication to the powers of any practical meaning."

You may support in general terms the step taken by your Russian colleague.

Since the telegram to the Russian ambassador at Vienna was sent, it has been a relief to hear that the steps which the Austrian government were taking were to be limited for the moment to the rupture of relations and to military preparations, and not operations. I trust, therefore, that if the Austro-Hungarian government consider it too late to prolong the time limit, they will at any rate give time in the sense and for the reasons desired by Russia before taking any irretrievable steps.

NO. 27. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR F. BERTIE, SIR H. RUMBOLD, AND SIR G. BUCHANAN.

(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, July 25, 1914.

I have communicated to German ambassador the forecast of the Servian reply contained in Mr. Crackanthorpe's telegram of to-day.* I have said that, if Servian reply, when received at Vienna, corresponds to this forecast, I hope the German government will feel able to influence the Austrian government to take a favorable view of it.

*See No. 21.

NO. 28. (NIL).

NO. 29. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR R. RODD.

London, Foreign Office, July 25, 1914.

Sir:—The Italian ambassador came to see me today. I told him in general terms what I had said to the German ambassador this morning.

The Italian ambassador cordially approved of this. He made no secret of the fact that Italy was most desirous to see war avoided. I am, &c.,

E. GREY.

NO. 30. SIR EDWARD GREY TO MR. CRACKANTHORPE.

London, Foreign Office, July 25, 1914.

Sir:—The Servian minister called on the 23d instant and spoke to Sir A. Nicolson on the present strained relations between Servia and Austria-Hungary.

He said that his government were most anxious and disquieted. They were perfectly ready to meet any reasonable demands of Austria-Hungary so long as such demands were kept on the "terrain juridique." If the results of the inquiry at Serajevo—an inquiry conducted with so much mystery and secrecy—disclosed the fact that there were any individuals conspiring or organizing plots on Servian territory, the Servian government would be quite ready to take the necessary steps to give satisfaction; but if Austria transported the question on to the political ground, and said that Servian policy, being inconvenient to her, must undergo a radical change, and that Servia must abandon certain political ideals, no independent state would, or could, submit to such dictation.

He mentioned that both the assassins of the archduke were Austrian subjects—Bosniaks; that one of them had been in Servia, and that the Servian authorities, considering him suspect and dangerous, had desired to expel him, but on applying to the Austrian authorities found that the latter protected him, and said that he was an innocent and harmless individual.

Sir A. Nicolson, on being asked by M. Boschkovitch his opinion on the whole question, observed that there were no data on which to base one, though it was to be hoped that the Servian government would endeavor to meet the Austrian demands in a conciliatory and moderate spirit. I am, &c., E. GREY.

NO. 31. SIR M. DE BUNSEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.

(Received July 26.)

(Telegraphic.) Vienna, July 25, 1914.

Servian reply to the Austro-Hungarian demands is not considered satisfactory, and the Austro-Hungarian minister has left Belgrade. War is thought to be imminent.

NO. 32. SIR M. DE BUNSEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY

(Received July 26.)

(Telegraphic.) Vienna, July 26, 1914.

According to confident belief of German ambassador, Russia will keep quiet during chastisement of Servia, which Austro-Hungary is resolved to inflict, having received assurances that no Servian territory will be annexed by Austria Hungary. In reply to my question whether Russian government might not be compelled by public opinion to intervene on behalf of kindred nationality, he said that everything depended on the personality of the Russian minister for foreign affairs, who could resist easily, if he chose, the pressure of a few newspapers. He pointed out that the days of Pan-Slav agitation in Russia were over, and that Moscow was perfectly quiet. The Russian minister for foreign affairs would not, his excellency thought, be so imprudent as to take a step which would probably result in

many frontier questions in which Russia is interested, such as Swedish, Polish, Ruthene, Rumanian, and Persian questions, being brought into the melting pot. France, too, was not at all in a condition for facing a war.

I replied that matters had, I thought, been made a little difficult for other powers by the tone of Austro-Hungarian government's ultimatum to Servia. One naturally sympathizes with many of the requirements of the ultimatum, if only the manner of expressing them had been more temperate. It was, however, impossible, according to the German ambassador, to speak effectively in any other way to Servia. Servia was about to receive a lesson which she required; the quarrel, however, ought not to be extended in any way to foreign countries. He doubted Russia, who had no right to assume a protectorate over Servia, acting as if she made any such claim. As for Germany, she knew very well what she was about in backing up Austria-Hungary in this matter.

The German ambassador had heard of a letter addressed by you yesterday to the German ambassador in London in which you expressed the hope that the Servian concessions would be regarded as satisfactory. He asked whether I had been informed that a pretense of giving way at the last moment had been made by the Servian government. I had, I said, heard that on practically every point Servia had been willing to give in. His excellency replied that Servian concessions were all a sham. Servia proved that she well knew that they were insufficient to satisfy the legitimate demands of Austria-Hungary by the fact that before making her offer she had ordered mobilization and retirement of government from Belgrade.

NO. 33. SIR H. RUMBOLD TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 26.)

(Telegraphic.) Berlin, July 26, 1914.

Emperor returns suddenly tonight, and under secretary of state for foreign affairs says that foreign office regret this step, which was taken on his majesty's own initiative. They fear that his majesty's sudden return may cause speculation and excitement. Under secretary of state likewise told me that German ambassador at St. Petersburg had reported that, in conversation with Russian minister for foreign affairs, latter had said that if Austria annexed bits of Servian territory Russia would not remain indifferent. Under secretary of state drew conclusion that Russia would not act if Austria did not annex territory.

NO. 34. SIR H. RUMBOLD TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 26.)

(Telegraphic.) Berlin, July 26, 1914.

Under secretary of state for foreign affairs has just telephoned to me to say that German ambassador at Vienna has been instructed to pass on to Austro-Hungarian government your hopes that they may take a favorable view of Servian reply if it corresponds to the forecast contained in Belgrade telegram No. 52 of 25th July.

Under secretary of state considers very fact of their making this communication to Austro-Hungarian government implies that they associate themselves to a certain extent with your hope. German government do not see their way to going beyond this.

NO. 35. SIR R. RODD TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 26.)

(Telegraphic.) Rome, July 26, 1914.

Minister for foreign affairs welcomes your proposal for a conference and will instruct Italian ambassador to-night accordingly.

Austrian ambassador has informed Italian government this evening that minister in Belgrade had been recalled, but that this did not imply declaration of war.

NO. 36. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR F. BERTIE, SIR H. RUMBOLD AND SIR R. RODD.

(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, July 26, 1914.

Would minister for foreign affairs be disposed to instruct ambassador here to join with representatives of France, Italy, and Germany, and myself, to meet here in conference immediately for the purpose of discovering an issue which would prevent complications? You should ask minister for foreign affairs whether he would do this. If so, when bringing the above suggestion to the notice of the governments to which they are accredited, representatives at Belgrade, Vienna, and St. Petersburg could be authorized to request that all active military operations should be suspended pending results of conference.

NO. 37. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR F. BERTIE.
(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, July 26, 1914.

Berlin telegram of 25th July.*

It is important to know if France will agree to suggested action by the four powers if necessary.

*See No. 18.

NO. 38. SIR R. RODD TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 27.)

Rome, July 23, 1914.

Sir: I gather that the Italian government have been made cognizant of the terms of the communication which will be addressed to Servia. Secretary general, whom I saw this morning at the Italian foreign office, took the view that the gravity of the situation lay in the conviction of the Austro-Hungarian government that it was absolutely necessary for their prestige, after the many disillusions which the turn of events in the Balkans has occasioned, to score a definite success. I have, &c., RENNELL RODD.

NO. 39. REPLY OF SERVIAN GOVERNMENT TO AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN NOTE.

(Communicated by the Servian minister, July 27.)

The royal Servian government have received the communication of the imperial and royal government of the 10th instant, and are convinced that their reply will remove any misunderstanding which may threaten to impair the good neighborly relations between the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and the kingdom of Servia.

Conscious of the fact that the protests which were made both from the tribune of the national skupshtina and in the declarations and actions of the responsible representatives of the state—protests which were cut short by the declaration made by the Servian government on the 18th March, 1909—have not been renewed on any occasion as regards the great neighboring monarchy, and that no attempt has been made since that time, either by the successive royal governments or by their organs, to change the political and legal state of affairs created in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the royal government draw attention to the fact that in this connection the imperial and royal government have made no representation except one concerning a school book, and that on that occasion the imperial and royal government received an entirely satisfactory explanation. Servia has several times given proofs of her pacific and moderate policy during the Balkan crisis, and it is thanks to Servia and to the sacrifice that she has made in the exclusive interest of European peace that that peace has been preserved. The royal government cannot be held responsible for manifestations of a private character, such as articles in the press and the peaceable work of societies—manifestations which take place in nearly all countries in the ordinary course of events, and which as a general rule escape official control. The royal government are all the less responsible in view of the fact that at the time of the solution of a series of questions which arose between Servia and Austria-Hungary they gave proof of a great readiness to oblige, and thus succeeded in settling the majority of these questions to the advantage of the two neighboring countries.

For these reasons the royal government have been pained and surprised at the statements according to which members of the kingdom of Servia are supposed to have participated in the preparations for the crime committed at Sarajevo; the royal government expected to be invited to collaborate in an investigation of all that concerns this crime, and they were ready,

in order to prove the entire correctness of their attitude, to take measures against any persons concerning whom representations were made to them. Failing in, therefore, with the desire of the imperial and royal government, they are prepared to hand over for trial any Servian subject, without regard to his situation or rank, of whose complicity in the crime of Sarajevo proofs are forthcoming, and more especially they undertake to cause to be published on the first page of the "Journal officiel," on the date of the 13th (26th) July, the following declaration:

"The royal government of Servia condemn all propaganda which may be directed against Austria-Hungary, that is to say, all such tendencies as aim at ultimately detaching from the Austro-Hungarian monarchy territories which form part thereof, and they sincerely deplore the baneful consequences of these criminal movements. The royal government regret that, according to the communication from the imperial and royal government, certain Servian officers and officials should have taken part in the above-mentioned propaganda, and thus compromise the good neighborly relations to which the royal Servian government was solemnly engaged by the declaration of the 31st March, 1909, which declaration disapproves and repudiates all idea or attempt at interference with the destiny of the inhabitants of any part whatsoever of Austria-Hungary, and they consider it their duty formally to warn the officers, officials, and entire population of the kingdom that henceforth they will take the most rigorous steps against all such persons as are guilty of such acts, to prevent and to repress which they will use their utmost endeavor."

This declaration will be brought to the knowledge of the royal army in an order of the day, in the name of his majesty the king, by his royal highness the Crown Prince Alexander, and will be published in the next official army bulletin.

The royal government further undertake:

1. To introduce at the first regular convocation of the skupshtina a provision into the press law providing for the most severe punishment of incitement to hatred or contempt of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and for taking action against any publication the general tendency of which is directed against the territorial integrity of Austria-Hungary. The government engage at the approaching revision of the constitution to cause an amendment to be introduced into article 22 of the constitution of such a nature that such publication may be confiscated, a proceeding at present impossible under the categorical terms of article 22 of the constitution.

2. The government possess no proof, nor does the note of the imperial and royal government furnish them with any, that the "Narodna Odbrana" and other similar societies have committed up to the present any criminal act of this nature through the proceedings of any of their members. Nevertheless, the royal government will accept the demand of the imperial and royal government and will dissolve the "Narodna Odbrana" society and every other society which may be directing its efforts against Austria-Hungary.

3. The royal Servian government undertake to remove without delay from their public educational establishments in Servia all that serves or could serve to foment propaganda against Austria-Hungary, whenever the imperial and royal government furnish them with facts and proofs of this propaganda.

4. The royal government also agree to remove from military service all such persons as the judicial inquiry may have proved to be guilty of acts directed against the integrity of the territory of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and they expect the imperial and royal government to communicate to them at a later date the names and the acts of these officers and officials for the purposes of the proceedings which are to be taken against them.

5. The royal government must confess that they do not clearly grasp the meaning or the scope of the demand made by the imperial and royal government that Servia shall undertake to accept the collaboration of the organs of the imperial and royal government upon their territory, but they declare that they will admit such collaboration as agrees with the principle of international law, with criminal procedure, and with good neighborly relations.

6. It goes without saying that the royal government consider it their duty to open an inquiry against all such persons as are, or eventually may be, implicated in the plot of the 15th June, and who happen to be within the territory of the kingdom. As regards the participation in this inquiry of Austro-Hungarian agents or authorities appointed for this purpose by the imperial and royal government, the royal government cannot accept such an arrangement, as it would be a violation of the constitution and of the law of criminal procedure; nevertheless, in concrete cases communications as to the results of the investigation in question might be given to the Austro-Hungarian agents.

7. The royal government proceeded, on the very evening of the delivery of the note, to arrest Commandant Voislav Tankossitch. As regards Milan Ziganovitch, who is a subject of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and who up to the 15th June was employed (on probation) by the directorate of railways, it has not yet been possible to arrest him.

The Austro-Hungarian government are requested to be so good as to supply as soon as possible, in the customary form, the presumptive evidence of guilt, as well as the eventual proofs of guilt which have been collected up to the present time, at the inquiry at Sarajevo, for the purposes of the latter inquiry.

8. The Servian government will reinforce and extend the measures which have been taken for preventing the illicit traffic of arms and explosives across the frontier. It goes without saying that they will immediately order an inquiry and will severely punish the frontier officials on the Schabatz-Loznitza line who have failed in their duty and allowed the authors of the crime of Sarajevo to pass.

9. The royal government will gladly give explanations of the remarks made by their officials, whether in Servia or abroad, in interviews after the crime, and which, according to the statement of the imperial and royal government, were hostile toward the monarchy, as soon as the imperial and royal government have communicated to them the passages in question in these remarks, and as soon as they have shown that the remarks were actually made by the said officials, although the royal government will itself take steps to collect evidence and proofs.

10. The royal government will inform the imperial and royal government of the execution of the measures comprised under the above heads, in so far as this has not already been done by the present note, as soon as each measure has been ordered and carried out.

If the imperial and royal government are not satisfied with this reply, the Servian government, considering that it is not to the common interest to precipitate the solution of this question, are ready, as always, to accept a pacific understanding, either by referring this question to the decision of the international tribunal of The Hague, or to the great powers which took part in the drawing up of the declaration made by the Servian government on the 18th (31st), March, 1909.

Belgrade, July 12 (25), 1914.

NO. 40. SIR M. DE BUNSEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.

(Received July 27.)

(Telegraphic.) Vienna, July 26, 1914.

Russian ambassador just returned from leave thinks that Austro-Hungarian government are determined on war, and that it is impossible for Russia to remain indifferent. He does not propose to press for more time in the sense of your telegram of the 25th instant,* (last paragraph).

When the repetition of your telegram of the 26th instant to Paris† arrived I had the French

and Russian ambassadors both with me. They expressed great satisfaction with its contents, which I communicated to them. They doubted, however, whether the principle of Russia being an interested party entitled to have a say in the settlement of a purely Austro-Servian dispute would be accepted by either the Austro-Hungarian or the German government.

Instructions were also given to the Italian ambassador to support the request of the Russian government that the time limit should be postponed. They arrived, however, too late for any useful action to be taken.

*See No. 26. †See No. 36.

NO. 41. SIR M. DE BUNSEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 27.)

(Telegraphic.) Vienna, July 27, 1914.

I have had conversations with all my colleagues representing the great powers. The impression left on my mind is that the Austro-Hungarian note was so drawn up as to make war inevitable; that the Austro-Hungarian government are fully resolved to have war with Servia; that they consider their position as a great power to be at stake, and that until punishment has been administered to Servia it is unlikely that they will listen to proposals of mediation. This country has gone wild with joy at the prospect of war with Servia, and its postponement or prevention would undoubtedly be a great disappointment.

I propose, subject to any special directions you desire to send me, to express to the Austrian minister for foreign affairs the hope of his majesty's government that it may yet be possible to avoid war, and to ask his excellency whether he cannot suggest a way out even now.

NO. 42. SIR F. BERTIE TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 27.)

(Telegraphic.) Paris, July 27, 1914.

Your proposal as stated in your two telegrams of yesterday,* is accepted by the French government. French ambassador in London, who returns there this evening, has been instructed accordingly. Instructions have been sent to the French ambassador at Berlin to concert with his British colleague as to the advisability of their speaking jointly to the German government. Necessary instructions have also been sent to the French representatives at Belgrade, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, but until it is known that the Germans have spoken at Vienna with some success, it would, in the opinion of the ministry of foreign affairs, be dangerous for the French, Russian and British ambassadors to do so.

*Nos. 36 and 37.

NO. 43. SIR E. GOSCHEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 27.)

(Telegraphic.) Berlin, July 27, 1914.

Your telegram of 26th July.*

Secretary of state says that conference you suggest would practically amount to a court of arbitration and could not, in his opinion, be called together except at the request of Austria and Russia. He could not, therefore, fall in with your suggestion, desirous though he was to cooperate for the maintenance of peace. I said I was sure that your idea had nothing to do with arbitration, but meant that representatives of the four nations not directly interested should discuss and suggest means for avoiding a dangerous situation. He maintained, however, that such a conference as you proposed was not practicable. He added that news he had just received from St. Petersburg showed that there was no intention on the part of M. de Sazonof to exchange views with Count Berchtold. He thought that this method of procedure might lead to a satisfactory result, and that it would be best, before doing anything else, to await outcome of the exchange of views between the Austrian and Russian governments.

In the course of a short conversation secretary of state said that as yet Austria was only partially mobilizing, but that if Russia mobilized against Germany latter would have to follow suit. I asked him what he meant by "mobilizing against Germany." He said that if Russia only mobilized in south, Germany would not mobilize, but if she mobilized in north, Germany would have to do so, too, and Russian system of mobilization was so complicated that it might be difficult exactly to locate her mobilization. Germany would therefore have to be very careful not to be taken by surprise.

Finally, secretary of state said that news from St. Petersburg had caused him to take more hopeful view of the general situation.

*See No. 36.

NO. 44. SIR G. BUCHANAN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 27.)

(Telegraphic.) St. Petersburg, July 27, 1914.

Austrian ambassador tried, in a long conversation which he had yesterday with the minister for foreign affairs, to explain away objectionable features of the recent action taken by the Austro-Hungarian government. Minister for foreign affairs pointed out that, although he perfectly understood Austria's motives, the ultimatum had been so drafted that it could not possibly be accepted as a whole by the Servian government. Although the demands were reasonable enough in some cases, others not only could not possibly be put into immediate execution, seeing that they entailed revision of existing Servian laws, but were, moreover, incompatible with Servia's dignity as an independent state. It would be useless for Russia to offer her good offices at Belgrade, in view of the fact that she was the object of such suspicion in Austria. In order, however, to put an end to the present tension, he thought that England and Italy might be willing to collaborate with Austria. The Austrian ambassador undertook to communicate his excellency's remarks to his government.

On the minister for foreign affairs questioning me, I told him that I had correctly defined the attitude of his majesty's government in my conversation with him, which I reported in my telegram of the 24th instant.* I added that you could not promise to do anything more, and that his excellency was mistaken if he believed that the cause of peace could be promoted by our telling the German government that they would have to deal with us as well as with Russia and France if she supported Austria by force of arms. Their attitude would merely be stiffened by such a menace, and we could only induce her to use her influence at Vienna to avert war by approaching her in the capacity of a friend who was anxious to preserve peace. His excellency must not, if our efforts were to be successful, do anything to precipitate a conflict. In these circumstances I trusted that the Russian government would defer the mobilization ukase for as long as possible and that troops would not be allowed to cross the frontier even when it was issued.

In reply the minister for foreign affairs told me that until the issue of the imperial ukase no effective steps toward mobilization could be taken, and the Austro-Hungarian government would profit by delay in order to complete her military preparations if it was deferred too long.

*See No. 6.

NO. 45. SIR G. BUCHANAN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 27.)

(Telegraphic.) St. Petersburg, July 27, 1914.

Since my conversation with the minister for foreign affairs, as reported in my telegram of today,* I understand that his excellency has proposed that the modifications to be introduced into Austrian demands should be the subject of direct conversation between Vienna and St. Petersburg.

*See No. 44.

NO. 46. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR E. GOSCHEN.
(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, July 27, 1914.

German ambassador has informed me that German government accept in principle mediation between Austria and Russia by the four powers, reserving, of course, their right as an ally to help Austria if attacked. He has also been instructed to request me to use influence in St. Petersburg to localize the war and to keep up the peace of Europe.

I have replied that the Servian reply went further than could have been expected to meet the

Austrian demands. German secretary of state has himself said that there were some things in the Austrian note that Servia could hardly be expected to accept I assumed that Servian reply could not have gone as far as it did unless Russia had exercised conciliatory influence at Belgrade, and it was really at Vienna that moderating influence was now required. If Austria put the Servian reply aside as being worth nothing and marched into Servia, it meant that she was determined to crush Servia at all costs, being reckless of the consequences that might be involved. Servian reply should at least be treated as a basis for discussion and pause. I said German government should urge this at Vienna.

I recalled what German government had said as to the gravity of the situation if the war could not be localized, and observed that if Germany assisted Austria against Russia it would be because, without any reference to the merits of the dispute, Germany could not afford to see Austria crushed. Just so other issues might be raised that would supersede the dispute between Austria and Servia, and would bring other powers in, and the war would be the biggest ever known; but as long as Germany would work to keep the peace I would keep closely in touch. I repeated that after the Servian reply it was at Vienna that some moderation must be urged.

NO. 47. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR G. BUCHANAN.

(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, July 27, 1914.

See my telegram of today to Sir E. Goschen.*

I have been told by the Russian ambassador that in German and Austrian circles impression prevails that in any event we would stand aside. His excellency deplored the effect that such an impression must produce.

This impression ought, as I have pointed out, to be dispelled by the orders we have given to the first fleet, which is concentrated, as it happens, at Portland, not to disperse for manœuvre leave. But I explained to the Russian ambassador that my reference to it must not be taken to mean that anything more than diplomatic action was promised.

We hear from German and Austrian sources that they believe Russia will take no action so long as Austria agrees not to take Servian territory. I pointed this out, and added that it would be absurd if we were to appear more Servian than the Russians in our dealings with the German and Austrian governments.

*See No. 37.

NO. 48. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR M. DE BUNSEN.

London, Foreign Office, July 27, 1914.

Sir: Count Mensdorff told me by instruction today that the Servian government had not accepted the demands which the Austrian government were obliged to address to them in order to secure permanently the most vital Austrian interests. Servia showed that she did not intend to abandon her subversive aims, tending toward continuous disorder in the Austrian frontier territories and their final disruption from the Austrian monarchy. Very reluctantly, and against their wish, the Austrian government were compelled to take more severe measures to enforce a fundamental change of the attitude of enmity pursued up to now by Servia. As the British government knew, the Austrian government had for many years endeavored to find a way to get on with their turbulent neighbor, though this had been made very difficult for them by the continuous provocations of Servia. The Serajevo murder had made clear to every one what appalling consequences the Servian propaganda had already produced, and what a permanent threat to Austria it involved. We would understand that the Austrian government must consider that the moment had arrived to obtain, by means of the strongest pressure, guarantees for the definite suppression of the Servian aspirations and for the security of peace and order on the southeastern frontier of Austria. As the peaceable means to this effect were exhausted, the Austrian government must at last appeal to force. They had not taken this decision without reluctance. Their action, which had no sort of aggressive tendency, could not be represented otherwise than as an act of self-defense. Also they thought that they would serve a European interest if they prevented Servia from being henceforth an element of general unrest, such as she had been for the last ten years. The high sense of justice of the British nation and of British statesmen could not blame the Austrian government if the latter defended by the sword what was theirs, and cleared up their position with a country whose hostile policy had forced upon them for years measures so costly as to have gravely injured Austrian national prosperity. Finally, the Austrian government, confiding in their amicable relations with us, felt that they could count on our sympathy in a fight that was forced on them, and on our assistance in localizing the fight, if necessary.

Count Mensdorff added on his own account that, as long as Servia was confronted with Turkey, Austria never took very severe measures because of her adherence to the policy of the free development of the Balkan states. Now that Servia had doubled her territory and population without any Austrian interference, the repression of Servian subversive aims was a matter of self-defense and self-preservation on Austria's part. He reiterated that Austria had no intention of taking Servian territory or aggressive designs against Servian territory.

I said that I could not understand the construction put by the Austrian government upon the Servian reply, and I told Count Mensdorff the substance of the conversation that I had had with the German ambassador this morning about that reply.

Count Mensdorff admitted that, on paper, the Servian reply might seem to be satisfactory; but the Servians had refused the one thing—the cooperation of Austrian officials and police—which would be a real guarantee that in practice the Servians would not carry on their subversive campaign against Austria.

I said it seemed to me as if the Austrian government believed that, even after the Servian reply, they could make war upon Servia anyhow, without risk of bringing Russia into the dispute. If they could make war on Servia and at the same time pacify Russia, well and good; but, if not, the consequences would be incalculable. I pointed out to him that I quoted this phrase from an expression of the views of the German government. I feared that it would be expected in St. Petersburg that the Servian reply would diminish the tension, and now, when Russia found that there was increased tension, the situation would become increasingly serious. Already the effect on Europe was one of anxiety. I pointed out that our fleet was to have dispersed today, but we had felt unable to let it disperse. We should not think of calling up reserves at this moment, and there was no menace in what we had done about our fleet; but, owing to the possibility of a European conflagration, it was impossible for us to disperse our forces at this moment. I gave this as an illustration of the anxiety that was felt. It seemed to me that the Servian reply already involved the greatest humiliation to Servia that I had ever seen a country undergo, and it was very disappointing to me that the reply was treated by the Austrian government as if it were as unsatisfactory as a blank negative. I am, &c.,

E. GREY.

NO. 49. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR R. RODD.

London, Foreign Office, July 27, 1914.

Sir: The Italian ambassador informed Sir A. Nicolson today that the Italian minister for foreign affairs agreed entirely with my proposal for a conference of four to be held in London.

As regards the question of asking Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Servia to suspend military operations pending the result of the conference, the Marquis di San Giuliano would recommend the suggestion warmly to the German government, and would inquire what procedure they would propose should be followed at Vienna.

I am, &c.,

E. GREY.

NO. 50. SIR M. DE BUNSEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.

(Received July 31.)

Vienna, July 28, 1914.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit to you here-

with the text of the Austro-Hungarian note announcing the declaration of war against Servia.
I have, &c., MAURICE DE BUNSEN.

Enclosure in No. 50.

Copy of note verbale, dated Vienna, July 28, 1914.
(Translation.)

In order to bring to an end the subversive intrigues originating from Belgrade and aimed at the territorial integrity of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, the imperial and royal government has delivered to the royal Servian government a note in which a series of demands were formulated, for the acceptance of which a delay of forty-eight hours has been granted to the royal government. The royal Servian government not having answered this note in a satisfactory manner, the imperial and royal government are themselves compelled to see to the safeguarding of their rights and interests, and, with this object, to have recourse to force of arms.

Austria-Hungary, who had just addressed to Servia a formal declaration, in conformity with article 1 of the convention of the 18th October, 1907, relative to the opening of hostilities, considers herself henceforward in a state of war with Servia.

In bringing the above notice of his Britannic majesty's embassy, the ministry for foreign affairs has the honor to declare that Austria-Hungary will act during the hostilities in conformity with the terms of the conventions of The Hague of the 18th October, 1907, as also with those of the declaration of London of the 28th February, 1909, provided an analogous procedure is adopted by Servia.

The embassy is requested to be so good as to communicate the present notification as soon as possible to the British government.

NO. 51. SIR F. BERTIE TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 28.)

Paris, July 27, 1914.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith copy of a memorandum from the acting minister for foreign affairs as to the steps to be taken to prevent an outbreak of hostilities between Austria-Hungary and Servia.
I have, &c., FRANCIS BERTIE.

Enclosure in No. 51.

Note communicated to Sir F. Bertie by M. Bienvenu-Martin.
(Translation.)

In a note of the 25th of this month, his excellency the British ambassador informed the government of the republic that, in Sir E. Grey's opinion, the only possible way of assuring the maintenance of peace in case of the relations between Russia and Austria becoming more strained would be if the representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy in Austria and Russia were to take joint action; and he expressed the wish to know if the government of the republic were disposed to welcome such a suggestion.

The minister for foreign affairs ad interim has the honor to inform his excellency Sir F. Bertie that he has requested M. Jules Cambon to concert with the British ambassador in Germany and to support any representation which they may consider it advisable to make to the Berlin cabinet.

In accordance with the desire expressed by the British government and conveyed to them by Sir F. Bertie in his note of the 26th of this month, the government of the republic have also authorized M. Paul Cambon to take part in the conference which Sir E. Grey has proposed with a view to discovering a means of settling the present difficulties.

The government of the republic is likewise ready to instruct the representatives at St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Belgrade to induce the Russian, Austrian, and Servian governments to abstain from all active military operations pending the results of this conference. He considers, however, that the chance of Sir E. Grey's proposal being successful depends essentially on the action which the Berlin government would be willing to take at Vienna. Representations made to the Austro-Hungarian government for the purpose of bringing about a suspension of military operations would seem bound to fail unless the German government do not beforehand exercise their influence on the Vienna cabinet.

The president of the council ad interim takes the opportunity, &c.
Paris, July 27, 1914.

NO. 52. NOTE COMMUNICATED BY FRENCH EMBASSY.
JULY 28, 1914.
(Translation.)

The government of the republic accepts Sir Edward Grey's proposal in regard to intervention by Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy, with a view to avoiding active military operations on the frontiers of Austria, Russia, and Servia; and they have authorized M. P. Cambon to take part in the deliberations of the four representatives at the meeting which is to be held in London.

The French ambassador in Berlin has received instructions to consult first the British ambassador in Berlin, and then to support the action taken by the latter in such manner and degree as may be considered appropriate.

M. Viviani is ready to send to the representatives of France in Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Belgrade instructions in the sense suggested by the British government.

NO. 53. M. SAZONOF TO COUNT BENCKENDORFF.
(Communicated by Count Benckendorff, July 28.)
(Translation.)

(Telegraphic.) St. Petersburg, July 27, 1914.

The British ambassador came to ascertain whether we think it desirable that Great Britain should take the initiative in convoking a conference in London of the representatives of England, France, Germany, and Italy to examine the possibility of a way out of the present situation.

I replied to the ambassador that I have begun conversations with the Austro-Hungarian ambassador under conditions which I hope may be favorable. I have not, however, received as yet any reply to the proposal made by me for revising the note between the two cabinets.

If direct explanations with the Vienna cabinet were to prove impossible, I am ready to accept the British proposal, or any other proposal of a kind that would bring about a favorable solution of the conflict.

I wish, however, to put an end from this day forth to a misunderstanding which might arise from the answer given by the French minister of justice to the German ambassador regarding counsels of moderation to be given to the imperial cabinet.

NO. 54. M. SAZONOF TO COUNT BENCKENDORFF.
(Communicated by Count Benckendorff, July 28, 1914.)
(Translation.)

(Telegraphic.) St. Petersburg, July 15 (28), 1914.

My interviews with the German ambassador confirm my impression that Germany is, if anything, in favor of the uncompromising attitude adopted by Austria.

The Berlin cabinet, who could have prevented the whole of this crisis developing, appear to be exerting no influence on their ally.

The ambassador considers that the Servian reply is insufficient.

This attitude of the German government is most alarming.

It seems to me that England is in a better position than any other power to make another attempt to Berlin to induce the German government to take the necessary action. There is no doubt that the key of the situation is to be found at Berlin.

NO. 55. SIR G. BUCHANAN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 28.)

(Telegraphic.) St. Petersburg, July 27, 1914.

With reference to my telegram of yesterday,* I saw the minister of foreign affairs this afternoon and found him very conciliatory and more optimistic.

He would, he said, use all his influence at Belgrade to induce the Servian government to go as far as possible in giving satisfaction to Austria, but her territorial integrity must be guaranteed

and her rights as a sovereign state respected, so that she should not become Austria's vassal. He did not know whether Austria would accept friendly exchange of views which he had proposed, but, if she did, he wished to keep in close contact with the other powers throughout the conversations that would ensue.

He again referred to the fact that the obligations undertaken by Servia in 1908, alluded to in the Austrian ultimatum, were given to the powers.

I asked if he had heard of your proposal with regard to conference of the four powers, and on his replying in the affirmative, I told him confidentially of your instructions to me, and inquired whether instead of such a conference he would prefer a direct exchange of views, which he had proposed. The German ambassador, to whom I had just spoken, had expressed his personal opinion that a direct exchange of views would be more agreeable to Austria-Hungary.

His excellency said he was perfectly ready to stand aside if the powers accepted the proposal for a conference, but he trusted that you would keep in touch with the Russian ambassador in the event of its taking place.

*See No. 44.

NO. 56. SIR M. DE BUNSEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 28.)

(Telegraphic.) Vienna, July 27, 1914.

The Russian ambassador had today a long and earnest conversation with Baron Macchio, the under secretary of state for foreign affairs. He told him that, having just come back from St. Petersburg, he was well acquainted with the views of the Russian government and the state of Russian public opinion. He could assure him that if actual war broke out with Servia it would be impossible to localize it, for Russia was not prepared to give way again, as she had done on previous occasions, and especially during the annexation crisis of 1909. He earnestly hoped that something would be done before Servia was actually invaded. Baron Macchio replied that this would now be difficult, as a skirmish had already taken place on the Danube, in which the Servians had been aggressors. The Russian ambassador said that he would do all he could to keep the Servians quiet pending any discussions that might yet take place, and he told me that he would advise his government to induce the Servian government to avoid any conflict as long as possible, and to fall back before an Austrian advance. Time so gained should suffice to enable a settlement to be reached. He had just heard of a satisfactory conversation which the Russian minister for foreign affairs had yesterday with the Austrian ambassador at St. Petersburg. The former had agreed that much of the Austro-Hungarian note to Servia had been perfectly reasonable, and in fact they had practically reached an understanding as to the guarantees which Servia might reasonably be asked to give to Austria-Hungary for her future good behavior. The Russian ambassador urged that the Austrian ambassador at St. Petersburg should be furnished with full powers to continue discussion with the Russian minister for foreign affairs, who was very willing to advise Servia to yield all that could be fairly asked of her as an independent power. Baron Macchio promised to submit this suggestion to the minister for foreign affairs.

NO. 57. SIR R. RODD TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 28.)

(Telegraphic.) Rome, July 27, 1914.

Minister for foreign affairs greatly doubts whether Germany will be willing to invite Austria to suspend military action pending the conference, but he had hopes that military action may be practically deferred by the fact of the conference meeting at once. As at present informed, he sees no possibility of Austria receding from any point laid down in her note to Servia, but he believes that if Servia will even now accept it Austria will be satisfied, and if she had reason to think that such will be the advice of the powers, Austria may defer action. Servia may be induced to accept note in its entirety on the advice of the four powers invited to the conference, and this would enable her to say that she had yielded to Europe and not to Austria-Hungary alone.

Telegrams from Vienna to the press here stating that Austria is favorably impressed with the declarations of the Italian government have, the minister for foreign affairs assures me, no foundation. He said he had expressed no opinion to Austria with regard to the note. He assured me both before and after communication of the note, and again today, that Austrian government have given him assurances that they demand no territorial sacrifices from Servia.

NO. 58. SIR F. BERTIE TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 28.)

(Telegraphic.) Paris, July 28, 1914.

I communicated to the acting minister for foreign affairs this afternoon the substance of your conversation with the German ambassador, recorded in your telegram* to Berlin of the 27th July.

His excellency is grateful for the communication. He said that it confirms what he had heard of your attitude, and he feels confident that your observations to the German ambassador will have a good effect in the interest of peace.

*See No. 46.

NO. 59. SIR F. BERTIE TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 28.)

(Telegraphic.) Paris, July 28, 1914.

I informed the acting minister for foreign affairs today of your conversation with the Russian ambassador, as recorded in your telegram of yesterday* to St. Petersburg.

He is grateful for the communication and quite appreciates the impossibility for his majesty's government to declare themselves "solidaires" with Russia on a question between Austria and Servia, which in its present condition is not one affecting England. He also sees that you cannot take up an attitude at Berlin and Vienna more Servian than that attributed in German and Austrian sources to the Russian government.

German ambassador has stated that Austria would respect the integrity of Servia, but when asked whether her independence also would be respected, he gave no assurance.

*See No. 47.

NO. 60. SIR E. GOSCHEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 28.)

(Telegraphic.) Berlin, July 28, 1914.

Secretary of state spoke yesterday in the same sense as that reported in my telegram of yesterday* to my French and Italian colleagues respecting your proposal. I discussed with my two colleagues this morning his reply, and we found, that while refusing the proposed conference, he had said to all of us that nevertheless he desired to work with us for the maintenance of general peace. We therefore deduced that if he is sincere in this wish he can only be objecting to the form of your proposal. Perhaps he himself could be induced to suggest lines on which he would find it possible to work with us.

*See No. 43.

NO. 61. SIR M. DE BUNSEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 28.)

(Telegraphic.) Vienna, July 28, 1914.

I saw minister for foreign affairs this morning.

His excellency declared that Austria-Hungary cannot delay warlike proceedings against Servia, and would have to decline any suggestion of negotiations on basis of Servian reply.

Prestige of dual monarchy was engaged, and nothing could now prevent conflict.

NO. 62. SIR M. DE BUNSEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 28.)

(Telegraphic.) Vienna, July 28, 1914.

I spoke to minister for foreign affairs today in the sense of your telegram of 27th July* to Berlin. I avoided the word "mediation," but said that, as mentioned in your speech, which he had just read to me, you had hopes that conversations in London between the four powers less interested might yet lead to an arrangement which Austro-Hungarian government would accept as satisfactory and as rendering actual hostilities unnecessary. I added that you had re-

garded Servian reply as having gone far to meet just demands of Austria-Hungary; that you thought it constituted a fair basis of discussion during which warlike operations might remain in abeyance, and that Austrian ambassador in Berlin was speaking in this sense. Minister for foreign affairs said quietly, but firmly, that no discussion could be accepted on basis of Servian note; that war would be declared today, and that well-known pacific character of emperor, as well as, he might add, his own, might be accepted as a guarantee that war was both just and inevitable. This was a matter that must be settled directly between the two parties immediately concerned. I said that you would hear with regret that hostilities could not be arrested, as you feared that they might lead to complications threatening the peace of Europe.

In taking leave of his excellency, I begged him to believe that if in the course of present grave crisis our point of view should sometimes differ from his, this would arise, not from want of sympathy with the many just complaints which Austria-Hungary had against Servia, but from the fact that, whereas Austria-Hungary put first the quarrel with Servia, you were anxious in the first instance for peace of Europe. I trusted this larger aspect of the question would appeal with equal force to his excellency. He said he had it also in mind, but thought that Russia ought not to oppose operations like those impending, which did not aim at territorial aggrandizement and which could no longer be postponed.

*See No. 46. †"Hansard," vol. 65, No. 107, cols. 931, 932, 933.

NO. 63. SIR R. RODD TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 28.)

(Telegraphic.) Rome, July 28, 1914.

Your telegram of 25th July to Paris.*

I have communicated substance to minister for foreign affairs, who immediately telegraphed in precisely similar terms to Berlin and Vienna.

*See No. 27.

NO. 64. SIR R. RODD TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 28.)

(Telegraphic.) Rome, July 28, 1914.

At the request of the minister for foreign affairs I submit the following to you:

In a long conversation this morning Servian charge d'affaires had said he thought that if some explanations were given regarding mode in which Austrian agents would require to intervene under article V. and article VI., Servia might still accept the whole Austrian note.

As it was not to be anticipated that Austria would give such explanations to Servia, they might be given to powers engaged in discussions, who might then advise Servia to accept without conditions.

The Austro-Hungarian government had in the meantime published a long official explanation of grounds on which Servian reply was considered inadequate. Minister for foreign affairs considered many points besides explanation—such as slight verbal difference in sentence regarding renunciation of propaganda—quite childish, but there was a passage which might prove useful in facilitating such a course as was considered practicable by the Servian charge d'affaires. It was stated that co-operation of Austrian agents in Servia was to be only in investigation, not in judicial or administrative measures. Servia was said to have willfully misinterpreted this. He thought, therefore, that ground might be cleared here.

I only reproduce from memory, as I had not yet received text of Austrian declaration.

Minister impressed upon me, above all, his anxiety for the immediate beginning of discussion. A wide general latitude to accept at once every point or suggestion on which he could be in agreement with ourselves and Germany had been given to Italian ambassador.

NO. 65. MR. CRACKANTHORPE TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 28.)

(Telegraphic.) Nish, July 28, 1914.

I have urged on the Servian government the greatest moderation pending efforts being made toward a peaceful solution.

Two Servian steamers fired on and damaged and two Servian merchant vessels have been captured by a Hungarian monitor at Orsova.

NO. 66. MR. CRACKANTHORPE TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 28.)

(Telegraphic.) Nish, July 28, 1914.

Telegram received here that war declared by Austria.

NO. 67. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR E. GOSCHEN.
(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, July 28, 1914.

Explanation given in your telegram of the 27th July* of what was my idea in proposing a conference is quite right. It would not be an arbitration, but a private and informal discussion to ascertain what suggestion could be made for a settlement. No suggestion would be put forward that had not previously been ascertained to be acceptable to Austria and Russia, with whom the mediating powers could easily keep in touch through their respective allies.

But as long as there is a prospect of a direct exchange of views between Austria and Russia, I would suspend every other suggestion, as I entirely agree that it is the most preferable method of all.

I understand that the Russian minister for foreign affairs has proposed a friendly exchange of views to the Austrian government, and if the latter accepts, it will no doubt relieve the tension and make the situation less critical.

It is very satisfactory to hear from the German ambassador here that the German government have taken action at Vienna in the sense of the conversation recorded in my telegram of yesterday to you.†

*See No. 43. †See No 46.

NO. 68. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR E. GOSCHEN.
(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, July 28, 1914.

German government having accepted principle of mediation between Austria and Russia by the four powers, if necessary, I am ready to propose that the German secretary of state should suggest the lines on which this principle should be applied. I will, however, keep the idea in reserve until we see how the conversations between Austria and Russia progress.

NO. 69. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR G. BUCHANAN.
(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, July 28, 1914.

It is most satisfactory that there is a prospect of direct exchange of views between the Russian and Austrian governments, as reported in your telegram of the 27th July.*

I am ready to put forward any practical proposal that would facilitate this, but I am not quite clear as to what the Russian minister for foreign affairs proposes the ministers at Belgrade should do. Could he not first mention in an exchange of views with Austria his willingness to co-operate in some such scheme? It might then take more concrete shape.

*See No. 55.

NO. 70. TELEGRAMS COMMUNICATED BY COUNT BENCKENDORFF, JULY 29, 1914.

(1) Telegram from M. Sazonof to Russian ambassador at Berlin, dated July 28, 1914.

In consequence of the declaration of war by Austria against Servia, the imperial government will announce tomorrow (29th) the mobilization in the military circonscriptions of Odessa, Kieff, Moscow and Kazan. Please inform German government, confirming the absence in Russia of any aggressive intention against Germany.

The Russian ambassador at Vienna has not been recalled from his post.

(2) Telegram to Count Benckendorff.

The Austrian declaration of war clearly puts an end to the idea of direct communications between Austria and Russia. Action by London cabinet in order to set on foot mediation with a view to suspension of military operations of Austria against Servia is now most urgent.

Unless military operations are stopped, mediation would only allow matters to drag on and give Austria time to crush Servia.

NO. 71. SIR E. GOSCHEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 29.)

(Telegraphic.) Berlin, July 28, 1914.

At invitation of imperial chancellor, I called upon his excellency this evening. He said that he wished me to tell you that he was most anxious that Germany should work together with England for maintenance of general peace, as they had done successfully in the last European crisis. He had not been able to accept your proposal for a conference of representatives of the great powers, because he did not think that it would be effective, and because such a conference would, in his opinion, have had appearance of an "areopagus" consisting of two powers of each group sitting in judgment upon the two remaining powers; but his inability to accept proposed conference must not be regarded as militating against his strong desire for effective co-operation. You could be assured that he was doing his very best both at Vienna and St. Petersburg to get the two governments to discuss the situation directly with each other and in a friendly way. He had great hopes that such discussions would take place and lead to a satisfactory result, but if the news were true which he had just read in the papers, that Russia had mobilized fourteen army corps in the south, he thought situation was very serious, and he himself would be in a very difficult position, as in these circumstances it would be out of his power to continue to preach moderation at Vienna. He added that Austria, who as yet was only partially mobilizing, would have to take similar measures, and if war were to result, Russia would be entirely responsible. I ventured to say that if Austria refused to take any notice of Servian note, which, to my mind, gave way in nearly every point demanded by Austria, and which in any case offered a basis for discussion, surely a certain portion of responsibility would rest with her. His excellency said that he did not wish to discuss Servian note, but that Austria's standpoint, and in this he agreed, was that her quarrel with Servia was a purely Austrian concern with which Russia had nothing to do. He reiterated his desire to co-operate with England and his intention to do his utmost to maintain general peace. "A war between the great powers must be avoided," were his last words.

Austrian colleague said to me today that a general war was most unlikely, as Russia neither wanted nor was in a position to make war. I think that that opinion is shared by many people here.

NO. 72. SIR G. BUCHANAN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 29.)

(Telegraphic.) St. Petersburg, July 28, 1914.

Minister for foreign affairs begged me to thank you for the language you had held to the German ambassador, as reported in your telegram* to Berlin, substance of which I communicated to his excellency. He took a pessimistic view of the situation, having received the same disquieting news from Vienna as had reached his majesty's government. I said it was important that we should know the real intentions of the imperial government, and asked him whether he would be satisfied with the assurance which the Austrian ambassador had, I understood, been instructed to give in respect of Servia's integrity and independence. I added that I was sure any arrangements for averting a European war would be welcomed by his majesty's government. In reply his excellency stated that if Servia were attacked, Russia would not be satisfied with any engagement which Austria might take on these two points, and that order for mobilization against Austria would be issued on the day that Austria crossed Servian frontier.

I told the German ambassador, who appealed to me to give moderating counsels to the minister for foreign affairs, that from the beginning I had not ceased to do so, and that the German ambassador at Vienna should now in his turn use his restraining influence. I made it clear to his excellency that, Russia being thoroughly in earnest, a general war could not be averted if Servia were attacked by Austria.

As regards the suggestion of conference, the ambassador had received no instructions, and before acting with me the French and Italian ambassadors are still waiting for their final instructions.

*See No. 46.

NO. 73. SIR M. DE BUNSEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 29.)

(Telegraphic.) Vienna, July 28, 1914.

I have received note verbale from ministry for foreign affairs, stating that, the Servian government not having replied to note of 23d July* in a satisfactory manner, imperial and royal government is compelled itself to provide for protection of its rights, and to have recourse for that object to force of arms. Austria-Hungary has addressed to Servia formal declaration, according to article 1 of convention of 18th October, 1907, relative to opening of hostilities, and considers herself from today in state of war with Servia. Austria-Hungary will conform, provided Servia does so, to stipulations of Hague conventions of 18th October, 1907, and to declaration of London of 26th February, 1909.

*See No. 4.

NO. 74. SIR M. DE BUNSEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 29.)

(Telegraphic.) Vienna, July 28, 1914.

I am informed by the Russian ambassador that the Russian government's suggestion has been declined by the Austro-Hungarian government. The suggestion was to the effect that the means of settling the Austro-Servian conflict should be discussed directly between Russian minister for foreign affairs and the Austrian ambassador at St. Petersburg, who should be authorized accordingly.

The Russian ambassador thinks that a conference in London of the less interested powers, such as you have proposed, offers now the only prospect of preserving peace of Europe, and he is sure that the Russian government will acquiesce willingly in your proposal. So long as opposing armies have not actually come in contact, all hope need not be abandoned.

NO. 75. SIR E. GOSCHEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 29.)

(Telegraphic.) Berlin, July 29, 1914.

I was sent for again to-day by the imperial chancellor, who told me that he regretted to state that the Austro-Hungarian government, to whom he had at once communicated your opinion, had answered that events had marched too rapidly and that it was therefore too late to act upon your suggestion that the Servian reply might form the basis of discussion. His excellency had, on receiving their reply, dispatched a message to Vienna, in which he explained that, although a certain desire had, in his opinion, been shown in the Servian reply to meet the demands of Austria, he understood entirely that, without some sure guarantees that Servia would carry out in their entirety the demands made upon her, the Austro-Hungarian government could not rest satisfied in view of their past experience. He had then gone on to say that the hostilities which were about to be undertaken against Servia had presumably the exclusive object of securing such guarantees, seeing that the Austrian government already assured the Russian government that they had no territorial designs.

He advised the Austro-Hungarian government, should this view be correct, to speak openly in this sense. The holding of such language would, he hoped, eliminate all possible misunderstandings.

As yet, he told me, he had not received a reply from Vienna.

From the fact that he had gone so far in the matter of giving advice at Vienna, his excellency hoped that you would realize that he was sincerely doing all in his power to prevent danger of European complications.

The fact of his communicating this information to you was a proof of the confidence which he felt in you and evidence of his anxiety that you should know he was doing his best to support

your efforts in the cause of general peace, efforts which he sincerely appreciated.

NO. 76. SIR E. GOSCHEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 29.)

(Telegraphic.) Berlin, July 29, 1914.

I found secretary of state very depressed today. He reminded me that he had told me the other day that he had to be very careful in giving advice to Austria, as any idea that they were being pressed would be likely to cause them to precipitate matters and present a fait accompli. This had, in fact, now happened, and he was not sure that his communication of your suggestion that Servia's reply offered a basis for discussion had not hastened declaration of war. He was much troubled by reports of mobilization in Russia and of certain military measures, which he did not specify, being taken in France. He subsequently spoke of these measures to my French colleague, who informed him that French government had done nothing more than the German government had done, namely, recalled officers on leave. His excellency denied German government had done this, but as a matter of fact it is true. My French colleague said to under secretary of state in course of conversation that seemed to him that when Austria had entered Servia, and so satisfied her military prestige, the moment might then be favorable for four disinterested powers to discuss situation and come forward with suggestions for preventing graver complications. Under secretary of state seemed to think idea worthy of consideration, as he replied that would be a different matter from conference proposed by you.

Russian ambassador returned today and has informed imperial government that Russia is mobilizing in four southern governments.

NO. 77. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR E. GOSCHEN.
(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, July 29, 1914.

I must appreciate the language of chancellor, as reported in your telegram of today.* His excellency may rely upon it that this country will continue, as heretofore, to strain effort to secure peace and to avert the calamity we all fear. If he can induce Austria to satisfy Russia and to abstain from going so far as to come into collision with her, we shall all join in deep gratitude to his excellency for having saved the peace of Europe.

*See No. 75.

NO. 78. SIR G. BUCHANAN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 29.)

(Telegraphic.) St. Petersburg, July 29, 1914.

Partial mobilization was ordered to-day.

I communicated the substance of your telegram of the 28th instant* to Berlin to the minister for foreign affairs in accordance with your instructions, and informed him confidentially of remarks as to mobilization which the German secretary of state had made to the British ambassador at Berlin. This had already reached his excellency from another source. The mobilization, he explained, would only be directed against Austria.

Austrian government had now definitely declined direct conversation between Vienna and St. Petersburg. The minister for foreign affairs said he had proposed such an exchange of views on advice of German ambassador. He proposed, when informing German ambassador of this refusal of Austria's, to urge that a return should be made to your proposal for a conference of four ambassadors, or, at all events, for an exchange of views between the three ambassadors less directly interested, yourself, and also the Austrian ambassador if you thought it advisable. Any arrangement approved by France and England would be acceptable to him, and he did not care what form such conversations took. No time was to be lost, and the only way to avert war was for you to succeed in arriving, by means of conversations with ambassadors, either collectively or individually, at some formula which Austria could be induced to accept. Throughout Russian government had been perfectly frank and conciliatory, and had done all in their power to maintain peace. If their efforts to maintain peace failed, he trusted that it would be realized by the British public that it was not fault of the Russian government.

I asked him whether he would raise objections, if the suggestion made in Rome telegram of 27th July,† which I mentioned to him, were carried out. In reply his excellency said that he would agree to anything arranged by the four powers, provided it was acceptable to Servia; he could not, he said, be more Servian than Servia. Some supplementary statement or explanation would, however, have to be made in order to tone down the sharpness of the ultimatum.

Minister for foreign affairs said that proposal referred to in your telegram of the 28th instant‡ was one of secondary importance. Under altered circumstances of situation he did not attach weight to it. Further, the German ambassador had informed his excellency, so the latter told me, that his government were continuing at Vienna to exert friendly influence. I fear that the German ambassador will not help to smooth matters over, if he uses to his own government the same language as he did to me today. He accused the Russian government of endangering the peace of Europe by their mobilization, and said, when I referred to all that had been recently done by Austria, that he could not discuss such matters. I called his attention to the fact that Austrian consuls had warned all Austrian subjects liable to military service to join the colors, that Austria had already partially mobilized, and had now declared war on Servia. From what had passed during the Balkan crises, she knew that this act was one which it was impossible without humiliation for Russia to submit to. Had not Russia by mobilizing shown that she was in earnest, Austria would have traded on Russia's desire for peace, and would have believed that she could go to any lengths. Minister for foreign affairs had given me to understand that Russia would not precipitate war by crossing frontier immediately, and a week or more would, in any case, elapse before mobilization was completed. In order to find an issue out of a dangerous situation, it was necessary that we should in the meanwhile all work together.

*See No. 67. †See No. 57. ‡See No. 69.

NO. 79. SIR M. DE BUNSEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 29.)

(Telegraphic.) Vienna, July 29, 1914.

There is at present no step which we could usefully take to stop war with Servia, to which Austro-Hungarian government are now fully committed by the emperor's appeal to his people, which has been published this morning, and by the declaration of war. French and Italian ambassadors agree with me in this view. If the Austro-Hungarian government would convert into a binding engagement to Europe the declaration which has been made at St. Petersburg to the effect that she desires neither to destroy the independence of Servia nor to acquire Servian territory, the Italian ambassador thinks that Russia might be induced to remain quiet. This, however, the Italian ambassador is convinced the Austrian government would refuse to do.

NO. 80. SIR R. RODD TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 29.)

(Telegraphic.) Rome, July 29, 1914.

In your telegram of the 27th instant* to Berlin, German ambassador was reported to have accepted in principle the idea of a conference. This is in contradiction with the telegram of the 27th instant† from Berlin.

Information received by the Italian government from Berlin shows that German view is correctly represented in Sir E. Goschen's telegram of the 27th July,† but what creates difficulty is rather the "conference," so the minister for foreign affairs understands, than the principle. He is going to urge, in a telegram which he is sending to Berlin to-night, adherence to the idea of an exchange of views in London. He suggests that the German secretary of state might propose a formula acceptable to his government. Minister for foreign affairs is of opinion that this exchange of views would keep the door open

if the direct communication between Vienna and St. Petersburg fails to have any result. He thinks that this exchange of views might be concomitant with such direct communication.

The German government are also being informed that the Italian government would not be pardoned by public opinion here unless they had taken every possible step so as to avoid war. He is urging that the German government must lend their co-operation in this.

He added that there seemed to be a difficulty in making Germany believe that Russia was in earnest. As Germany, however, was really anxious for good relations with ourselves, if she believed that Great Britain would act with Russia and France he thought it would have a great effect.

Even should it prove impossible to induce Germany to take part, he would still advocate that England and Italy, each as representing one group, should continue to exchange views.

*See No. 46. †See No. 43.

NO. 81. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR R. RODD.

(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, July 29, 1914.

With reference to your telegram of yesterday.*

It is impossible for me to initiate discussions with ambassadors here, as I understand from Austrian minister for foreign affairs that Austria will not accept any discussion on basis of Servian note, and the inference of all I have heard from Vienna and Berlin is that Austria will not accept any form of mediation by the powers as between Austria and Servia. Italian minister for foreign affairs must therefore speak at Berlin and Vienna. I shall be glad if a favorable reception is given to any suggestions he can make there.

*See No. 64.

NO. 82. MR. BEAUMONT TO SIR EDWARD GREY.

(Received July 29.)

(Telegraphic.) Constantinople, July 29, 1914.

I understand that the designs of Austria may extend considerably beyond the sanjak and a punitive occupation of Servian territory. I gathered this from a remark let fall by the Austrian ambassador here, who spoke of the deplorable economic situation of Salonica under Greek administration and of the assistance on which the Austrian army could count from Mussulman population discontented with Servian rule.

NO. 83. MR. CRACKANTHORPE TO SIR EDWARD GREY.

(Received July 29.)

(Telegraphic.) Nish, July 29, 1914.

I have been requested by prime minister to convey to you expression of his deep gratitude for the statement which you made on the 27th instant in the house of commons.

NO. 84. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR E. GOSCHEN.

(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, July 29, 1914.

The German ambassador has been instructed by the German chancellor to inform me that he is endeavoring to mediate between Vienna and St. Petersburg, and he hopes with good success. Austria and Russia seem to be in constant touch, and he is endeavoring to make Vienna explain in a satisfactory form at St. Petersburg the scope and extension of Austrian proceedings in Servia. I told the German ambassador that an agreement arrived at direct between Austria and Russia would be the best possible solution. I would press no proposal as long as there was a prospect of that, but my information this morning was that the Austrian government had declined the suggestion of the Russian government that the Austrian ambassador at St. Petersburg should be authorized to discuss directly with the Russian minister for foreign affairs the means of settling the Austro-Servian conflict. The press correspondents at St. Petersburg had been told that Russian government would mobilize. The German government have said that they were favorable in principle to mediation between Russia and Austria if necessary. They seemed to think the particular method of conference, consultation, or discussion, or even conversations a quatre in London too formal a method. I urged that the German government should suggest any method by which the influence of the four powers could be used together to prevent war between Austria and Russia. France agreed, Italy agreed. The whole idea of mediation or mediating influence was ready to be put into operation by any method that Germany could suggest if mine was not acceptable. In fact, mediation was ready to come into operation by any method that Germany thought possible if only Germany would "press the button" in the interests of peace.

NO. 85. SIR E. GOSCHEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.

(Received July 29.)

(Telegraphic.) Berlin, July 29, 1914.

I was asked to call upon the chancellor tonight. His excellency had just returned from Potsdam.

He said that should Austria be attacked by Russia a European conflagration might, he feared, become inevitable, owing to Germany's obligations as Austria's ally, in spite of his continued efforts to maintain peace. He then proceeded to make the following strong bid for British neutrality. He said that it was clear, so far as he was able to judge the main principle which governed British policy, that Great Britain would never stand by and allow France to be crushed in any conflict there might be. That, however, was not the object at which Germany aimed. Provided that neutrality of Great Britain were certain, every assurance would be given to the British government that the imperial government aimed at no territorial acquisitions at the expense of France should they prove victorious in any war that might ensue.

I questioned his excellency about the French colonies, and he said that he was unable to give a similar undertaking in that respect. As regards Holland, however, his excellency said that, so long as Germany's adversaries respected the integrity and neutrality of the Netherlands, Germany was ready to give his majesty's government an assurance that she would do likewise. It depended upon the action of France what operations Germany might be forced to enter upon in Belgium, but when the war was over Belgian integrity would be respected if she had not sided against Germany.

His excellency ended by saying that ever since he had been chancellor the object of his policy had been, as you were aware, to bring about an understanding with England: he trusted that these assurances might form the basis of that understanding which he so much desired. He had in mind a general neutrality agreement between England and Germany, though it was of course at the present moment too early to discuss details, and an assurance of British neutrality in the conflict which the present crisis might possibly produce would enable him to look forward to realization of his desire.

In reply to his excellency's inquiry how I thought his request would appeal to you, I said that I did not think it probable that at this stage of events you would care to bind yourself to any course of action and that I was of opinion that you would desire to retain full liberty.

Our conversation upon this subject having come to an end, I communicated the contents of your telegram of today* to his excellency, who expressed his best thanks to you.

*See No. 77.

NO. 86. SIR R. RODD TO SIR EDWARD GREY.

(Received July 29.)

(Telegraphic.) Rome, July 29, 1914.

Minister for foreign affairs thinks that moment is past for any further discussions on basis of Servian note, in view of the communication made today by Russia at Berlin regarding partial mobilization. The utmost he now hopes for is that Germany may use her influence at Vienna to prevent or moderate any further demands on Servia.

NO. 87. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR F. BERTIE.

London, Foreign Office, July 29, 1914.

Sir:—After telling M. Cambon today how grave the situation seemed to be, I told him that I meant to tell the German ambassador today that he must not be misled by the friendly tone of our conversations into any sense of false security:

that we should stand aside if all the efforts to preserve the peace, which we were now making in common with Germany, failed, but I went on to say to M. Cambon that I thought it necessary to tell him also that the public opinion here approached the present difficulty from a quite different point of view from that taken during the difficulty as to Morocco a few years ago. In the case of Morocco the dispute was one in which France was primarily interested, and in which it appeared that Germany, in an attempt to crush France, was fastening a quarrel on France on a question that was the subject of a special agreement between France and us. In the present case the dispute between Austria and Servia was not one in which we felt called to take a hand. Even if the question became one between Austria and Russia we should not feel called upon to take a hand in it. It would then be a question of supremacy of Teuton or Slav—a struggle for supremacy in the Balkans; and our idea had always been to avoid being drawn into a war over a Balkan question. If Germany became involved and France became involved, we had not made up our minds what we should do; it was a case that we should have to consider. France would then have been drawn into a quarrel which was not hers, but in which, owing to her alliance, her honor and interest obliged her to engage. We were free from engagements, and we should have to decide what British interests required us to do. I thought it necessary to say that because, as he knew, we were taking all precautions with regard to our fleet, and I was about to warn Prince Lichnowsky not to count on our standing aside, but it would not be fair that I should let M. Cambon be misled into supposing that this meant that we had decided what to do in a contingency that I still hoped might not arise.

M. Cambon said that I had explained the situation very clearly. He understood it to be that in a Balkan quarrel and in a struggle for supremacy between Teuton and Slav we should not feel called to intervene; should other issues be raised, and Germany and France become involved, so that the question became one of the hegemony of Europe, we should then decide what it was necessary for us to do. He seemed quite prepared for this announcement, and made no criticism upon it.

He said French opinion was calm, but decided. He anticipated a demand from Germany that France would be neutral while Germany attacked Russia. This assurance, France, of course, could not give; she was bound to help Russia if Russia was attacked. I am, &c.,

E. GREY.

NO. 88. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR E. GOSCHEN.

London, Foreign Office, July 29, 1914.

Sir:—I told the German ambassador this afternoon of the information that I had received, that Russia had informed Germany respecting her mobilization. I also told him of the communication made by Count Benckendorff, that the Austrian declaration of war manifestly rendered vain any direct conversations between Russia and Austria. I said that the hope built upon those direct conversations by the German government yesterday had disappeared today. Today the German chancellor was working in the interest of mediation in Vienna and St. Petersburg. If he succeeded, well and good. If not, it was more important than ever that Germany should take up what I had suggested to the German ambassador this morning, and propose some method by which the four powers should be able to work together to keep the peace of Europe. I pointed out, however, that the Russian government, while desirous of mediation, regarded it as a condition that the military operations against Servia should be suspended, as otherwise a mediation would only drag on matters and give Austria time to crush Servia. It was of course too late for all military operations against Servia to be suspended. In a short time, I supposed, the Austrian forces would be in Belgrade, and in occupation of some Servian territory. But even then it might be possible to bring some mediation into existence, if Austria, while saying that she must hold the occupied territory until she had complete satisfaction from Servia, stated that she would not advance further, pending an effort of the powers to mediate between her and Russia.

The German ambassador said that he had already telegraphed Berlin what I had said to him this morning. I am, &c.,

E. GREY.

NO. 89. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR E. GOSCHEN.

London, Foreign Office, July 29, 1914.

Sir:—After speaking to the German ambassador this afternoon about the European situation, I said that I wished to say to him, in a quite private and friendly way, something that was on my mind. The situation was very grave. While it was restricted to the issues at present actually involved, we had no thought of interfering in it. But if Germany became involved in it, and then France, the issue might be so great that it would involve all European interests; and I did not wish him to be misled by the friendly tone of our conversation—which I hoped would continue—into thinking that we should stand aside.

He said that he quite understood this, but he asked whether I meant that we should under certain circumstances intervene.

I replied that I did not wish to say that, or to use anything that was like a threat or an attempt to apply pressure by saying that, if things became worse we should intervene. There would be no question of our intervening if Germany was not involved, or even if France was not involved. But we knew very well that if the issue did become such that we thought British interests required us to intervene, we must intervene at once, and the decision would have to be very rapid, just as the decisions of other powers had to be. I hoped that the friendly tone of our conversations would continue as at present, and that I should be able to keep as closely in touch with the German government in working for peace. But if we failed in our efforts to keep the peace, and if the issue spread so that it involved practically every European interest, I did not wish to be open to any reproach from him that the friendly tone of all our conversations had misled him or his government into supposing that we should not take action, and to the reproach that, if they had not been so misled, the course of things might have been different.

The German ambassador took no exception to what I had said; indeed, he told me that it accorded with what he had already given in Berlin as his view of the situation.

I am, &c.,

E. GREY.

NO. 90. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR E. GOSCHEN.

London, Foreign Office, July 29, 1914.

Sir:—In addition to what passed with the German ambassador this morning, as recorded in my telegram of the 29th July* to your excellency, I gave the ambassador a copy of Sir Rennell Rodd's telegram of the 28th July† and of my reply to it.‡ I said I had begun to doubt whether even a complete acceptance of the Austrian demands by Servia would now satisfy Austria. But there appeared, from what the Marquis di San Giuliano had said, to be a method by which, if the powers were allowed to have any say in the matter, they might bring about complete satisfaction for Austria, if only the latter would give them an opportunity. I could, however, make no proposal, for the reasons I have given in my telegram to you, and could only give what the Italian minister for foreign affairs had said to the German ambassador for information, as long as it was understood that Austria would accept no discussion with the powers over her dispute with Servia. As to mediation between Austria and Russia, I said it could not take the form simply of urging Russia to stand on one side while Austria had a free hand to go to any length she pleased. That would not be mediation, it would simply be putting pressure upon Russia in the interests of Austria. The German ambassador said the view of the German government was that Austria could not by force be humiliated, and could not abdicate her position as a great power. I said I entirely agreed, but it was not a question of humiliating Austria, it was a question of how far Austria meant to push the humiliation of others. There must, of course, be

some humiliation to Servia, but Austria might press things so far as to involve the humiliation of Russia.

The German ambassador said that Austria would not take Servian territory, as to which I observed that, by taking territory while leaving nominal Servian independence, Austria might turn Servia practically into a vassal state, and this would affect the whole position of Russia in the Balkans.

I observed that when there was danger of European conflict it was impossible to say who would not be drawn into it. Even the Netherlands apparently were taking precautions.

The German ambassador said emphatically that some means must be found for preserving the peace of Europe. I am, &c., E. GREY.

*See No. 84. †See No. 64. ‡See No. 81.

NO. 91. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR M. DE BUNSEN.

London, Foreign Office, July 29, 1914.

Sir:—The Austrian ambassador told me today he had ready a long memorandum which he proposed to leave, and which he said gave an account of the conduct of Servia toward Austria, and an explanation of how necessary the Austrian action was.

I said that I did not wish to discuss the merits of the question between Austria and Servia. The news today seemed to me very bad for the peace of Europe. The powers were not allowed to help in getting satisfaction for Austria, which they might get if they were given an opportunity, and European peace was at stake.

Count Mensdorff said that the war with Servia must proceed. Austria could not continue to be exposed to the necessity of mobilizing again and again, as she had been obliged to do in recent years. She had no idea of territorial aggrandizement, and all she wished was to make sure that her interests were safeguarded.

I said that it would be quite possible, without nominally interfering with the independence of Servia or taking away any of her territory, to turn her into a sort of vassal state.

Count Mensdorff deprecated this.

In reply to some further remarks of mine, as to the effect that the Austrian action might have upon the Russian position in the Balkans, he said that, before the Balkan war, Servia had always been regarded as being in the Austrian sphere of influence. I am, &c., E. GREY.

NO. 92. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR R. RODD.

London, Foreign Office, July 29, 1914.

Sir:—The Italian ambassador made me today a communication from the Marquis di San Giuliano suggesting that the German objections to the mediation of the four powers, a mediation that was strongly favored by Italy, might be removed by some change of the form of procedure.

I said that I had already anticipated this by asking the German government to suggest any form of procedure under which the idea of mediation between Austria and Russia, already accepted by the German government in principle, could be applied. I am, &c., E. GREY.

NO. 93. TELEGRAMS COMMUNICATED BY COUNT BENCKENDORFF, JULY 30, 1914.

(1.) Russian Ambassador at Vienna to M. Sazonof.

(Translation.)

(Telegraphic.) Vienna, July 15 (28), 1914.

I spoke to Count Berchtold to-day in the sense of your excellency's instructions. I brought to his notice, in the most friendly manner, how desirable it was to find a solution which, while consolidating good relations between Austria-Hungary and Russia, would give to the Austro-Hungarian monarchy genuine guarantees for its future relations with Servia.

I drew Count Berchtold's attention to all the dangers to the peace of Europe which would be involved by an armed conflict between Austria-Hungary and Servia.

Count Berchtold replied that he was well aware of the gravity of the situation and of the advantages of a frank explanation with the St. Petersburg cabinet. He told me that, on the other hand, the Austro-Hungarian government, who had only decided, much against their will, on the energetic measures which they had taken against Servia, could no longer recede, nor enter into any discussion about the terms of the Austro-Hungarian note.

Count Berchtold added that the crisis had become so acute, and that public opinion had risen to such a pitch of excitement, that the government, even if they wished it, could no longer consent to such a course. This was all the more impossible, he said, inasmuch as the Serviar reply itself furnished proof of the insincerity of Servia's promises for the future.

(2.) M. Sazonof to Count Benckendorff.

(Telegraphic.) St. Petersburg, July 16 (29), 1914.

The German ambassador informs me, in the name of the chancellor, that Germany has not ceased to exercise a moderating influence at Vienna and that she will continue to do so even after the declaration of war. Up to this morning there has been no news that the Austrian army has crossed the Servian frontier. I have begged the ambassador to express my thanks to the chancellor for the friendly tenor of this communication. I have informed him of the military measures taken by Russia, none of which, I told him, were directed against Germany; I added that neither should they be taken as aggressive measures against Austria-Hungary, their explanation being the mobilization of the greater part of the Austro-Hungarian army.

The ambassador said that he was in favor of direct explanations between the Austrian government and ourselves, and I replied that I, too, was quite willing, provided that the advice of the German government, to which he had referred, found an echo at Vienna.

I said at the same time that we were quite ready to accept the proposal for a conference of the four powers, a proposal with which, apparently, Germany was not in entire sympathy.

I told him that, in my opinion, the best manner of turning to account the most suitable methods of finding a peaceful solution would be by arranging for parallel discussions to be carried on by a conference of the four powers—Germany, France, England and Italy—and by a direct exchange of views between Austria-Hungary and Russia on much the same lines as occurred during the most critical moments of last year's crisis.

I told the ambassador that, after the concessions which had been made by Servia, it should not be very difficult to find a compromise to settle the other questions which remained outstanding, provided that Austria showed some goodwill and that all the powers used their entire influence in the direction of conciliation.

(3.) M. Sazonof to Count Benckendorff.

(Telegraphic.) St. Petersburg, July 16 (29), 1914.

At the time of my interview with the German ambassador, dealt with in my preceding telegram, I had not yet received M. Schebeko's telegram of the 15th (28th) July.

The telegram reports the refusal of the Vienna cabinet to agree to a direct exchange of views with the imperial government.

From now on nothing remains for us to do but to rely entirely on the British government to take the initiative in the steps which they may consider advisable.

NO. 94. SIR M. DE BUNSEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.

(Received July 30.)

(Telegraphic.) Vienna, July 29, 1914.

I learn that the mobilization of Russian corps destined to carry out operations on Austrian frontier has been ordered. My informant is Russian ambassador. Ministry for foreign affairs here has realized, though somewhat late in the day, that Russia will not remain indifferent in present crisis. I believe that the news of Russian mobilization will not be a surprise to the ministry, but so far it is not generally known in Vienna this evening. Unless mediation which German government declared themselves ready to offer in concert with three other great powers not immediately interested in the Austro-Servian dispute be brought to bear forthwith, irrevocable steps may be taken in present temper of this country. German ambassador feigns surprise that Servian affairs should be of such interest to Rus-

sia. Both my Russian and French colleagues have spoken to him to-day. Russian ambassador expressed the hope that it might still be possible to arrange matters, and explained that it was impossible for Russia to do otherwise than take an interest in the present dispute. Russia, he said, had done what she could already at Belgrade to induce Servian government to meet principal Austrian demands in a favorable spirit; if approached in a proper manner he thought she would probably go still further in this direction. But she was justly offended at having been completely ignored, and she could not consent to be excluded from the settlement. German ambassador said that if proposals were put forward which opened any prospect of possible acceptance by both sides he personally thought that Germany might consent to act as mediator in concert with the three other powers.

I gather from what Russian ambassador said to me that he is much afraid of the effect that any serious engagement may have upon Russian public opinion. I gathered, however, that Russia would go a long way to meet Austrian demands on Servia.

NO. 95. SIR M. DE BUNSEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 30.)

(Telegraphic.) Vienna, July 30, 1914.

Russian ambassador hopes that Russian mobilization will be regarded by Austria as what it is, viz., a clear intimation that Russia must be consulted regarding the fate of Servia, but he does not know how the Austrian government are taking it. He says that Russia must have an assurance that Servia will not be crushed, but she would understand that Austria-Hungary is compelled to exact from Servia measures which will secure her Slav provinces from the continuance of hostile propaganda from Servian territory.

The French ambassador hears from Berlin that the German ambassador at Vienna is instructed to speak seriously to the Austro-Hungarian government against acting in a manner calculated to provoke a European war.

Unfortunately the German ambassador is himself so identified with extreme anti-Russian and anti-Servian feeling prevalent in Vienna that he is unlikely to plead the cause of peace with entire sincerity.

Although I am not able to verify it, I have private information that the German ambassador knew the text of the Austrian ultimatum to Servia before it was dispatched and telegraphed it to the German emperor. I know from the German ambassador himself that he indorses every line of it.

NO. 96. SIR M. DE BUNSEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 30.)

(Telegraphic.) Vienna, July 30, 1914.

The Russian ambassador gave the French ambassador and myself this afternoon at the French embassy, where I happened to be, an account of his interview with the minister for foreign affairs, which he said was quite friendly. The minister for foreign affairs had told him that as Russia had mobilized, Austria must, of course, do the same. This, however, should not be regarded as a threat, but merely as the adoption of military precautions similar to those which had been taken across the frontier. He said he had no objection to the Russian minister for foreign affairs and the Austrian ambassador at St. Petersburg continuing their conversations, although he did not say that they could be resumed on the basis of the Servian reply.

On the whole, the Russian ambassador is not dissatisfied. He had begun to make his preparations for his departure on the strength of a rumor that Austria would declare war in reply to mobilization. He now hopes that something may yet be done to prevent war with Austria.

NO. 97. SIR G. BUCHANAN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 30.)

(Telegraphic.) St. Petersburg, July 30, 1914.

French ambassador and I visited minister for foreign affairs this morning. His excellency said that German ambassador had told him yesterday afternoon that German government were willing to guarantee that Servian integrity would be respected by Austria. To this he had replied that this might be so, but nevertheless Servia would become an Austrian vassal, just as, in similar circumstances, Bokhara had become a Russian vassal. There would be a revolution in Russia if she were to tolerate such a state of affairs.

M. Sazonof told us that absolute proof was in possession of Russian government that Germany was making military and naval preparations against Russia—more particularly in the direction of the Gulf of Finland.

German ambassador had a second interview with minister for foreign affairs at 2 a. m., when former completely broke down on seeing that war was inevitable. He appealed to M. Sazonof to make some suggestion which he could telegraph to German government as a last hope. M. Sazonof accordingly drew up and handed to German ambassador a formula in French, of which following is translation:

"If Austria, recognizing that her conflict with Servia has assumed character of question of European interest, declares herself ready to eliminate from her ultimatum points which violate principle of sovereignty of Servia, Russia engages to stop all military preparations."

Preparations for general mobilization will be proceeded with if this proposal is rejected by Austria, and inevitable result will be a European war. Excitement here has reached such a pitch that if Austria refuses to make a concession Russia cannot hold back, and, now that she knows that Germany is arming, she can hardly postpone, for strategical reasons, converting partial into general mobilization.

NO. 98. SIR E. GOSCHEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 30.)

(Telegraphic.) Berlin, July 30, 1914.

Secretary of state informs me that immediately on receipt of Prince Lichnowsky's telegram recording his last conversation with you he asked Austro-Hungarian government whether they would be willing to accept mediation on basis of occupation by Austrian troops of Belgrade or some other point and issue their conditions from there. He has up till now received no reply, but he fears Russian mobilization against Austria will have increased difficulties, as Austria-Hungary, who has as yet only mobilized against Servia, will probably find it necessary also against Russia. Secretary of state says if you can succeed in getting Russia to agree to above basis for an arrangement and in persuading her in the meantime to take no steps which might be regarded as an act of aggression against Austria he still sees some chance that European peace may be preserved.

He begged me to impress on you difficulty of Germany's position in view of Russian mobilization and military measures which he hears are being taken in France. Beyond recall of officers on leave—a measure which had been officially taken after, and not before, visit of French ambassador yesterday—imperial government had done nothing special in way of military preparations. Something, however, would have soon to be done, for it might be too late, and when they mobilized they would have to mobilize on three sides. He regretted this, as he knew France did not desire war, but it would be a military necessity.

His excellency added that telegram received from Prince Lichnowsky last night contains matter which he had heard with regret, but not exactly with surprise, and at all events he thoroughly appreciated frankness and loyalty with which you had spoken.

He also told me that this telegram had only reached Berlin very late last night; had it been received earlier chancellor would, of course, not have spoken to me in the way he had done.

NO. 99. SIR F. BERTIE TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 30.)

(Telegraphic.) Paris, July 30, 1914.

President of the republic tells me that the Russian government have been informed by the German government that unless Russia stopped her mobilization Germany would mobilize. But

a further report, since received from St. Petersburg, states that the German communication had been modified, and was now a request to be informed on what conditions Russia would consent to demobilization. The answer is that she agrees to do so on condition that Austria-Hungary gives an assurance that she will respect the sovereignty of Servia, and submit certain of the demands of the Austrian note, which Servia has not accepted, to an international discussion.

President thinks that these conditions will not be accepted by Austria. He is convinced that peace between the powers is in the hands of Great Britain. If his majesty's government announced that England would come to the aid of France in the event of a conflict between France and Germany as a result of the present differences between Austria and Servia, there would be no war, for Germany would at once modify her attitude.

I explained to him how difficult it would be for his majesty's government to make such an announcement, but he said that he must maintain that it would be in the interests of peace. France, he said, is pacific. She does not desire war, and all that she has done at present is to make preparations for mobilization so as not to be taken unawares. The French government will keep his majesty's government informed of everything that may be done in that way. They have reliable information that the German troops are concentrated round Thionville and Metz ready for war. If there were a general war on the continent it would inevitably draw England into it for the protection of her vital interests. A declaration now of her intention to support France, whose desire it is that peace should be maintained, would almost certainly prevent Germany from going to war.

NO. 100. SIR R. RODD TO SIR EDWARD GREY.

(Received July 30.)

(Telegraphic.) Rome, July 30, 1914.

German ambassador told me last night that he thought that Germany would be able to prevent Austria from making any exorbitant demands if Servia could be induced to submit, and to ask for peace early, say, as soon as the occupation of Belgrade had been accomplished.

I made to his excellency the personal suggestion that some formula might be devised by Germany which might be acceptable for an exchange of views.

I see, however, that you have already made this suggestion.

NO. 101. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR E. GOSCHEN.

(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, July 30, 1914.

Your telegram of 29th July.*

His majesty's government cannot for a moment entertain the chancellor's proposal that they should bind themselves to neutrality on such terms.

What he asks us in effect is to engage to stand by while French colonies are taken and France is beaten so long as Germany does not take French territory as distinct from the colonies.

From the material point of view such a proposal is unacceptable, for France, without further territory in Europe being taken from her, could be so crushed as to lose her position as a great power, and become subordinate to German policy.

Altogether apart from that, it would be a disgrace for us to make this bargain with Germany at the expense of France, a disgrace from which the good name of this country would never recover.

The chancellor also in effect asks us to bargain away whatever obligations or interest we have as regards the neutrality of Belgium. We could not entertain that bargain either.

Having said so much, it is unnecessary to examine whether the prospect of a future general neutrality agreement between England and Germany offered positive advantages sufficient to compensate us for tying our hands now. We must preserve our full freedom to act as circumstances may seem to us to require in any such unfavorable and regrettable development of the present crisis as the chancellor contemplates.

You should speak to the chancellor in the above sense, and add most earnestly that one way of maintaining good relations between England and Germany is that they should continue to work together to preserve the peace of Europe; if we succeed in this object, the mutual relations of Germany and England will, I believe, be ipso facto improved and strengthened. For that object his majesty's government will work in that way with all sincerity and good-will.

And I will say this: If the peace of Europe can be preserved, and the present crisis safely passed, my own endeavor will be to promote some arrangement to which Germany could be a party, by which she could be assured that no aggressive or hostile policy would be pursued against her or her allies by France, Russia, and ourselves, jointly or separately. I have desired this and worked for it, as far as I could, through the last Balkan crisis, and, Germany having a corresponding object, our relations sensibly improved. The idea has hitherto been too Utopian to form the subject of definite proposals, but if this present crisis, so much more acute than any that Europe has gone through for generations, be safely passed, I am hopeful that the relief and reaction which will follow may make possible some more definite rapprochement between the powers than has been possible hitherto.

*See No. 85.

NO. 102. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR E. GOSCHEN.

(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, July 30, 1914.

I have warned Prince Lichnowsky that Germany must not count upon our standing aside in all circumstances. This is doubtless the substance of the telegram from Prince Lichnowsky to German chancellor, to which reference is made in the last two paragraphs of your telegram of 30th July.*

*See No. 98.

NO. 103. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR G. BUCHANAN.

(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, July 30, 1914.

German ambassador informs me that German government would endeavor to influence Austria, after taking Belgrade and Servian territory in region of frontier, to promise not to advance further while powers endeavored to arrange that Servia should give satisfaction sufficient to pacify Austria. Territory occupied would, of course, be evacuated when Austria was satisfied. I suggested this yesterday as a possible relief to the situation, and, if it can be obtained, I would earnestly hope that it might be agreed to suspend further military preparations on all sides.

Russian ambassador has told me of condition laid down by M. Sazonof, as quoted in your telegram of the 30th July,* and fears it cannot be modified; but if Austrian advance were stopped after occupation of Belgrade, I think Russian minister for foreign affairs' formula might be changed to read that the powers would examine how Servia could fully satisfy Austria without impairing Servian sovereign rights or independence.

If Austria, having occupied Belgrade and neighboring Servian territory, declares herself ready, in the interest of European peace, to cease her advance and to discuss how a complete settlement can be arrived at I hope that Russia would also consent to discussion and suspension of further military preparations, provided that other powers did the same.

It is a slender chance of preserving peace, but the only one I can suggest if Russian minister for foreign affairs can come to no agreement at Berlin. You should inform minister for foreign affairs.

*See No. 97.

NO. 104. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR F. BERTIE.

(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, July 30, 1914.

You should inform the minister for foreign affairs of my telegram to Sir G. Buchanan of today,* and say that I know that he has been urging Russia not to precipitate a crisis. I hope he may be able to support this last suggestion at St. Petersburg.

*See No. 103.

NO. 105. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR F. BERTIE.

London, Foreign Office, July 30, 1914.

Sir: M. Cambon reminded me today of the letter I had written to him two years ago, in which we agreed that, if the peace of Europe was seriously threatened, we would discuss what we were prepared to do. I inclose for convenience of reference copies of the letter in question and of M. Cambon's reply. He said that the peace of Europe was never more seriously threatened than it was now. He did not wish to ask me to say directly that we would intervene, but he would like me to say what we should do if certain circumstances arose. The particular hypothesis he had in mind was an aggression by Germany on France. He gave me a paper, of which a copy is also inclosed, showing that the German military preparations were more advanced and more on the offensive upon the frontier than anything France had yet done. He anticipated that the aggression would take the form of either a demand that France should cease her preparations, or a demand that she should engage to remain neutral if there was war between Germany and Russia. Neither of these things could France admit.

I said that the cabinet was to meet tomorrow morning, and I would see him again tomorrow afternoon. I am, &c., E. GREY.

Enclosure 1 in No. 105.

SIR EDWARD GREY TO M. CAMBON.

London Foreign Office, Nov. 22, 1912.

My dear Ambassador: From time to time in recent years the French and British naval and military experts have consulted together. It has always been understood that such consultation does not restrict the freedom of either government to decide at any future time whether or not to assist the other by armed force. We have agreed that consultation between experts is not, and ought not to be regarded as, an engagement that commits either government to action in a contingency that has not arisen and may never arise. The disposition, for instance, of the French and British fleets respectively at the present moment is not based upon an engagement to co-operate in war.

You have, however, pointed out that, if either government had grave reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third power, it might become essential to know whether it could in that event depend upon the armed assistance of the other.

I agree that, if either government had grave reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third power, or something that threatened the general peace, it should immediately discuss with the other whether both governments should act together to prevent aggression and to preserve peace, and, if so, what measures they would be prepared to take in common. If these measures involved action, the plans of the general staffs would at once be taken into consideration, and the governments would then decide what effect should be given to them.

Yours, &c., E. GREY.

Enclosure 2 in No. 105.

M. CAMBON TO SIR EDWARD GREY.

(Translation.)

French Embassy, London, Nov. 23, 1912.

Dear Sir Edward: You reminded me in your letter of yesterday, 22d November, that during the last few years the military and naval authorities of France and Great Britain had consulted with each other from time to time; that it had always been understood that these consultations should not restrict the liberty of either government to decide in the future whether they should lend each other the support of their armed forces; that, on either side, these consultations between experts were not and should not be considered as engagements binding our governments to take action in certain eventualities; that, however, I had remarked to you that, if one or other of the two governments had grave reasons to fear an unprovoked attack on the part of a third power, it would become essential to know whether it could count on the armed support of the other.

Your letter answers that point, and I am authorized to state that, in the event of one of our two governments having grave reasons to fear either an attack from a third power, or some event threatening the general peace, that government would immediately examine with the other the question whether both governments should act together in order to prevent aggression or preserve peace. If so, the two governments would deliberate as to the measures which they would be prepared to take in common. If those measures involved action the two governments would take into immediate consideration the plans of their general staffs and would then decide as to the effect to be given to those plans.

Yours, &c., PAUL CAMBON.

Enclosure 3 in No. 105.

FRENCH MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO M. CAMBON.

(Translation.)

The German army had its advance posts on our frontiers yesterday (Friday). German patrols twice penetrated on to our territory. Our advance posts are withdrawn to a distance of 10 kilometers from the frontier. The local population is protesting against being thus abandoned to the attack of the enemy's army, but the government wishes to make it clear to public opinion and to the British government that in no case will France be the aggressor. The whole 16th corps from Metz, reinforced by a part of the 8th from Treves and Cologne, is occupying the frontier at Metz on the Luxemburg side. The 15th army corps from Strassburg has closed up on the frontier. The inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine are prevented by the threat of being shot from crossing the frontier. Reservists have been called back to Germany by tens of thousands. This is the last stage before mobilization, whereas we have not called out a single reservist.

As you see, Germany has done it. I would add that all my information goes to show that the German preparations began on Saturday, the very day on which the Austrian note was handed in.

These facts, added to those contained in my telegram of yesterday, will enable you to prove to the British government the pacific intentions of the one party and the aggressive intentions of the other.

Paris, July 31, 1914.

NO. 106. SIR R. RODD TO SIR EDWARD GREY.

(Received July 31.)

(Telegraphic.) Rome, July 30, 1914.

I learned from the minister for foreign affairs, who sent for me this evening, that the Austrian government had declined to continue the direct exchange of views with the Russian government. But he had reason to believe that Germany was now disposed to give more conciliatory advice to Austria, as she seemed convinced that we should act with France and Russia, and was most anxious to avoid issue with us.

He said he was telegraphing to the Italian ambassador at Berlin to ask the German government to suggest that the idea of an exchange of views between the four powers should be resumed in any form which Austria would consider acceptable. It seemed to him that Germany might invite Austria to state exactly the terms which she would demand from Servia, and give a guarantee that she would neither deprive her of independence nor annex territory. It would be useless to ask for anything less than was contained in the Austrian ultimatum, and Germany would support no proposal that did not imply non-success for Austria. We might, on the other hand, ascertain from Russia what she would accept, and, once we knew the standpoints of these two countries, discussions could be commenced at once. There was still time so long as Austria had received no check. He in any case was in favor of continuing an exchange of views with his majesty's government if the idea of discussions between the four powers was impossible.

NO. 107. SIR E. GOSCHEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 31.)

(Telegraphic.) Berlin, July 30, 1914.

I do not know whether you have received a reply from the German government to the communication* which you made to them through the German ambassador in London, asking whether they could suggest any method by which the four powers could use their mediating influence between Russia and Austria. I was informed last night that they had not had time to send an answer yet. Today, in reply to an inquiry from the French ambassador as to whether the Imperial government had proposed any course of action, the secretary of state said that he felt that time would be saved by communicating with Vienna direct, and that he had asked the Austro-Hungarian government what would satisfy them. No answer had, however, yet been returned.

The chancellor told me last night that he was "pressing the button" as hard as he could, and that he was not sure whether he had not gone so far in urging moderation at Vienna that matters had been precipitated rather than otherwise. *See No. 84.

NO. 108. SIR E. GOSCHEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 31.)

(Telegraphic.) Berlin, July 31, 1914.

Chancellor informs me that his efforts to preach peace and moderation at Vienna have been seriously handicapped by the Russian mobilization against Austria. He has done everything possible to attain his object at Vienna, perhaps even rather more than was altogether palatable at the Ballplatz. He could not, however, leave his country defenseless while time was being utilized by other powers; and if, as he learns is the case, military measures are now being taken by Russia against Germany also, it would be impossible for him to remain quiet. He wished to tell me that it was quite possible that in a very short time, today perhaps, the German government would take some very serious step; he was, in fact, just on the point of going to have an audience with the emperor.

His excellency added that the news of the active preparations on the Russo-German frontier had reached him just when the czar had appealed to the emperor, in the name of their old friendship, to mediate at Vienna, and when the emperor was actually conforming to that request.

NO. 109. SIR E. GOSCHEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 31.)

(Telegraphic.) Berlin, July 31, 1914.

I read to the chancellor this morning your answer to his appeal for British neutrality in the event of war, as contained in your telegram of yesterday.* His excellency was so taken up with the news of the Russian measures along the frontier, referred to in my immediately preceding telegram, that he received your communication without comment. He asked me to let him have the message that I had just read to him as a memorandum, as he would like to reflect upon it before giving an answer, and his mind was so full of grave matters that he could not be certain of remembering all its points. I therefore handed to him the text of your message on the understanding that it should be regarded merely as a record of conversation, and not as an official document.

His excellency agreed.

*See No. 101.

NO. 110. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR G. BUCHANAN.
(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, July 31, 1914.

I learn from the German ambassador that, as a result of suggestions by the German government, a conversation has taken place at Vienna between the Austrian minister for foreign affairs and the Russian ambassador. The Austrian ambassador at St. Petersburg has also been instructed that he may converse with the Russian minister for foreign affairs, and that he should give explanations about the Austrian ultimatum to Servia, and discuss suggestions and any questions directly affecting Austro-Russian relations. If the Russian government object to the Austrians mobilizing eight army corps, it might be pointed out that this is not too great a number against 400,000 Servians.

The German ambassador asked me to urge the Russian government to show good will in the discussions and to suspend their military preparations.

It is with great satisfaction that I have learned that discussions are being resumed between Austria and Russia, and you should express this to the minister for foreign affairs and tell him that I earnestly hope he will encourage them.

I informed the German ambassador that, as regards military preparations, I did not see how Russia could be urged to suspend them unless some limit were put by Austria to the advance of her troops into Servia.

NO. 111. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR E. GOSCHEN.
(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, July 31, 1914.

I hope that the conversations which are now proceeding between Austria and Russia may lead to a satisfactory result. The stumbling block hitherto has been Austrian mistrust of Servian assurances and Russian mistrust of Austrian intentions with regard to the independence and integrity of Servia. It has occurred to me that, in the event of this mistrust preventing a solution being found by Vienna and St. Petersburg, Germany might sound Vienna and I would undertake to sound St. Petersburg, whether it would be possible for the four disinterested powers to offer to Austria that they would undertake to see that she obtained full satisfaction of her demands on Servia, provided that they did not impair Servian sovereignty and the integrity of Servian territory. As your excellency is aware, Austria has already declared her willingness to respect them. Russia might be informed by the four powers that they would undertake to prevent Austrian demands going the length of impairing Servian sovereignty and integrity. All powers would of course suspend further military operation or preparations.

You may sound the secretary of state about this proposal.

I said to German ambassador this morning that if Germany could get any reasonable proposal put forward which made it clear that Germany and Austria were striving to preserve European peace, and that Russia and France would be unreasonable if they rejected it, I would support it at St. Petersburg and Paris, and go the length of saying that if Russia and France would not accept it his majesty's government would have nothing more to do with the consequences; but, otherwise, I told German ambassador that if France became involved we should be drawn in.

You can add this when sounding chancellor or secretary of state as to proposal above.

NO. 112. SIR E. GOSCHEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 31.)

(Telegraphic.) Berlin, July 31, 1914.

According to information just received by German government from their ambassador at St. Petersburg, whole Russian army and fleet are being mobilized. Chancellor tells me that "kriegsgefahr" will be proclaimed at once by German government, as it can only be against Germany that Russian general mobilization is directed. Mobilization would follow almost immediately. His excellency added in explanation that "kriegsgefahr" signified the taking of certain precautionary measures consequent upon strained relations with a foreign country.

This news from St. Petersburg, added his excellency, seemed to him to put an end to all hope of a peaceful solution of the crisis. Germany must certainly prepare for all emergencies.

I asked him whether he could not still put pressure on the authorities at Vienna to do

something in general interests to reassure Russia and to show themselves disposed to continue discussions on a friendly basis. He replied that last night he had begged Austria to reply to your last proposal, and that he had received a reply to the effect that Austrian minister for foreign affairs would take wishes of the emperor this morning in the matter.

NO. 113. SIR G. BUCHANAN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 31.)

(Telegraphic.) St. Petersburg, July 31, 1914.

It has been decided to issue orders for general mobilization.

This decision was taken in consequence of report received from Russian ambassador in Vienna to the effect that Austria is determined not to yield to intervention of powers and that she is moving troops against Russia as well as against Servia.

Russia has also reason to believe that Germany is making active military preparations, and she cannot afford to let her get a start.

NO. 114. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR F. BERTIE AND SIR E. GOSCHEN.

(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, July 31, 1914.

I still trust situation is not irretrievable, but in view of prospect of mobilization in Germany it becomes essential to his majesty's government, in view of existing treaties, to ask whether French (German) government is prepared to engage to respect neutrality of Belgium so long as no other power violates it.

A similar request is being addressed to German (French) government. It is important to have an early answer.

NO. 115. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR F. VILLIERS.
(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, July 31, 1914.

In view of existing treaties, you should inform minister for foreign affairs that, in consideration of the possibility of a European war, I have asked French and German governments whether each is prepared to respect the neutrality of Belgium provided it is violated by no other power.

You should say that I assume that the Belgian government will maintain to the utmost of her power her neutrality, which I desire and expect other powers to uphold and observe.

You should inform the Belgian government that an early reply is desired.

NO. 116. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR F. BERTIE.
(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, July 31, 1914.

I have received your telegram of yesterday's date.*

Nobody here feels that in this dispute, so far as it has yet gone, British treaties or obligations are involved. Feeling is quite different from what it was during the Morocco question. That crisis involved a dispute directly involving France, whereas in this case France is being drawn into a dispute which is not hers.

I believe it to be quite untrue that our attitude has been a decisive factor in situation. German government do not expect our neutrality.

We cannot undertake a definite pledge to intervene in a war. I have so told the French ambassador, who has urged his majesty's government to reconsider this decision.

I have told him that we should not be justified in giving any pledge at the present moment, but that we will certainly consider the situation again directly there is a new development.

*See No 99.

NO. 117. SIR F. BERTIE TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 31.)

(Telegraphic.) Paris, July 31, 1914.

At 7 o'clock this evening I was sent for by minister for foreign affairs. When I arrived the German ambassador was leaving his excellency.

German ambassador had informed his excellency that, in view of the fact that orders had been given for the total mobilization of Russian army and fleet, German government have in an ultimatum which they have addressed to the Russian government required that Russian forces should be demobilized.

The German government will consider it necessary to order the total mobilization of the German army on the Russian and French frontiers if within twelve hours the Russian government do not give an undertaking to comply with German demand.

The minister for foreign affairs asks me to communicate this to you, and inquires what, in these circumstances, will be the attitude of England.

German ambassador could not say when the twelve hours terminate. He is going to call at the ministry for foreign affairs tomorrow (Saturday) at 1 p. m., in order to receive the French government's answer as to the attitude they will adopt in the circumstances.

He intimated the possibility of his requiring his passports.

I am informed by the Russian ambassador that he is not aware of any general mobilization of the Russian forces having taken place.

NO. 118. SIR M. DE BUNSEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received July 31.)

(Telegraphic.) Vienna, July 31, 1914.

I am informed by Count Forgach, under secretary of state, that although Austria was compelled to respond to Russian mobilization, which he deplored, the Austrian ambassador in London has received instructions to inform you that mobilization was not to be regarded as a necessarily hostile act on either side. Telegrams were being exchanged between the emperor of Russia and the German emperor, and conversations were proceeding between Austrian ambassador at St. Petersburg and Russian minister for foreign affairs. A general war might, he seriously hoped, be staved off by these efforts. On my expressing my fear that Germany would mobilize, he said that Germany must do something, in his opinion, to secure her position. As regards Russian intervention on behalf of Servia, Austria-Hungary found it difficult to recognize such a claim. I called his attention to the fact that during the discussion of the Albanian frontier at the London conference of ambassadors the Russian government had stood behind Servia, and that a compromise between the views of Russia and Austria-Hungary resulted with accepted frontier line. Although he spoke in a conciliatory tone, and did not regard the situation as desperate, I could not get from him any suggestion for a similar compromise in the present case. Count Forgach is going this afternoon to see the Russian ambassador, whom I have informed of the above conversation.

The Russian ambassador has explained that Russia has no desire to interfere unduly with Servia; that, as compared with the late Russian minister, the present minister at Belgrade is a man of very moderate views; and that, as regards Austrian demands, Russia had counseled Servia to yield to them as far as she possibly could without sacrificing her independence. His excellency is exerting himself strongly in the interests of peace.

NO. 119. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR F. BERTIE.

London, Foreign Office, July 31, 1914.

Sir:—M. Cambon referred today to a telegram that had been shown to Sir Arthur Nicolson this morning from the French ambassador in Berlin, saying that it was the uncertainty with regard to whether we would intervene which was the encouraging element in Berlin, and that if we would only declare definitely on the side of Russia and France it would decide the German attitude in favor of peace. I said that it was quite wrong to suppose that we had left Germany under the impression that we would not intervene. I had refused overtures to promise that we should remain neutral. I had not only definitely declined to say that we would remain neutral; I had even gone so far this morning as to say to the German ambassador that if France and Germany became involved in war we should

be drawn into it. That, of course, was not the same thing as taking an engagement to France, and I told M. Cambon of it only to show that we had not left Germany under the impression that we would stand aside.

M. Cambon then asked me for my reply to what he had said yesterday.

I said that we had come to the conclusion in the cabinet today that we could not give any pledge at the present time. Though we should have to put our policy before parliament, we could not pledge parliament in advance. Up to the present moment we did not feel, and public opinion did not feel, that any treaties or obligations of this country were involved. Further developments might alter this situation and cause the government and parliament to take the view that intervention was justified. The preservation of the neutrality of Belgium might be, I would not say a decisive, but an important factor, in determining our attitude. Whether we proposed to parliament to intervene or not to intervene in a war, parliament would wish to know how we stood with regard to the neutrality of Belgium, and it might be that I should ask both France and Germany whether each was prepared to undertake an engagement that she would not be the first to violate the neutrality of Belgium.

M. Cambon repeated the question whether we would help France if Germany made an attack on her.

I said I could only adhere to the answer that, as far as things had gone at present, we could not take any engagement.

M. Cambon urged that Germany had from the beginning rejected proposals that might have made for peace. It could not be to England's interest that France should be crushed by Germany. We should then be in a very diminished position with regard to Germany. In 1870 we had made a great mistake in allowing an enormous increase of German strength, and we should now be repeating the mistake. He asked me whether I could not submit the question to the cabinet again.

I said that the cabinet would certainly be summoned as soon as there was some new development, but at the present moment the only answer I could give was that we could not undertake any definite engagement.

I am, &c., E. GREY.

NO. 120. SIR G. BUCHANAN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.

(Received Aug. 1.)

(Telegraphic.) St. Petersburg, July 31, 1914.

Minister for foreign affairs sent for me and French ambassador and asked us to telegraph to our respective governments subjoined formula as best calculated to amalgamate proposal made by you in your telegram of 30th July* with formula recorded in my telegram of 30th July.† He trusted it would meet with your approval:

Translation.—"If Austria will agree to check the advance of her troops on Servian territory; if recognizing that the dispute between Austria and Servia has assumed a character of European interest, she will allow the great powers to look into the matter and determine whether Servia could satisfy the Austro-Hungarian government without impairing her rights as a sovereign state or her independence, Russia will undertake to maintain her waiting attitude."

His excellency then alluded to the telegram sent to German emperor by emperor of Russia in reply to the former's telegram. He said that Emperor Nicholas had begun by thanking Emperor William for his telegram and for the hopes of peaceful solution which it held out. His majesty had then proceeded to assure Emperor William that no intention whatever of an aggressive character was concealed behind Russian military preparations. So long as conversation with Austria continued, his imperial majesty undertook that not a single man should be moved across the frontier; it was, however, of course impossible, for reasons explained, to stop a mobilization which was already in progress.

M. Sazonof said that undoubtedly there would be better prospect of a peaceful solution if the suggested conversation were to take place in London, where the atmosphere was far more favorable, and he therefore hoped that you would see your way to agreeing to this.

His excellency ended by expressing his deep gratitude to his majesty's government, who had done so much to save the situation. It would be largely due to them if war were prevented. The emperor, the Russian government, and the Russian people would never forget the firm attitude adopted by Great Britain.

*See No. 103. †See No. 97.

NO. 121. SIR E. GOSCHEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.

(Received Aug. 1.)

(Telegraphic.) Berlin, July 31, 1914.

Your telegram of 31st July.*

I spent an hour with secretary of state urging him most earnestly to accept your proposal and make another effort to prevent terrible catastrophe of a European war.

He expressed himself very sympathetically toward your proposal, and appreciated your continued efforts to maintain peace, but said it was impossible for the imperial government to consider any proposal until they had received an answer from Russia to their communication of today; this communication, which he admitted had the form of an ultimatum, being that, unless Russia could inform the imperial government within twelve hours that she would immediately countermand her mobilization against Germany and Austria, Germany would be obliged on her side to mobilize at once.

I asked his excellency why they had made their demand even more difficult for Russia to accept by asking them to demobilize in south as well. He replied that it was in order to prevent Russia from saying all her mobilization was only directed against Austria.

His excellency said that if the answer from Russia was satisfactory he thought personally that your proposal merited favorable consideration, and in any case he would lay it before the emperor and chancellor, but he repeated that it was no use discussing it until the Russian government had sent in their answer to the German demand.

He again assured me that both the Emperor William, at the request of the emperor of Russia, and the German foreign office had even up till last night been urging Austria to show willingness to continue discussions—and telegraphic and telephonic communications from Vienna had been of a promising nature—but Russia's mobilization had spoiled everything.

*See No. 111.

NO. 122. SIR E. GOSCHEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.

(Received Aug. 1.)

(Telegraphic.) Berlin, July 31, 1914.

Neutrality of Belgium, referred to in your telegram of 31st July to Sir F. Bertie.*

I have seen secretary of state, who informs me that he must consult the emperor and the chancellor before he could possibly answer. I gathered from what he said that he thought any reply they might give could not but disclose a certain amount of their plan of campaign in the event of war ensuing, and he was therefore very doubtful whether they would return any answer at all. His excellency, nevertheless, took note of your request.

It appears from what he said that German government consider that certain hostile acts have already been committed by Belgium. As an instance of this, he alleged that a consignment of corn for Germany had been placed under an embargo already.

I hope to see his excellency tomorrow again to discuss the matter further, but the prospect of obtaining a definite answer seems to me remote.

In speaking to me today the chancellor made it clear that Germany would in any case desire to know the reply returned to you by the French government.

*See No. 114.

NO. 123. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR E. GOSCHEN.

London, Foreign Office, Aug. 1, 1914.

Sir:—I told the German ambassador today that the reply* of the German government with regard to the neutrality of Belgium was a matter of very great regret, because the neutrality of Belgium affected feeling in this country. If Germany could see her way to give the same assurance as that which had been given by France it would materially contribute to relieve anxiety and tension here. On the other hand, if there were a violation of the neutrality of Belgium by one combatant while the other respected it, it would be extremely difficult to restrain public feeling in this country. I said that we had been discussing this question at a cabinet meeting, and as I was authorized to tell him this I gave him a memorandum of it.

He asked me whether, if Germany gave a promise not to violate Belgian neutrality, we would engage to remain neutral.

I replied that I could not say that; our hands were still free, and we were considering what our attitude should be. All I could say was that our attitude would be determined largely by public opinion here, and that neutrality of Belgium would appeal very strongly to public opinion here. I did not think that we could give a promise of neutrality on that condition alone.

The ambassador pressed me as to whether I could not formulate conditions on which we would remain neutral. He even suggested that the integrity of France and her colonies might be guaranteed.

I said that I felt obliged to refuse definitely any promise to remain neutral on similar terms, and I could only say that we must keep our hands free. I am, &c., E. GREY.

*See No. 122.

NO. 124. SIR F. BERTIE TO SIR EDWARD GREY.

(Received Aug. 1.)

(Telegraphic.) Paris, July 31, 1914.

On the receipt at 8:30 tonight of your telegram of this afternoon,* I sent a message to minister for foreign affairs requesting to see him. He received me at 10:30 tonight at the Elysee, where a cabinet council was being held. He took a note of the inquiry as to the respecting by France of the neutrality of Belgium which you instructed me to make.

He told me that a communication had been made to you by the German ambassador in London of the intention of Germany to order a general mobilization of her army if Russia do not demobilize at once. He is urgently anxious as to what the attitude of England will be in the circumstances, and begs an answer may be made by his majesty's government at the earliest moment possible.

Minister for foreign affairs also told me that the German embassy is packing up.

*See No 114.

NO. 125. SIR F. BERTIE TO SIR EDWARD GREY.

(Received Aug. 1.)

(Telegraphic.) Paris, July 31, 1914.

My immediately preceding telegram.*

Political director has brought me the reply of the minister for foreign affairs to your inquiry respecting the neutrality of Belgium. It is as follows:

French government are resolved to respect the neutrality of Belgium, and it would only be in the event of some other power violating that neutrality that France might find herself under the necessity, in order to assure defense of her own security, to act otherwise. This assurance has been given several times. President of the republic spoke of it to the king of the Belgians, and the French minister at Brussels has spontaneously renewed the assurance to the Belgian minister of foreign affairs today.

*See No. 124.

NO. 126. SIR F. BERTIE TO SIR EDWARD GREY.

(Received Aug. 1.)

(Telegraphic.) Paris, Aug. 1, 1914.

I have had conversation with the political director, who states that the German ambassador was informed on calling at the ministry for foreign affairs this morning, that the French government failed to comprehend the reason which prompted his communication of yesterday evening. It was pointed out to his excellency that general mobilization in Russia had not been ordered until after Austria had decreed a general mobilization and that the Russian government were ready to demobilize if all powers did likewise. It seemed strange to the French government that in view of this and of the fact that Russia and Austria were ready to converse, the German government should have at that moment presented an ultimatum at St. Petersburg requiring immediate demobilization by Russia. There were no differences at issue between France and Germany, but the German ambassador had made a menacing communication to the French government and had requested an answer the next day, intimating that he would have to break off relations and leave Paris if the reply were not satisfactory. The ambassador was informed that the French government considered that this was an extraordinary proceeding.

The German ambassador, who is to see the minister for foreign affairs again this evening, said nothing about demanding his passports, but he stated that he had packed up.

NO. 127. SIR M. DE BUNSEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.

(Received Aug. 1.)

(Telegraphic.) Vienna, Aug. 1, 1914.

General mobilization of army and fleet.

NO. 128. SIR F. VILLIERS TO SIR EDWARD GREY.

(Received Aug. 1.)

(Telegraphic.) Brussels, Aug. 1, 1914.

Belgian neutrality.

The instructions conveyed in your telegram of yesterday* have been acted upon.

Belgium expects and desires that other powers will observe and uphold her neutrality, which she intends to maintain to the utmost of her power. In so informing me, minister for foreign affairs said that, in the event of the violation of the neutrality of their territory, they believed that they were in a position to defend themselves against intrusion. The relations between Belgium and her neighbors were excellent, and there was no reason to suspect their intentions; but he thought it well, nevertheless, to be prepared against emergencies.

*See No. 115.

NO. 129. MINISTER OF STATE, LUXEMBURG, TO SIR EDWARD GREY.

(Received Aug. 2.)

(Translation.)

(Telegraphic.) Luxemburg, Aug. 2, 1914.

The Luxemburg minister of state has just received through the German minister in Luxemburg, M. de Buch, a telegram from the chancellor of the German empire, Bethmann-Hollweg, to the effect that the military measures taken in Luxemburg do not constitute a hostile act against Luxemburg, but are only intended to insure against a possible attack of a French army. Full compensation will be paid to Luxemburg for any damage caused by using the railways, which are leased to the empire.

NO. 130. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR E. GOSCHEN.

(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, Aug. 1, 1914.

We are informed that authorities at Hamburg have forcibly detained steamers belonging to the Great Central company and other British merchant ships.

I cannot ascertain on what grounds the detention of British ships has been ordered.

You should request German government to send immediate orders that they should be allowed to proceed without delay. The effect on public opinion here will be deplorable unless this is done. His majesty's government, on their side, are most anxious to avoid any incident of an aggressive nature, and the German government will, I hope, be equally careful not to take any step which would make the situation between us impossible.

NO. 131. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR E. GOSCHEN. (Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, Aug. 1, 1914.

I still believe that it might be possible to secure peace if only a little respite in time can be gained before any great power begins war.

The Russian government has communicated to me the readiness of Austria to discuss with Russia and the readiness of Austria to accept a basis of mediation which is not open to the objections raised in regard to the formula which Russia originally suggested.

Things ought not to be hopeless so long as Austria and Russia are ready to converse, and I hope that German government may be able to make use of the Russian communications referred to above, in order to avoid tension. His majesty's government are carefully abstaining from any act which may precipitate matters.

NO. 132. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR E. GOSCHEN. (Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, Aug. 1, 1914.

Following telegram from M. Sazonof to Count Benckendorff of the 31st July communicated to me today:

Translation.—"(Urgent.) Formula amended in accordance with the English proposal: 'If Austria consents to stay the march of her troops on Servian territory, and if, recognizing that the Austro-Servian conflict has assumed the character of a question of European interest, she admits that the great powers may examine the satisfaction which Servia can accord to the Austro-Hungarian government without injury to her sovereign rights as a state and to her independence, Russia undertakes to preserve her waiting attitude.' "

(Above communicated to all the powers.)

NO. 133. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR E. GOSCHEN. (Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, Aug. 1, 1914.

M. De Etter came today to communicate the contents of a telegram from M. Sazonof, dated the 31st July, which are as follows:

"The Austro-Hungarian ambassador declares the readiness of his government to discuss the substance of the Austrian ultimatum to Servia. M. Sazonof replied by expressing his satisfaction and said it was desirable that the discussions should take place in London with the participation of the great powers.

"M. Sazonof hoped that the British government would assume the direction of these discussions. The whole of Europe would be thankful to them. It would be very important that Austria should meanwhile put a stop provisionally to her military action on Servian territory." (The above has been communicated to the six powers.)

NO. 134. SIR F. BERTIE TO SIR EDWARD GREY. (Received Aug. 1.)

(Telegraphic.) Paris, Aug. 1, 1914.

President of the republic has informed me that German government were trying to saddle Russia with the responsibility; that it was only after a decree of general mobilization had been issued in Austria that the emperor of Russia ordered a general mobilization; that, although the measures which the German government have already taken are in effect a general mobilization, they are not so designated; that a French general mobilization will become necessary in self-defense, and that France is already forty-eight hours behind Germany as regards German military preparations; that the French troops have orders not to go nearer to the German frontier than a distance of 10 kilometers so as to avoid any grounds for accusations of provocation to Germany, whereas the German troops, on the other hand, are actually on the French frontier and have made incursions on it; that, notwithstanding mobilizations, the emperor of Russia has expressed himself ready to continue his conversations with the German ambassador with a view to preserving the peace; that French government, whose wishes are markedly pacific, sincerely desire the preservation of peace and do not quite despair, even now, of its being possible to avoid war.

NO. 135. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR G. BUCHANAN. (Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, Aug. 1, 1914.

Information reaches me from a most reliable source that Austrian government have informed German government that, though the situation has been changed by the mobilization of Russia, they would in full appreciation of the efforts of England for the preservation of peace be ready to consider favorably my proposal for mediation between Austria and Servia. The understanding of this acceptance would naturally be that the Austrian military action against Servia would continue for the present, and that the British government would urge upon Russian government to stop the mobilization of troops directed against Austria, in which case Austria would naturally cancel those defensive military countermeasures in Galicia, which have been forced upon Austria by Russian mobilization.

You should inform minister for foreign affairs and say that if, in the consideration of the acceptance of mediation by Austria, Russia can agree to stop mobilization, it appears still to be possible to preserve peace. Presumably the matter should be discussed with German government, also by Russian government.

NO. 136. SIR F. BERTIE TO SIR EDWARD GREY. (Received Aug. 1.)

(Telegraphic.) Paris, Aug. 1, 1914.

Minister of war informed military attache this afternoon that orders had been given at 3:40 for a general mobilization of the French army. This became necessary because the minister of war knows that, under the system of "Kriegszustand," the Germans have called up six classes. Three classes are sufficient to bring their covering troops up to war strength, the remaining three being the reserve. This, he said, being tantamount to mobilization, is mobilization under another name.

The French forces on the frontier have opposed to them eight army corps on a war footing, and an attack is expected at any moment. It is therefore of the utmost importance to guard against this. A zone of ten kilom. has been left between the French troops and German frontier. The French troops will not attack, and the minister of war is anxious that it should be explained that this act of mobilization is one for purely defensive purposes.

NO. 137. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR M. DE BUNSEN. (Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, Aug. 1, 1914.

I saw the Austro-Hungarian ambassador this morning. He supplied me with the substance of a telegram which the Austro-Hungarian minister for foreign affairs had sent to the Austrian ambassador in Paris. In this telegram his excellency was given instructions to assure the French minister for foreign affairs that there was no intention in the minds of the Austro-Hungarian government to impair the sovereign rights of Servia or to obtain territorial aggrandizement. The ambassador added that he was further instructed to inform the French minister for foreign affairs that there was no truth in the report which had been published in Paris to the effect that Austria-Hungary intended to occupy the Sanjak.

Count Mensdorff called again later at the foreign office. He informed me of a telegram sent yesterday to the Austro-Hungarian ambassador at St. Petersburg by Count Berchtold, and gave me the substance.

It states that Count Berchtold begged the Russian ambassador, whom he sent for yesterday, to do his best to remove the wholly erroneous impression in St. Petersburg that the "door had been banged" by Austria-Hungary on all further conversations. The Russian ambassador promised to do this. Count Berchtold repeated on this occasion to the Russian ambassador the assurance which had already been given at St. Petersburg, to the effect that neither an infraction of Servian sovereign rights nor the acquisition

of Servian territory was being contemplated by Austria-Hungary.

Special attention was called by Count Mensdorff to the fact that this telegram contains a statement to the effect that conversations at St. Petersburg had not been broken off by Austria-Hungary.

NO. 138. SIR E. GOSCHEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received Aug. 2.)

(Telegraphic.) Berlin, Aug. 1, 1914.

Your telegram of today.*

I have communicated the substance of the above telegram to the secretary of state for foreign affairs, and spent a long time arguing with him that the chief dispute was between Austria and Russia, and that Germany was only drawn in as Austria's ally. If, therefore, Austria and Russia were, as was evident, ready to discuss matters and Germany did not desire war on her own account, it seemed to me only logical that Germany should hold her hand and continue to work for a peaceful settlement. Secretary of state for foreign affairs said that Austria's readiness to discuss was the result of German influence at Vienna, and, had not Russia mobilized against Germany, all would have been well. But Russia, by abstaining from answering Germany's demand that she should demobilize, had caused Germany to mobilize also. Russia had said that her mobilization did not necessarily imply war, and that she could perfectly well remain mobilized for months without making war. This was not the case with Germany. She had the speed and Russia had the numbers, and the safety of the German empire forbade that Germany should allow Russia time to bring up masses of troops from all parts of her wide dominions. The situation now was that, though the imperial government had allowed her several hours beyond the specified time, Russia had sent no answer. Germany had, therefore, ordered mobilization, and the German representative at St. Petersburg had been instructed within a certain time to inform the Russian government that the imperial government must regard their refusal to answer as creating a state of war.

*See No. 131.

NO. 139. SIR G. BUCHANAN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received August 2.)

(Telegraphic.) St. Petersburg, Aug. 1, 1914.

My telegram of 31st July.*

The emperor of Russia read his telegram to the German emperor to the German ambassador at the audience given to his excellency yesterday. No progress whatever was made.

In the evening M. Sazonof had an interview with the Austrian ambassador, who, not being definitely instructed by his government, did his best to deflect the conversation toward a general discussion of the relations between Austria-Hungary and Russia instead of keeping to the question of Servia. In reply the minister for foreign affairs expressed his desire that these relations should remain friendly, and said that, taken in general, they were perfectly satisfactory; but the real question which they had to solve at this moment was whether Austria was to crush Servia and to reduce her to the status of a vassal, or whether she was to leave Servia a free and independent state. In these circumstances, while the Servian question was unsolved, the abstract discussion of the relations between Austria-Hungary and Russia was a waste of time. The only place where a successful discussion of this question could be expected was London, and any such discussion was being made impossible by the action of Austria-Hungary in subjecting Belgrade, a virtually unfortified town, to bombardment.

M. Sazonof informed the French ambassador and myself this morning of his conversation with the Austrian ambassador. He went on to say that during the Balkan crisis he had made it clear to the Austrian government that war with Russia must inevitably follow an Austrian attack on Servia. It was clear that Austrian domination of Servia was as intolerable for Russia as the dependence of the Netherlands on Germany would be to Great Britain. It was, in fact, for Russia a question of life and death. The policy of Austria had throughout been both tortuous and immoral, and she thought that she could treat Russia with defiance, secure in the support of her German ally. Similarly the policy of Germany had been an equivocal and double-faced policy, and it mattered little whether the German government knew or did not know the terms of the Austrian ultimatum; what mattered was that her intervention with the Austrian government had been postponed until the moment had passed when its influence would have been felt. Germany was unfortunate in her representatives in Vienna and St. Petersburg; the former was a violent Russophobe who had urged Austria on, the latter had reported to his government that Russia would never go to war. M. Sazonof was completely weary of the ceaseless endeavors he had made to avoid a war. No suggestion held out to him had been refused. He had accepted the proposal for a conference of four, for mediation by Great Britain and Italy, for direct conversation between Austria and Russia; but Germany and Austria-Hungary had either rendered these attempts for peace ineffective by evasive replies or had refused them altogether. The action of the Austro-Hungarian government and the German preparations had forced the Russian government to order mobilization, and the mobilization of Germany had created a desperate situation.

M. Sazonof added that the formula, of which the text is contained in my telegram of 31st July,* had been forwarded by the Russian government to Vienna, and he would adhere to it if you could obtain its acceptance before the frontier was crossed by German troops. In no case would Russia begin hostilities first.

I now see no possibility of a general war being avoided unless the agreement of France and Germany can be obtained to keep their armies mobilized on their own sides of the frontier, as Russia has expressed her readiness to do, pending a last attempt to reach a settlement of the present crisis.

*See No. 120.

NO. 140. SIR F. BERTIE TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received Aug. 1.)

(Telegraphic.) Paris, Aug. 1, 1914.

The minister of war again sent for the military attache this evening, as he said he wished to keep him informed of the situation. He laid great stress on the fact that the zone of 10 kilom. which he had arranged between the French troops and the German frontier, and which was still occupied by peasants, was a proof of the French endeavors to commit no provocative act.

NO. 141. SIR M. DE BUNSEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received Aug. 2.)

(Telegraphic.) Vienna, Aug. 1, 1914.

I am to be received tomorrow by minister for foreign affairs. This afternoon he is to see the French and Russian ambassadors. I have just been informed by the Russian ambassador of German ultimatum requiring that Russia should demobilize within twelve hours. On being asked by the Russian minister for foreign affairs whether the inevitable refusal of Russia to yield to this curt summons meant war, the German ambassador replied that Germany would be forced to mobilize if Russia refused. Russian ambassador at Vienna thinks that war is almost inevitable, and that mobilization is too expensive to be kept for long. Germany will attack Russia at once. He says that the so-called mobilization of Russia amounted to nothing more than that Russia had taken military measures corresponding to those taken by Germany. There seems to be even greater tension between Germany and Russia than there is between Austria and Russia. Russia would, according to the Russian ambassador, be satisfied even now with assurance respecting Servian integrity and independence. He says that Russia had no intention to attack Austria. He is going again today to point out to the minister for foreign affairs

that most terrific consequences must ensue from refusal to make this slight concession. This time Russia would fight to the last extremity. I agree with his excellency that the German ambassador at Vienna desired war from the first, and that his strong personal bias probably colored his action here. The Russian ambassador is convinced that the German government also desired war from the first.

It is the intention of the French ambassador to speak earnestly to the minister for foreign affairs today on the extreme danger of the situation, and to ask whether proposals to serve as a basis of mediation from any quarter are being considered. There is great anxiety to know what England will do. I fear that nothing can alter the determination of Austro-Hungarian government to proceed on their present course if they have made up their mind with the approval of Germany.

NO. 142. SIR E. GOSCHEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received Aug. 2.)

(Telegraphic.) Berlin, Aug. 1, 1914.

Orders have just been issued for the general mobilization of the navy and army, the first day of mobilization to be 2d August.

NO. 143. SIR E. GOSCHEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received Aug. 2.)

(Telegraphic.) Berlin, Aug. 1, 1914.

Detention of British merchant ship at Hamburg.

Your telegram of 1st August* acted on.

Secretary of state, who expressed the greatest surprise and annoyance, has promised to send orders at once to allow steamers to proceed without delay.

*See No. 130.

NO. 144. SIR E. GOSCHEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received Aug. 2.)

(Telegraphic.) Berlin, Aug. 2, 1914.

Secretary of state has just informed me that, owing to certain Russian troops having crossed frontier, Germany and Russia are now in a state of war.

NO. 145. SIR E. GOSCHEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received Aug. 2.)

(Telegraphic.) Berlin, Aug. 2, 1914.

My telegram of Aug. 1.*

Secretary of state informs me that orders were sent last night to allow British ships in Hamburg to proceed on their way. He says that this must be regarded as a special favor to his majesty's government, as no other foreign ships have been allowed to leave. Reason of detention was that mines were being laid and other precautions being taken.

*See No. 143.

NO. 146. SIR F. VILLIERS TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received Aug. 2.)

(Telegraphic.) Brussels, Aug. 2, 1914.

The news that a German force has entered Grand Duchy of Luxemburg has been officially confirmed to the Belgian government.

NO. 147. MINISTER OF STATE, LUXEMBURG, TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received Aug. 2.)
(Translation.)

(Telegraphic.) Luxemburg, Aug. 2, 1914.

I have the honor to bring to your excellency's notice the following facts:

On Sunday, the 2d August, very early, the German troops, according to the information which has up to now reached the grand ducal government, penetrated into Luxemburg territory by the bridges of Wasserbillig and Remich, and proceeded particularly toward the south and in the direction of Luxemburg, the capital of the grand duchy. A certain number of armored trains with troops and ammunition have been sent along the railway line from Wasserbillig to Luxemburg, where their arrival is expected. These occurrences constitute acts which are manifestly contrary to the neutrality of the grand duchy as guaranteed by the treaty of London of 1867. The Luxemburg government have not failed to address an energetic protest against this aggression to the representatives of his majesty the German emperor at Luxemburg. An identical protest will be sent by telegraph to the secretary of state for foreign affairs at Berlin.

NO. 148. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR F. BERTIE.
(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, Aug. 2, 1914.

After the cabinet this morning I gave M. Cambon the following memorandum:

"I am authorized to give an assurance that if the German fleet comes into the channel or through the North Sea to undertake hostile operations against French coasts or shipping, the British fleet will give all the protection in its power.

"This assurance is of course subject to the policy of his majesty's government receiving the support of parliament, and must not be taken as binding his majesty's government to take any action until the above contingency of action by the German fleet takes place."

I pointed out that we had very large questions and most difficult issues to consider, and that government felt that they could not bind themselves to declare war upon Germany necessarily if war broke out between France and Germany tomorrow, but it was essential to the French government, whose fleet had long been concentrated in the Mediterranean, to know how to make their dispositions with their north coast entirely undefended. We therefore thought it necessary to give them this assurance. It did not bind us to go to war with Germany unless the German fleet took the action indicated, but it did give a security to France that would enable her to settle the disposition of her own Mediterranean fleet.

M. Cambon asked me about the violation of Luxemburg I told him the doctrine on that point laid down by Lord Derby and Lord Clarendon in 1867. He asked me what we should say about the violation of the neutrality of Belgium. I said that was a much more important matter; we were considering what statement we should make in parliament tomorrow—in effect, whether we should declare violation of Belgian neutrality to be a casus belli. I told him what had been said to the German ambassador on this point.

NO. 149. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR E. GOSCHEN.
(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, Aug. 2, 1914.

Your telegram of 1st August.*

I regret to learn that 100 tons of sugar was compulsorily unloaded from the British steamship Sappho at Hamburg and detained. Similar action appears to have been taken with regard to other British vessels loaded with sugar.

You should inform secretary of state that, for reasons stated in my telegram of 1st August,† I most earnestly trust that the orders already sent to Hamburg to allow the clearance of British ships cover also the release of their cargoes, the detention of which cannot be justified.

*See No. 143. †See No. 130.

NO. 150. SIR E. GOSCHEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received Aug. 3.)

(Telegraphic.) Berlin, Aug. 3, 1914.

Your telegram of 2d August.*

Detention of British ships at Hamburg.

No information available.

*See No. 149.

NO. 151. SIR F. VILLIERS TO SIR EDWARD GREY.
(Received Aug. 3.)

(Telegraphic.) Brussels, Aug. 3, 1914.

French government have offered through their military attache the support of five French army corps to the Belgian government. Following reply has been received today:

"We are sincerely grateful to the French government for offering eventual support. In the actual circumstances, however, we do not propose to appeal to the guarantee of the powers. Belgian government will decide later on the

action which they may think it necessary to take."

NO. 152. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR F. BERTIE.

London, Foreign Office, Aug 3, 1914.

Sir:—On the 1st instant the French ambassador made the following communication:

"In reply to the German government's intimation of the fact that ultimatums had been presented to France and Russia, and to the question as to what were the intentions of Italy, the Marquis di San Giuliano replied:

" 'The war undertaken by Austria, and the consequences which might result, had, in the word of the German ambassador himself, an aggressive object. Both were therefore in conflict with the purely defensive character of the triple alliance, and in such circumstances Italy would remain neutral.' "

In making this communication, M. Cambon was instructed to lay stress upon the Italian declaration that the present war was not a defensive but an aggressive war, and that, for this reason, the casus fœderis under the terms of the triple alliance did not arise.

I am, &c., E. GREY.

NO. 153. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR E. GOSCHEN. (Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, Aug. 4, 1914.

The king of the Belgians had made an appeal to his majesty the king for diplomatic intervention on behalf of Belgium in the following terms.

"Remembering the numerous proofs of your majesty's friendship and that of your predecessor, and the friendly attitude of England in 1870, and the proof of friendship you have just given us again, I make a supreme appeal to the diplomatic intervention of your majesty's government to safeguard the integrity of Belgium."

His majesty's government are also informed that the German government has delivered to the Belgian government a note proposing friendly neutrality entailing free passage through Belgian territory, and promising to maintain the independence and integrity of the kingdom and its possessions at the conclusion of peace, threatening in case of refusal to treat Belgium as an enemy. An answer was requested within twelve hours.

We also understand that Belgium has categorically refused this as a flagrant violation of the law of nations.

His majesty's government are bound to protest against this violation of a treaty to which Germany is a party in common with themselves, and must request an assurance that the demand made upon Belgium will not be proceeded with, and that her neutrality will be respected by Germany. You should ask for an immediate reply.

NO. 154. SIR F. VILLIERS TO SIR EDWARD GREY.

(Received Aug. 4.)

(Telegraphic.) Brussels, Aug. 4, 1914.

German minister has this morning addressed note to minister for foreign affairs stating that as Belgian government have declined the well-intentioned proposals submitted to them by the imperial government, the latter will, deeply to their regret, be compelled to carry out, if necessary by force of arms, the measures considered indispensable in view of the French menaces.

NO. 155. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR F. VILLIERS. (Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, Aug. 4, 1914.

You should inform Belgian government that if pressure is applied to them by Germany to induce them to depart from neutrality, his majesty's government expect that they will resist by any means in their power, and that his majesty's government will support them in offering such resistance, and that his majesty's government in this event are prepared to join Russia and France, if desired, in offering to the Belgian government at once common action for the purpose of resisting use of force by Germany against them, and a guarantee to maintain their independence and integrity in future years.

NO. 156. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR E. GOSCHEN. (Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, Aug. 4, 1914.

I continue to receive numerous complaints from British firms as to the detention of their ships at Hamburg, Cuxhaven, and other German ports. This action on the part of the German authorities is totally unjustifiable. It is in direct contravention of international law and of the assurances given to your excellency by the imperial chancellor. You should demand the immediate release of all British ships if such release has not yet been given.

NO. 157. GERMAN FOREIGN SECRETARY TO PRINCE LICHNOWSKY.

(Communicated by Germany embassy, Aug. 4.)

(Telegraphic.) Berlin, Aug. 4, 1914.

Please dispel any mistrust that may subsist on the part of the British government with regard to our intentions, by repeating most positively formal assurance that, even in the case of armed conflict with Belgium, Germany will, under no pretense whatever, annex Belgian territory. Sincerity of this declaration is borne out by fact that we solemnly pledged our word to Holland strictly to respect her neutrality. It is obvious that we could not profitably annex Belgian territory without making at the same time territorial acquisitions at expense of Holland. Please impress upon Sir E. Grey that German army could not be exposed to French attack across Belgium, which was planned according to absolutely unimpeachable information. Germany had consequently to disregard Belgian neutrality, it being for her a question of life or death to prevent French advance.

NO. 158. SIR F. VILLIERS TO SIR EDWARD GREY.

(Received Aug. 4.)

(Telegraphic.) Brussels, Aug. 4, 1914.

Military attache has been informed at war office that German troops have entered Belgian territory, and that Liege has been summoned to surrender by small party of Germans who, however, were repulsed.

NO. 159. SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR E. GOSCHEN. (Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, Aug. 4, 1914.

We hear that Germany has addressed note to Belgian minister for foreign affairs stating that German government will be compelled to carry out, if necessary by force of arms, the measure considered indispensable.

We are also informed that Belgian territory has been violated at Gemmenich.

In these circumstances, and in view of the fact that Germany declined to give the same assurance respecting Belgium as France gave last week in reply to our request made simultaneously at Berlin and Paris, we must repeat that request, and ask that a satisfactory reply to it and to my telegram of this morning* be received here by 12 o'clock tonight. If not, you are instructed to ask for your passports, and to say that his majesty's goverment feel bound to take all steps in their power to uphold the neutrality of Belgium and the observance of a treaty to which Germany is as much a party as ourselves.

*See No. 153.

NO. 160. SIR E. GOSCHEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.

[Issued by the British government in continuation of preceding dispatches. It is entitled "Dispatch from his majesty's ambassador at Berlin respecting the rupture of diplomatic relations with the German government."]

London, Aug. 8, 1914.

Sir: In accordance with the instructions contained in your telegram of the 4th instant* I called upon the secretary of state that afternoon and inquired in the name of his majesty's government, whether the imperial government would refrain from violating Belgian neutrality. Herr von Jagow at once replied that he was sorry to say that his answer must be "No," as, in consequence of the German troops having crossed the frontier that morning, Belgian neutrality had been already violated. Herr von Jagow again

went into the reasons why the imperial government had been obliged to take this step, namely, that they had to advance into France by the quickest and easiest way, so as to be able to get well ahead with their operations and endeavour to strike some decisive blow as early as possible. It was a matter of life and death for them, as if they had gone by the more southern route they could not have hoped, in view of the paucity of roads and the strength of the fortresses, to have got through without formidable opposition entailing great loss of time. This loss of time would have meant time gained by the Russians for bringing up their troops to the German frontier. Rapidity of action was the great German asset, while that of Russia was an inexhaustible supply of troops. I pointed out to Herr von Jagow that this fait accompli of the violation of the Belgian frontier rendered, as he would readily understand, the situation exceeding grave, and I asked him whether there was not still time to draw back and avoid possible consequences, which both he and I would deplore. He replied that, for the reasons he had given me, it was now impossible for them to draw back.

During the afternoon I received your further telegram of the same date† and, in compliance with the instructions therein contained, I again proceeded to the imperial foreign office and informed the secretary of state that unless the imperial government could give the assurance by 12 o'clock that night that they would proceed no further with their violation of the Belgian frontier and stop their advance, I had been instructed to demand my passports and inform the imperial government that his majesty's government would have to take all steps in their power to uphold the neutrality of Belgium and the observance of a treaty to which Germany was as much a party as themselves.

Herr von Jagow replied that to his great regret he could give no other answer than that which he had given me earlier in the day, namely, that the safety of the empire rendered it absolutely necessary that the imperial troops should advance through Belgium. I gave his excellency a written summary of your telegram and, pointing out that you had mentioned 12 o'clock as the time when his majesty's government would expect an answer, asked him whether, in view of the terrible consequences which would necessarily ensue, it were not possible even at the last moment that their answer should be reconsidered. He replied that if the time given were even twenty-four hours or more, his answer must be the same. I said that in that case I should have to demand my passports. This interview took place at about 7 o'clock. In a short conversation which ensued Herr von Jagow expressed his poignant regret at the crumbling of his entire policy and that of the chancellor, which had been to make friends with Great Britain and then, through Great Britain, to get closer to France. I said that this sudden end to my work in Berlin was to me also a matter of deep regret and disappointment, but that he must understand that under the circumstances and in view of our engagements, his majesty's government could not possibly have acted otherwise than they had done.

I then said that I should like to go and see the chancellor, as it might be, perhaps, the last time I should have an opportunity of seeing him. He begged me to do so. I found the chancellor very agitated. His excellency at once began a harangue which lasted for about 20 minutes. He said that the step taken by his majesty's government was terrible to a degree; just for a word —"neutrality," a word which in war time had so often been disregarded—just for a scrap of paper Great Britain was going to make war on a kindred nation who desired nothing better than to be friends with her. All his efforts in that direction had been rendered useless by this last terrible step, and the policy to which, as I knew, he had devoted himself since his accession to office had tumbled down like a house of cards. What we had done was unthinkable; it was like striking a man from behind while he was fighting for his life against two assailants. He held Great Britain responsible for all the terrible events that might happen. I protested strongly against that statement, and said that, in the same way as he and Herr von Jagow wished me to understand that for strategical reasons it was a matter of life and death to Germany to advance through Belgium and violate the latter's neutrality, so I would wish him to understand that it was, so to speak, a matter of "life and death" for the honour of Great Britain that she should keep her solemn engagement to do her utmost to defend Belgium's neutrality if attacked. That solemn compact simply had to be kept, or what confidence could any one have in engagements given by Great Britain in the future? The chancellor said, "But at what price will that compact have been kept? Has the British government thought of that?" I hinted to his excellency as plainly as I could that fear of consequences could hardly be regarded as an excuse for breaking solemn engagements, but his excellency was so excited, so evidently overcome by the news of our action, and so little disposed to hear reason, that I refrained from adding fuel to the flame by further argument. As I was leaving he said that the blow of Great Britain joining Germany's enemies was all the greater that almost up to the last moment he and his government had been working with us and supporting our efforts to maintain peace between Austria and Russia. I said that this was part of the tragedy which saw the two nations fall apart just at the moment when the relations between them had been more friendly and cordial than they had been for years. Unfortunately, notwithstanding our efforts to maintain peace between Russia and Austria, the war had spread and had brought us face to face with a situation which, if we held to our engagements, we could not possibly avoid, and which unfortunately entailed our separation from our late fellow workers. He would readily understand that no one regretted this more that I.

After this somewhat painful interview I returned to the embassy and drew up a telegraphic report of what had passed. This telegram was handed in at the central telegraph office a little before 9 p. m. It was accepted by that office, but apparently never dispatched.‡

At about 9:30 p. m. Herr von Zimmerman, the under secretary of state, came to see me. After expressing his deep regret that the very friendly official and personal relations between us were about to cease, he asked me casually whether a demand for passports was equivalent to a declaration of war. I said that such an authority on international law as he was known to be must know as well or better than I what was usual in such cases. I added that there were many cases where diplomatic relations had been broken off and, nevertheless, war had not ensued; but that in this case he would have seen from my instructions, of which I have given Herr von Jagow a written summary, that his majesty's government expected an answer to a definite question by 12 o'clock that night and that in default of a satisfactory answer they would be forced to take such steps as their engagements required. Herr Zimmerman said that that was, in fact, a declaration of war, as the imperial government could not possibly give the assurance required either that night or any other night.

In the meantime, after Herr Zimmerman left me, a flying sheet, issued by the "Berliner Tageblatt," was circulated stating that Great Britain had declared war against Germany. The immediate result of this news was the assemblage of an exceedingly excited and unruly mob before his majesty's embassy. The small force of police which had been sent to guard the embassy was soon overpowered, and the attitude of the mob became more threatening. We took no notice of this demonstration as long as it was confined to noise, but when the crash of glass and the landing of cobblestones into the drawing room, where we were all sitting, warned us that the situation was getting unpleasant, I telephoned to the foreign office an account of what was happening. Herr von Jagow at once informed the chief of police, and an adequate force of mounted police, sent with great promptness, very soon cleared the

street. From that moment on we were well guarded, and no more direct unpleasantness occurred.

After order had been restored Herr von Jagow came to see me and expressed his most heartfelt regrets at what had occurred. He said that the behaviour of his countrymen had made him feel more ashamed than he had words to express. It was an indelible stain on the reputation of Berlin. He said that the flying sheet circulated in the streets had not been authorized by the government; in fact, the chancellor had asked him by telephone whether he thought that such a statement should be issued, and he had replied, "Certainly not, until the morning." It was in consequence of his decision to that effect that only a small force of police had been sent to the neighbourhood of the embassy, as he had thought that the presence of a large force would inevitably attract attention and perhaps lead to disturbances. It was the "pestilential 'Tageblatt,' " which had somehow got hold of the news, that had upset his calculations. He had heard rumours that the mob had been excited to violence by gestures made and missiles thrown from the embassy, but that he felt sure that that was not true (I was able soon to assure him that the report had no foundation whatever), and even if it was, it was no excuse for the disgraceful scenes that had taken place. He feared that I would take home with me a sorry impression of Berlin manners in moments of excitement. In fact, no apology could have been more full and complete.

On the following morning, the 5th August, the emperor sent one of his majesty's aides-de-camp to me with the following message:

"The emperor has charged me to express to your excellency his regret for the occurrences of last night, but to tell you at the same time that you will gather from those occurrences an idea of the feelings of his people respecting the action of Great Britain in joining with other nations against her old allies of Waterloo. His majesty also begs that you will tell the king that he has been proud of the titles of British field marshal and British admiral, but that in consequence of what has occurred he must now at once divest himself of those titles."

I would add that the above message lost none of its acerbity by the manner of its delivery.

On the other hand, I should like to state that I received all through this trying time nothing but courtesy at the hands of Herr von Jagow and the officials of the imperial foreign office. At about 11 o'clock on the same morning Count Wedel handed me my passports—which I had earlier in the day demanded in writing—and told me that he had been instructed to confer with me as to the route which I should follow for my return to England. He said that he had understood that I preferred the route via the Hook of Holland to that via Copenhagen; they had therefore arranged that I should go by the former route, only I should have to wait till the following morning. I agreed to this, and he said that I might be quite assured that there would be no repetition of the disgraceful scenes of the preceding night, as full precautions would be taken. He added that they were doing all in their power to have a restaurant car attached to the train, but it was rather a difficult matter. He also brought me a charming letter from Herr von Jagow couched in the most friendly terms. The day was passed in packing up such articles as time allowed.

The night passed quietly without any incident. In the morning a strong force of police was posted along the usual route to the Lehrter station, while the embassy was smuggled away in taxicabs to the station by side streets. We there suffered no molestation whatever, and avoided the treatment meted out by the crowd to my Russian and French colleagues. Count Wedel met us at the station to say good-bye on behalf of Herr von Jagow and to see that all the arrangements ordered for our comfort had been properly carried out. A retired colonel of the guards accompanied the train to the Dutch frontier, and was exceedingly kind in his efforts to prevent the great crowds which thronged the platforms at every station where we stopped from insulting us; but beyond the yelling of patriotic songs and a few jeers and insulting gestures we had really nothing to complain of during our tedious journey to the Dutch frontier.

Before closing this long account of our last days in Berlin I should like to place on record and bring to your notice the quite admirable behaviour of my staff under the most trying circumstances possible. One and all, they worked night and day with scarcely any rest, and I cannot praise too highly the cheerful zeal with which counselor, naval and military attaches, secretaries, and the two young attaches buckled to their work and kept their nerve with often a yelling mob outside and inside hundreds of British subjects clamouring for advice and assistance. I was proud to have such a staff to work with, and feel most grateful to them all for the invaluable assistance and support, often exposing them to considerable personal risk, which they so readily and cheerfully gave to me.

I should also like to mention the great assistance rendered to us all by my American colleague, Mr. Gerard, and his staff. Undeterred by the hooting and hisses with which he was often greeted by the mob on entering and leaving the embassy, his excellency came repeatedly to see me to ask how he could help us and to make arrangements for the safety of stranded British subjects. He extricated many of these from extremely difficult situations at some personal risk to himself, and his calmness and savoir-faire and his firmness in dealing with the imperial authorities gave full assurance that the protection of British subjects and interests could not have been left in more efficient and able hands.

I have, &c.,
W. E. GOSCHEN.

*See No. 153. †See No. 159. ‡This telegram never reached the foreign office.

NO. 161. SIR M. DE BUNSEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.

London, Sept. 1, 1914.

Sir:—The rapidity of the march of events during the days which led up to the outbreak of the European war made it difficult, at the time, to do more than record their progress by telegraph. I propose now to add a few comments.

The delivery at Belgrade on the 23d July of the Austrian note to Servia was preceded by a period of absolute silence at the Ballplatz. Except Herr von Tschirscky [German ambassador at Vienna], who must have been aware of the tenour, if not of the actual words of the note, none of my colleagues were allowed to see through the veil. On the 22d and 23d July, M. Dumaine, French ambassador, had long interviews with Baron Macchio, one of the under secretaries of state for foreign affairs, by whom he was left under the impression that the words of warning he had been instructed to speak to the Austro-Hungarian government had not been unavailing, and that the note which was being drawn up would be found to contain nothing with which a self-respecting state need hesitate to comply. At the second of these interviews he was not even informed that the note was at that very moment being presented at Belgrade, or that it would be published in Vienna on the following morning. Count Forgach, the other under secretary of state, had indeed been good enough to confide to me on the same day the true character of the note, and the fact of its presentation about the time we were speaking.

So little had the Russian ambassador been made aware of what was preparing that he actually left Vienna on a fortnight's leave of absence about the 20th July. He had only been absent a few days when events compelled him to return. It might have been supposed that Duke Avarna, ambassador of the allied Italian kingdom, which was bound to be so closely affected by fresh complications in the Balkans, would have been taken fully into the confidence of Count Berchtold [Austro-Hungarian minister for foreign affairs] during this critical time. In point of fact his excellency was left completely in the dark. As for myself, no indication was given me by Count Berchtold of the impending storm, and it was from a private source that I received on the 15th July the forecast of what was about to happen which I telegraphed to you

the following day. It is true that during all this time the "Neue Freie Presse" and other leading Viennese newspapers were using language which pointed unmistakably to war with Servia. The official "Fremdenblatt," however, was more cautious, and till the note was published, the prevailing opinion among my colleagues was that Austria would shrink from courses calculated to involve her in grave European complications.

On the 24th July the note was published in the newspapers. By common consent it was at once styled an ultimatum. Its integral acceptance by Servia was neither expected nor desired, and when, on the following afternoon, it was at first rumoured in Vienna that it had been unconditionally accepted, there was a moment of keen disappointment. The mistake was quickly corrected, and as soon as it was known later in the evening that the Servian reply had been rejected and that Baron Giesl [Austro-Hungarian minister at Belgrade] had broken off relations at Belgrade, Vienna burst into frenzy of delight, vast crowds parading the streets and singing patriotic songs till the small hours of the morning.

The demonstrations were perfectly orderly, consisting for the most part of organised processions through the principal streets ending up at the ministry of war. One or two attempts to make hostile manifestations against the Russian embassy were frustrated by the strong guard of police which held the approaches to the principal embassies during those days. The demeanour of the people at Vienna and, as I was informed, in many other principal cities of the monarchy, showed plainly the popularity of the idea of war with Servia, and there can be no doubt that the small body of Austrian and Hungarian statesmen by whom this momentous step was adopted gauged rightly the sense, and it may even be said the determination, of the people, except presumably in portions of the provinces inhabited by the Slav races. There had been much disappointment in many quarters at the avoidance of war with Servia during the annexation crisis in 1908 and again in connection with the recent Balkan war. Count Berchtold's peace policy had met with little sympathy in the delegation. Now the flood-gates were opened, and the entire people and press clamoured impatiently for immediate and condign punishment of the hated Servian race. The country certainly believed that it had before it only the alternative of subduing Servia or of submitting sooner or later to mutilation at her hands. But a peaceful solution should first have been attempted. Few seemed to reflect that the forcible intervention of a great power in the Balkans must inevitably call other great powers into the field. So just was the cause of Austria held to be, that it seemed to her people inconceivable that any country should place itself in her path, or that questions of mere policy or prestige should be regarded anywhere as superseding the necessity which had arisen to exact summary vengeance for the crime of Serajevo. The conviction had been expressed to me by the German ambassador on the 24th July that Russia would stand aside. This feeling, which was also held at the Ballplatz, influenced no doubt the course of events, and it is deplorable that no effort should have been made to secure by means of diplomatic negotiations the acquiescence of Russia and Europe as a whole in some peaceful compromise of the Servian question by which Austrian fears of Servian aggression and intrigue might have been removed for the future. Instead of adopting this course the Austro-Hungarian government resolved upon war. The inevitable consequence ensued. Russia replied to a partial Austrian mobilization and declaration of war against Servia by a partial Russian mobilization against Austria. Austria met this move by completing her own mobilization, and Russia again responded with results which have passed into history. The fate of the proposals put forward by his majesty's government for the preservation of peace is recorded in the White Paper on the European Crisis. On the 28th July I saw Count Berchtold and urged as strongly as I could that the scheme of mediation mentioned in your speech in the house of commons on the previous day should be accepted as offering an honourable and peaceful settlement of the question at issue. His excellency himself read to me a telegraphic report of the speech, but added that matters had gone too far; Austria was that day declaring war on Servia, and she could never accept the conference which you had suggested should take place between the less interested powers on the basis of the Servian reply. This was a matter which must be settled directly between the two parties immediately concerned. I said his majesty's government would hear with regret that hostilities could not be arrested, as you feared they would lead to European complications. I disclaimed any British lack of sympathy with Austria in the matter of her legitimate grievances against Servia, and pointed out that whereas Austria seemed to be making these the starting point of her policy, his majesty's government were bound to look at the question primarily from the point of view of the maintenance of the peace of Europe. In this way the two countries might easily drift apart.

His excellency said that he too was keeping the European aspect of the question in sight. He thought, however, that Russia would have no right to intervene after receiving his assurance that Austria sought no territorial aggrandisement. His excellency remarked to me in the course of his conversation that, though he had been glad to co-operate towards bringing about the settlement which had resulted from the ambassadorial conferences in London during the Balkan crisis, he had never had much belief in the permanency of that settlement, which was necessarily of a highly artificial character, inasmuch as the interests which it sought to harmonise were in themselves profoundly divergent. His excellency maintained a most friendly demeanour throughout the interview, but left no doubt in my mind as to the determination of the Austro-Hungarian government to proceed with the invasion of Servia.

The German government claim to have persevered to the end in the endeavour to support at Vienna your successive proposals in the interest of peace. Herr von Tschirscky abstained from inviting my co-operation or that of the French and Russian ambassadors in carrying out his instructions to that effect, and I had no means of knowing what response he was receiving from the Austro-Hungarian government. I was, however, kept fully informed by M. Schebeko, the Russian ambassador, of his own direct negotiations with Count Berchtold. M. Schebeko endeavoured on the 28th July to persuade the Austro-Hungarian government to furnish count Szapary [Austro-Hungarian ambassador at St. Petersburg] with full powers to continue at St. Petersburg the hopeful conversations which had there been taking place between the latter and M. Sazonof [Russian minister for foreign affairs]. Count Berchtold refused at the time, but two days later (30th July), though in the meantime Russia had partially mobilised against Austria, he received M. Schebeko again, in a perfectly friendly manner, and gave his consent to the continuance of the conversations at St. Petersburg. From now onwards the tension between Russia and Germany was much greater than between Russia and Austria. As between the latter an arrangement seemed almost in sight, and on the 1st August I was informed by M. Schebeko that Count Szapary had at last conceded the main point at issue by announcing to M. Sazonof that Austria would consent to submit to mediation the points in the note to Servia which seemed incompatible with the maintenance of Servian independence. M. Sazonof, M. Schebeko added, had accepted this proposal on condition that Austria would refrain from the actual invasion of Servia. Austria, in fact, had finally yielded, and that she herself had at this point good hopes of a peaceful issue is shown by the communication made to you on the 1st August by Count Mensdorff [Austro-Hungarian ambassador in London], to the effect that Austria had neither "banged the door" on compromise nor cut off the conversations [see No. 137]. M. Schebeko [Russian ambassador in Vienna] to the end was working hard for peace. He was holding the most conciliatory language to Count Berchtold, and he informed

me that the latter, as well as Count Forgach [Austro-Hungarian under secretary of state for foreign affairs], had responded in the same spirit. Certainly it was too much for Russia to expect that Austria would hold back her armies, but this matter could probably have been settled by negotiation, and M. Schebeko repeatedly told me he was prepared to accept any reasonable compromise.

Unfortunately these conversations at St. Petersburg and Vienna were cut short by the transfer of the dispute to the more dangerous ground of a direct conflict between Germany and Russia. Germany intervened on the 31st July by means of her double ultimatums to St. Petersburg and Paris. The ultimatums were of a kind to which only one answer is possible, and Germany declared war on Russia on the 1st August, and on France on the 3d August. A few days' delay might in all probability have saved Europe from one of the greatest calamities in history.

Russia still abstained from attacking Austria, and M. Schebeko had been instructed to remain at his post till war should actually be declared against her by the Austro-Hungarian government. This only happened on the 6th August, when Count Berchtold informed the foreign missions at Vienna that "the Austro-Hungarian ambassador at St. Petersburg had been instructed to notify the Russian government that, in view of the menacing attitude of Russia in the Austro-Servian conflict and the fact that Russia had commenced hostilities against Germany, Austria-Hungary considered herself also at war with Russia."

M. Schebeko left quietly in a special train provided by the Austro-Hungarian government on the 7th August. He had urgently requested to be conveyed to the Roumanian frontier, so that he might be able to proceed to his own country, but was taken instead to the Swiss frontier, and ten days later I found him at Berne.

M. Dumaine, French ambassador, stayed on till the 12th August. On the previous day he had been instructed to demand his passport on the ground that Austrian troops were being employed against France. This point was not fully cleared up when I left Vienna. On the 9th August M. Dumaine had received from Count Berchtold the categorical declaration that no Austrian troops were being moved to Alsace. The next day this statement was supplemented by a further one, in writing, giving Count Berchtold's assurance that not only had no Austrian troops been moved actually to the French frontier, but that none were moving from Austria in a westerly direction into Germany in such a way that they might replace German troops employed at the front. These two statements were made by Count Berchtold in reply to precise questions put to him by M. Dumaine, under instructions from his government. The French ambassador's departure was not attended by any hostile demonstration, but his excellency before leaving had been justly offended by a harangue made by the chief burgomaster of Vienna to the crowd assembled before the steps of the town hall, in which he assured the people that Paris was in the throes of a revolution, and that the president of the republic had been assassinated.

The British declaration of war on Germany was made known in Vienna by special editions of the newspapers about midday on the 4th August. An abstract of your speeches in the house of commons, and also of the German chancellor's speech in the reichstag of the 4th August, appeared the same day, as well as the text of the German ultimatum to Belgium. Otherwise few details of the great events of these days transpired. The "Neue Freie Presse" was violently insulting towards England. The "Fremdenblatt" was not offensive, but little or nothing was said in the columns of any Vienna paper to explain that the violation of Belgium neutrality had left his majesty's government no alternative but to take part in the war.

The declaration of Italian neutrality was bitterly felt in Vienna, but scarcely mentioned in the newspapers.

On the 5th August I had the honour to receive your instruction of the previous day preparing me for the immediate outbreak of war with Germany, but adding that, Austria being understood to be not yet at that date at war with Russia and France, you did not desire me to ask for my passport or to make any particular communication to the Austro-Hungarian government. You stated at the same time that his majesty's government of course expected Austria not to commit any act of war against us without the notice required by diplomatic usage.

On Thursday morning, the 13th August, I had the honour to receive your telegram of the 12th stating that you had been compelled to inform Count Mensdorff, at the request of the French government, that a complete rupture had occurred between France and Austria, on the ground that Austria had declared war on Russia, who was already fighting on the side of France, and that Austria had sent troops to the German frontier under conditions that were a direct menace to France. The rupture having been brought about with France in this way, I was to ask for my passport, and your telegram stated, in conclusion, that you had informed Count Mensdorff that a state of war would exist between the two countries from midnight of the 12th August.

After seeing Mr. Penfield, the United States ambassador, who accepted immediately in the most friendly spirit my request that his excellency would take charge provisionally of British interests in Austria-Hungary, during the unfortunate interruption of relations, I proceeded, with Mr. Theo Russell, counsellor of his majesty's embassy, to the Ballplatz. Count Berchtold received me at midday. I delivered my message, for which his excellency did not seem to be unprepared, although he told me that a long telegram from Count Mensdorff had just come in but had not yet been brought to him. His excellency received my communication with the courtesy which never leaves him. He deplored the unhappy complications which were drawing such good friends as Austria and England into war. In point of fact, he added, Austria did not consider herself then at war with France, though diplomatic relations with that country had been broken off. I explained in a few words how circumstances had forced this unwelcome conflict upon us. We both avoided useless argument. Then I ventured to recommend to his excellency's consideration the case of the numerous stranded British subjects at Carlsbad, Vienna and other places throughout the country. I had already had some correspondence with him on the subject, and his excellency took a note of what I said, and promised to see what could be done to get them away when the stress of mobilisation should be over. Count Berchtold agreed to Mr. Phillpotts, till then British consul at Vienna under Consul-General Sir Frederick Duncan, being left by me at the embassy in the capacity of charge des archives. He presumed a similar privilege would not be refused in England if desired on behalf of the Austro-Hungarian government. I took leave of Count Berchtold with sincere regret, having received from the day of my arrival in Vienna, not quite nine months before, many marks of friendship and consideration from his excellency. As I left I begged his excellency to present my profound respects to the Emperor Francis Joseph, together with an expression of my hope that his majesty would pass through these sad times with unimpaired health and strength. Count Berchtold was pleased to say he would deliver my message.

Count Walterskirchen, of the Austro-Hungarian foreign office, was deputed the following morning to bring me my passport and to acquaint me with the arrangements made for my departure that evening (14th August). In the course of the day Countess Berchtold and other ladies of Vienna society called to take leave of Lady de Bunsen at the embassy. We left the railway station by special train for the Swiss frontier at 7 p. m. No disagreeable incidents occurred. Count Walterskirchen was present at the station on behalf of Count Berchtold. The journey was necessarily slow, owing to the encumbered state of the line. We reached Buchs on the Swiss frontier, early in the morning of the 17th August. At the first halting place there had been some hooting

and stone throwing on the part of the entraining troops and station officials, but no inconvenience was caused, and at the other large stations on our route we found that ample measures had been taken to preserve us from molestation as well as to provide us with food. I was left in no doubt that the Austro-Hungarian government had desired that the journey should be performed under the most comfortable conditions possible, and that I should receive on my departure all the marks of consideration due to his majesty's representative. I was accompanied by my own family and the entire staff of the embassy, for whose untiring zeal and efficient help in trying times I desire to express my sincere thanks. The Swiss government also showed courtesy in providing comfortable accommodation during our journey from the frontier to Berne, and, after three days' stay there, on to Geneva, at which place we found that every provision had been made by the French government, at the request of Sir Francis Bertie, for our speedy conveyance to Paris. We reached England on Saturday morning, the 22d August.

MAURICE DE BUNSEN.

GERMAN WHITE BOOK.

HOW RUSSIA AND HER RULER BETRAYED GERMANY'S CONFIDENCE AND THEREBY CAUSED THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Foreign Office, Berlin, August, 1914.

On June 28 the Austro-Hungarian successor to the throne, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, and his wife, the duchess of Hohenberg, were assassinated by a member of a band of Servian conspirators. The investigation of the crime through the Austro-Hungarian authorities has yielded the fact that the conspiracy against the life of the archduke and successor to the throne was prepared and abetted in Belgrade with the co-operation of Servian officials, and executed with arms from the Servian state arsenal. This crime must have opened the eyes of the entire civilized world, not only in regard to the aims of the Servian policies directed against the conservation and integrity of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, but also concerning the criminal means which the pan-Serb propaganda in Servia had no hesitation in employing for the achievement of these aims.

The goal of these policies was the gradual revolutionizing and final separation of the southeasterly districts from the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and their union with Servia. This direction of Servia's policy has not been altered in the least in spite of the repeated and solemn declarations of Servia in which it vouchsafed a change in these policies toward Austria-Hungary as well as the cultivation of good and neighborly relations.

In this manner for the third time in the course of the last six years Servia has led Europe to the brink of a world-war.

It could only do this because it believed itself supported in its intentions by Russia.

Russia soon after the events brought about by the Turkish revolution of 1908, endeavored to found a union of the Balkan states under Russian patronage and directed against the existence of Turkey. This union, which succeeded in 1911 in driving out Turkey from a greater part of her European possessions, collapsed over the question of the distribution of spoils. The Russian policies were not dismayed over this failure. According to the idea of the Russian statesmen, a new Balkan union under Russian patronage should be called into existence, headed no longer against Turkey, now dislodged from the Balkans, but against the existence of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. It was the idea that Servia should cede to Bulgaria those parts of Macedonia which it had received during the last Balkan war, in exchange for Bosnia and Herzegovina, which were to be taken from Austria. To oblige Bulgaria to fall in with this plan it was to be isolated, Roumania attached to Russia with the aid of French propaganda, and Servia promised Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Under these circumstances it was clear to Austria that it was not compatible with the dignity and the spirit of self-preservation of the monarchy to view idly any longer this agitation across the border. The imperial and royal government acquainted Germany with this conception and asked for our opinion. With all our heart we were able to agree with our ally's estimate of the situation and assure him that any action considered necessary to end the movement in Servia directed against the conservation of the monarchy would meet with our approval.

We were perfectly aware that a possible warlike attitude of Austria-Hungary against Servia might bring Russia upon the field, and that it might therefore involve us in a war, in accordance with our duty as allies. We could not, however, in these vital interests of Austria-Hungary, which were at stake, advise our ally to take a yielding attitude incompatible with his dignity, nor deny him our assistance in these trying days. We could do this all the less as our own interests were menaced through the continued Serb agitation. If the Serbs continued, with the aid of Russia and France, to menace the existence of Austria-Hungary, the gradual collapse of Austria and the subjection of all the Slavs under one Russian sceptre would be the consequence, thus making untenable the position of the Teutonic race in central Europe. A morally weakened Austria under the pressure of Russian pan-Slavism would be no longer an ally on whom we could count and in whom we could have confidence, as we must be able to have, in view of the ever more menacing attitude of our easterly and westerly neighbors. We, therefore, permitted Austria a completely free hand in her action towards Servia, but have not participated in her preparations.

Austria chose the method of presenting to the Servian government a note, in which the direct connection between the murder at Sarajevo and the pan-Serb movement, as not only countenanced but actively supported by the Servian government, was explained, and in which complete cessation of this agitation, as well as punishment of the guilty, was requested. At the same time Austria-Hungary demanded as necessary guarantee for the accomplishment of her desire the participation of Austrian officials in the preliminary examination on Servian territory and the final dissolution of the pan-Serb societies agitating against Austria-Hungary. The imperial and royal government gave a period of 48 hours for the unconditional acceptance of its demands.

The Servian government started the mobilization of its army one day after the transmission of the Austro-Hungarian note.

As after the stipulated date the Servian government made a reply which, though complying in some points with the conditions of Austria-Hungary, yet showed in all essentials the endeavor through procrastination and new negotiations to escape from the just demands of the monarchy, the latter discontinued her diplomatic relations with Servia without indulging in further negotiations or accepting further Servian assurances, whose value, to its loss, she had sufficiently experienced.

From this moment Austria was in fact in a state of war with Servia, which it proclaimed officially on the 28th of July by declaring war.

From the beginning of the conflict we assumed the position that there were here concerned the affairs of Austria alone, which it would have to settle with Servia. We therefore directed our efforts toward the localizing of the war, and toward convincing the other powers that Austria-Hungary had to appeal to arms in justifiable self-defense, forced upon her by the conditions. We emphatically took the position that no civilized country possessed the right to stay the arm of Austria in this struggle with barbarism and political crime, and to shield the Servians against their just punishment. In this sense we instructed our representatives with the foreign powers. (See exhibits 1 and 2.)

Simultaneously the Austro-Hungarian government communicated to the Russian government that the step undertaken against Servia implied merely a defensive measure against the Serb agi-

tation, but that Austria-Hungary must of necessity demand guarantees for a continued friendly beLavior of Servia towards the monarchy. Austria-Hungary had no intention whatsoever to shift the balance of power in the Balkans. (See exhibit 3.)

In answer to our declaration that the German government desired, and aimed at, a localization of the conflict, both the French and the English governments promised action in the same direction. But these endeavors did not succeed in preventing the interposition of Russia in the Austro-Servian disagreement.

The Russian government submitted an official communique on July 24, according to which Russia could not possibly remain indifferent in the Servo-Austrian conflict. The same was declared by the Russian secretary of foreign affairs, M. Sazonof, to the German ambassador, Count Pourtales, in the afternoon of July 26. (See exhibit 4.) The German government declared again, through its ambassador at St. Petersburg, that Austria-Hungary had no desire for conquest and only wished peace at her frontiers. After the official explanation by Austria-Hungary to Russia that it did not claim territorial gain in Servia, the decision concerning the peace of the world rested exclusively with St. Petersburg. (See exhibit 5.)

The same day the first news of Russian mobilization reached Berlin in the evening. (See exhibits 6, 7, 8, 9.)

The German ambassadors at London, Paris and St. Petersburg were instructed energetically to point out the danger of this Russian mobilization. The imperial ambassador at St. Petersburg was also directed to make the following declaration to the Russian government: (See exhibits 10, 10a, 10b.)

"Preparatory military measures by Russia will force us to counter-measures which must consist in mobilizing the army. But mobilization means war. As we know the obligations of France towards Russia, this mobilization would be directed against both Russia and France. We cannot assume that Russia desires to unchain such a European war. Since Austria-Hungary will not touch the existence of the Servian kingdom, we are of the opinion that Russia can afford to assume an attitude of waiting. We can all the more support the desire of Russia to protect the integrity of Servia, as Austria-Hungary does not intend to question the latter. It will be easy in the further development of the affair to find a basis for an understanding."

On July 27 the Russian secretary of war, M. Suchomlinoff, gave the German military attache his word of honor that no order to mobilize had been issued; preparations were being made, but not a horse mustered, nor reserves called in. If Austria-Hungary crossed the Servian frontier, the military districts directed towards Austria, i. e., Kiev, Odessa, Moscow, Kazan, would be mobilized, but under no circumstances those situated on the German frontier, i. e., St. Petersburg, Vilna, and Warsaw. Upon inquiry into the object of the mobilization against Austria-Hungary, the Russian minister of war replied by shrugging his shoulders and referring to the diplomats. The military attache then pointed to these mobilization measures against Austria-Hungary as extremely menacing also for Germany. (See exhibit 11.)

In the succeeding days news concerning Russian mobilization came at a rapid rate. Among it was also news about preparations on the German-Russian frontier, as, for instance, the announcement of the state of war in Kovno, the departure of the Warsaw garrison, and the strengthening of the Alexandrovo garrison.

On July 27 the first information was received concerning preparatory measures taken by France; the 14th corps discontinued the manœuvres and returned to its garrison.

In the meantime we had endeavored to localize the conflict by most emphatic steps.

On July 26 Sir Edward Grey had made the proposal to submit the differences between Austria-Hungary and Servia to a conference of the ambassadors of Germany, France, and Italy under his chairmanship. We declared in regard to this proposal that we could not, however much we approved the idea, participate in such a conference, as we could not call Austria in her dispute with Servia before a European tribunal. (See exhibit 12.)

France consented to the proposal of Sir Edward Grey, but it foundered upon Austria's declining it, as was to be expected.

Faithful to our principle that mediation should not extend to the Austro-Servian conflict, which is to be considered as a purely Austro-Hungarian affair, but merely to the relations between Austria-Hungary and Russia, we continued our endeavors to bring about an understanding between these two powers. (See exhibits 13, 14.)

We further declared ourselves ready, after failure of the conference idea, to transmit a second proposal of Sir Edward Grey's to Vienna in which he suggested Austria-Hungary should decide that either the Servian reply was sufficient, or that it be used as a basis for further negotiations. The Austro-Hungarian government remarked with full appreciation of our action that it had come too late, the hostilities having already been opened. (See exhibits 15, 16.)

In spite of this we continued our attempts to the utmost, and we advised Vienna to make every possible advance compatible with the dignity of the monarchy.

Unfortunately, all these proposals were overtaken by the military preparations of Russia and France.

On July 29 the Russian government made the official notification in Berlin that four army districts had been mobilized. At the same time further news was received concerning rapidly progressing military preparations of France, both on water and on land. (See exhibit 17.)

On the same day the imperial ambassador in St. Petersburg had an interview with the Russian foreign secretary, in regard to which he reported by telegraph as follows:

"The secretary tried to persuade me that I should urge my government to participate in a quadruple conference to find means to induce Austria-Hungary to give up those demands which touch upon the sovereignty of Servia. I could merely promise to report the conversation and took the position that, after Russia had decided upon the fateful step of mobilization, every exchange of ideas appeared now extremely difficult, if not impossible. Besides, Russia now was demanding from us in regard to Austria-Hungary the same which Austria-Hungary was being blamed for with regard to Servia, i. e., an infraction of sovereignty. Austria-Hungary having promised to consider the Russian interests by disclaiming any territorial aspiration—a great concession on the part of a state engaged in war—should therefore be permitted to attend to its affair with Servia alone. There would be time at the peace conference to return to the matter of forbearance towards the sovereignty of Servia.

"I added very solemnly that at this moment the entire Austro-Servian affair was eclipsed by the danger of a general European conflagration and I endeavored to present to the secretary the magnitude of this danger.

"It was impossible to dissuade Sazonof from the idea that Servia could not now be deserted by Russia."

On July 29 the German military attache at St. Petersburg wired the following report of a conversation with the chief of the general staff of the Russian army:

"The chief of the general staff has asked me to call on him, and he has told me that he has just come from his majesty. He has been requested by the secretary of war to reiterate once more that everything had remained as the secretary had informed me two days ago. He offered confirmation in writing and gave me his word of honor in the most solemn manner that nowhere there had been a mobilization, viz., calling in of a single man or horse up to the present time, i. e., 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He could not assume a guaranty for the future, but

he could emphasize that in the regions towards our frontiers his majesty desired no mobilization.

"As, however, I had received many pieces of news concerning the calling in of the reserves in different parts of the country, also in Warsaw and in Vilna, I told the general that his statements confronted me with a riddle. On his officer's word of honor he replied that such news was wrong, but that possibly here and there a false alarm might have been given.

"I must consider this conversation as an attempt to mislead us as to the extent of the measures hitherto taken in view of the abundant and positive information about the calling in of reserves."

In reply to various inquiries concerning reasons for its threatening attitude, the Russian government repeatedly pointed out that Austria-Hungary had commenced no conversation in St. Petersburg. The Austro-Hungarian ambassador in St. Petersburg was therefore instructed on July 29, at our suggestion, to enter into such conversation with Sazonof. Count Szapary was empowered to explain to the Russian minister the note to Servia though it had been overtaken by the state of war, and to accept any suggestion on the part of Russia as well as to discuss with Sazonof all questions touching directly upon the Austro-Russian relations.

Shoulder to shoulder with England we labored incessantly and supported every proposal in Vienna from which we hoped to gain the possibility of a peaceable solution of the conflict. We even as late as the 30th of July forwarded the English proposal to Vienna, as basis for negotiations, that Austria-Hungary should dictate her conditions in Servia, i. e. after her march into Servia. We thought that Russia would accept this basis. (See exhibit 19.)

During the interval from July 29 to July 31 there appeared renewed and cumulative news concerning Russian measures of mobilization. Accumulation of troops on the East Prussian frontier and the declaration of the state of war over all important parts of the Russian west frontier allowed no further doubt that the Russian mobilization was in full swing against us, while simultaneously all such measures were denied to our representative in St. Petersburg on word of honor.

Nay, even before the reply from Vienna regarding the Anglo-German mediation, whose tendencies and basis must have been known in St. Petersburg, could possibly have been received in Berlin, Russia ordered a general mobilization.

During the same days, there took place between his majesty the kaiser and Czar Nicolas an exchange of telegrams in which his majesty called the attention of the czar to the menacing character of the Russian mobilization during the continuance of his own mediating activities. (See exhibits 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 23a.)

On July 31, the czar sent the following telegram to his majesty the kaiser:

"I thank you cordially for your mediation which permits the hope that everything may yet end peaceably. It is technically impossible to discontinue our military preparations which have been made necessary by the Austrian mobilization. It is far from us to want war. As long as the negotiations between Austria and Servia continue, my troops will undertake no provocative action. I give you my solemn word thereon. I confide with all my faith in the grace of God, and I hope for the success of your mediation in Vienna for the welfare of our countries and the peace of Europe.

"Your cordially devoted NICOLAS."

This telegram of the czar crossed with the following sent by his majesty the kaiser, also on July 31, at 2 p. m.:

"Upon your appeal to my friendship and your request for my aid I have engaged in mediation between your government and the government of Austria-Hungary. While this action was taking place, your troops were being mobilized against my ally Austria-Hungary, whereby, as I have already communication to you, my mediation has become almost illusory. In spite of this, I have continued it, and now I receive reliable news that serious preparations for war are going on on my eastern frontier. The responsibility for the security of my country forces me to measures of defense. I have gone to the extreme limit of the possible in my efforts for the preservation of the peace of the world. It is not I who bear the responsibility for the misfortune which now threatens the entire civilized world. It rests in your hands to avert it. No one threatens the honor and peace of Russia, which might well have awaited the success of my mediation. The friendship for you and your country, bequeathed to me by my grandfather on his deathbed, has always been sacred to me, and I have stood faithfully by Russia while it was in serious affliction, especially during its last war. The peace of Europe can still be preserved by you if Russia decides to discontinue the military preparations which menace Germany and Austria-Hungary."

Before this telegram reached its destination, the mobilization of all the Russian forces, obviously directed against us and already ordered during the afternoon of the 31st of July, was in full swing. Notwithstanding, the telegram of the czar was sent at 2 o'clock that same afternoon.

After the Russian general mobilization became known in Berlin, the imperial ambassador at St. Petersburg was instructed on the afternoon of July 31 to explain to the Russian government that Germany declared the state of war as counter-measure against the general mobilization of the Russian army and navy which must be followed by mobilization if Russia did not cease its military measures against Germany and Austria-Hungary within twelve hours and notified Germany thereof. (See exhibit 24.)

At the same time the imperial ambassador in Paris was instructed to demand from the French government a declaration within eighteen hours, whether it would remain neutral in a Russo-German war. (See exhibit 25.)

The Russian government destroyed through its mobilization, menacing the security of our country, the laborious action at mediation of the European cabinets. The Russian mobilization, in regard to the seriousness of which the Russian government was never allowed by us to entertain a doubt, in connection with its continued denial, shows clearly that Russia wanted war.

The imperial ambassador at St. Petersburg delivered his note to M. Sazonof on July 31 at 12 o'clock midnight.

The reply of the Russian government has never reached us.

Two hours after the expiration of the time limit the czar telegraphed to his majesty the kaiser, as follows:

"I have received your telegram. I comprehend that you are forced to mobilize, but I should like to have from you the same guaranty which I have given you, viz., that these measures do not mean war, and that we shall continue to negotiate for the welfare of our two countries and the universal peace which is so dear to our hearts. With the aid of God it must be possible to our long tried friendship to prevent the shedding of blood. I expect with full confidence your urgent reply."

To this his majesty the kaiser replied:

"I thank you for your telegram. I have shown yesterday to your government the way through which alone war may yet be averted. Although I asked for a reply by today noon, no telegram from my ambassador has reached me with the reply of your government. I therefore have been forced to mobilize my army. An immediate, clear and unmistakable reply of your government is the sole way to avoid endless misery. Until I receive this reply I am unable, to my great grief, to enter upon the subject of your telegram. I must ask most earnestly that you, without delay, order your troops to commit, under no circumstances, the slightest violation of our frontiers."

As the time limit given to Russia had expired without the receipt of a reply to our inquiry,

his majesty the kaiser ordered the mobilization of the entire German army and navy on Aug. 1, at 5 p. m.

The German ambassador at St. Petersburg was instructed that, in the event of the Russian government not giving a satisfactory reply within the stipulated time, he should declare that we considered ourselves in a state of war after the refusal of our demands. However, before a confirmation of the execution of this order had been received, that is to say, already in the afternoon of Aug. 1, i. e., the same afternoon on which the telegram of the czar, cited above, was sent, Russian troops crossed our frontier and marched into German territory. (See exhibit 26.)

Thus Russia began the war against us.

Meanwhile the imperial ambassador in Paris put our question to the French cabinet on July 31, at 7 p. m.

The French prime minister gave an equivocal and unsatisfactory reply on Aug. 1, at 1 p. m. which gave no clear idea of the position of France, as he limited himself to the explanation that France would do that which her interests demanded. A few hours later, at 5 p. m., the mobilization of the entire French army and navy was ordered. (See exhibit 27.)

On the morning of the next day France opened hostilities.

THE NOTE OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY TO SERVIA.

Presented July 23, in Belgrade.

On March 31, 1909, the royal Servian minister to the court of Vienna made the following statement, by order of his government:

"Servia declares that she is not affected in her rights by the situation established in Bosnia, and that she will therefore adapt herself to the decisions which the powers are going to arrive at in reference to Art. 25 of the Berlin treaty. By following the councils of the powers, Servia binds herself to cease the attitude of protest and resistance which she has assumed since last October, relative to the annexation, and she binds herself further to change the direction of her present policies towards Austria-Hungary, and, in the future, to live with the latter in friendly and neighborly relations."

The history of the last years, and especially the painful events of June 28, have demonstrated the existence of a subversive movement in Servia whose aim it is to separate certain territories from the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. This movement, which developed under the eyes of the Servian government, found expression subsequently beyond the territory of the kingdom, in acts of terrorism, a series of assassinations and murders.

Far from fulfilling the formal obligations contained in the declaration of March 31, 1909, the royal Servian government has done nothing to suppress this movement. It suffered the criminal doings of the various societies and associations directed against the monarchy, the unbridled language of the press, the glorification of the originators of assassinations, the participation of officers and officials in subversive intrigues; it suffered the unwholesome propaganda in public education, and lastly permitted all manifestations which would mislead the Servian people into hatred of the monarchy and into contempt for its institutions.

This sufferance of which the royal Servian government made itself guilty has lasted up to the moment in which the events of June 28 demonstrated to the entire world the ghastly consequences of such sufferance.

It becomes plain from the evidence and confessions of the criminal authors of the outrage of June 28 that the murder at Sarajevo was conceived in Belgrade, that the murderers received the arms and bombs with which they were equipped from Servian officers and officials who belonged to the Narodna Odbrana, and that, lastly, the transportation of the criminals and their arms to Bosnia was arranged and carried out by leading Servian frontier officials.

The cited results of the investigation do not permit the imperial and royal government to observe any longer the attitude of waiting which it has assumed for years toward those agitations which have their centre in Belgrade, and which from there radiate into the territory of the monarchy. These results, on the contrary, impose upon the imperial and royal government the duty to terminate intrigues which constitute a permanent menace for the peace of the monarchy.

In order to obtain this purpose, the imperial and royal government is forced to demand official assurance from the Servian government that it condemns the propaganda directed against Austria-Hungary, i. e., the entirety of the machinations whose aim it is to separate parts from the monarchy which belong to it, and that she binds herself to suppress with all means this criminal and terrorizing propaganda.

In order to give to these obligations a solemn character, the royal Servian government will publish on the first page of its official organ of July 26, 1914, the following declaration:

"The royal Servian government condemns the propaganda directed against Austria-Hungary, i. e., the entirety of those machinations whose aim it is to separate from the Austro-Hungarian monarchy territories belonging thereto, and she regrets sincerely the ghastly consequences of these criminal actions.

"The royal Servian government regrets that Servian officers and officials have participated in the propaganda, cited above, and have thus threatened the friendly and neighborly relations which the royal government was solemnly bound to cultivate by its declaration of March 31, 1909.

"The royal government, which disapproves and rejects every thought or every attempt at influencing the destinies of the inhabitants of any part of Austria-Hungary, considers it its duty to call most emphatically to the attention of its officers and officials, and of the entire population of the kingdom, that it will henceforward proceed with the utmost severity against any persons guilty of similar actions, to prevent and suppress which it will make every effort."

This explanation is to be brought simultaneously to the cognizance of the royal army through an order of his majesty the king, and it is to be published in the official organ of the army.

The royal Servian government binds itself, in addition, as follows: (1) To suppress any publication which fosters hatred of, and contempt for, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and whose general tendency is directed against the latter's territorial integrity. (2) To proceed at once with the dissolution of the society Narodna Odbrana, to confiscate their entire means of propaganda, and to proceed in the same manner against the other societies and associations in Servia which occupy themselves with the propaganda against Austria-Hungary. The royal government will take the necessary measures, so that the dissolved societies may not continue their activities under another name or in another form. (3) Without delay to eliminate from the public instruction in Servia, so far as the corps of instructors as well as the means of instruction are concerned, that which serves, or may serve, to foster the propaganda against Austria-Hungary. (4) To remove from military service and the administration in general all officers and officials who are guilty of propaganda against Austria-Hungary, and whose names, with a communication of the material which the imperial and royal government possesses against them, the imperial and royal government reserves the right to communicate to the royal government. (5) To consent that in Servia officials of the imperial and royal government co-operate in the suppression of a movement directed against the territorial integrity of the monarchy. (6) To commence a judicial investigation against the participants of the conspiracy of June 28, who are on Servian territory. Officials delegated by the imperial and royal government will participate in the examinations. (7) To proceed at once with all severity to arrest Maj. Voja Tankosic and a certain Milan Ciganowic, Servian state officials, who have been compromised through the result

of the investigation. (8) To prevent through effective measures the participation of the Servian authorities in the smuggling of arms and explosives across the frontier and to dismiss those officials of Shabatz and Loznica, who assisted the originators of the crime of Sarajevo in crossing the frontier. (9) To give to the imperial and royal government explanations in regard to the unjustifiable remarks of high Servian functionaries in Servia and abroad who have not hesitated, in spite of their official position, to express themselves in interviews in a hostile manner against Austria-Hungary after the outrage of June 28. (10) The imperial and royal government expects a reply from the royal government at the latest by Saturday, 25th inst., at 6 p. m. A memoir concerning the results of the investigations at Sarajevo, so far as they concern points 7 and 8, is enclosed with this note.

ENCLOSURE.

The investigation carried on against Gavrilo Prinzip and accomplices in the court of Sarajevo, on account of the assassination on June 28 has, so far, yielded the following results:

1. The plan to murder Archduke Franz Ferdinand during his stay in Sarajevo was conceived in Belgrade by Gavrilo, Prinzip, Nedijko Gabrinowic and a certain Milan Ciganowic and Trifko Grabez, with the aid of Maj. Voja Tankosic.

2. The six bombs and four Browning pistols, which were used by the criminals, were obtained by Milan Ciganowic and Maj. Tankosic, and presented to Prinzip and Gabrinowic in Belgrade.

3. The bombs are hand grenades, manufactured at the arsenal of the Servian army in Kragujevac.

4. To insure the success of the assassination, Milan Ciganowic instructed Prinzip and Gabrinowic in the use of the grenades and gave instructions in shooting with Browning pistols to Prinzip and Grabez in a forest near the target practice field of Topshidor (outside Belgrade).

5. In order to enable the crossing of the frontier of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Prinzip, Gabrinowic and Grabez, and the smuggling of their arms, a secret system of transportation was organized by Ciganowic. The entry of the criminals with their arms into Bosnia and Herzegovina was effected by the frontier captains of Shabatz (Rade Popowic) and of Loznica, as well as by the custom house official Rudivoy Grbic of Loznica with the aid of several other persons.

THE SERVIAN ANSWER.

Presented at Vienna, July 25, 1914.

[With Austria's comments in brackets.]

The royal government has received the communication of the imperial and royal government of the 23d inst., and is convinced that its reply will dissipate any misunderstanding which threatens to destroy the friendly and neighborly relations between the Austrian monarchy and the kingdom of Servia.

The royal government is conscious that nowhere have there been renewed protests against the great neighborly monarchy like those which at one time were expressed in the skupshtina, as well as in the declaration and actions of the responsible representatives of the state at that time, and which were terminated by the Servian declaration of March 31, 1909; furthermore that since that time neither the different corporations of the kingdom nor the officials have made an attempt to alter the political and judicial condition created in Bosnia and the Herzegovina. The royal government states that the imperial and royal government has made no protestation in this sense excepting in the case of a textbook, in regard to which the imperial and royal government has received an entirely satisfactory explanation. Servia has given during the time of the Balkan crisis in numerous cases evidence of her pacific and moderate policy, and it is only owing to Servia and the sacrifices which she has brought in the interest of the peace of Europe that this peace has been preserved.

[The royal Servian government limits itself to establishing that since the declaration of March 31, 1909, there has been no attempt on the part of the Servian government to alter the position of Bosnia and the Herzegovina. With this she deliberately shifts the foundation of our note, as we have not insisted that she and her officials have undertaken anything official in this direction. Our contention is that in spite of the obligation assumed in the cited note, she has omitted to suppress the movement directed against the territorial integrity of the monarchy. Her obligation consisted in changing her attitude and the entire direction of her policies, and in entering into friendly and neighborly relations with the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and not only not to interfere with the possession of Bosnia.]

The royal government cannot be made responsible for expressions of a private character, as for instance newspaper articles and the peaceable work of societies, expressions which are of very common appearance in other countries, and which ordinarily are not under the control of the state. This, all the less, as the royal government has shown great courtesy in the solution of a whole series of questions which have arisen between Servia and Austria-Hungary, whereby it has succeeded to solve the greater number thereof, in favor of the progress of both countries.

[The assertion of the royal Servian government that the expressions of the press and the activity of Servian associations possess a private character and thus escape governmental control stands in full contrast with the institutions of modern states and even the most liberal of press and society laws, which nearly everywhere subject the press and the societies to a certain control of the state. This is also provided for by the Servian institutions. The rebuke against the Servian government consists in the fact that it has totally omitted to supervise its press and its societies, in so far as it knew their direction to be hostile to the monarchy.]

The royal government was therefore painfully surprised by the assertions that citizens of Servia had participated in the preparations of the outrage in Sarajevo. The government expected to be invited to co-operate in the investigation of the crime, and it was ready in order to prove its complete correctness to proceed against all persons in regard to whom it would receive information.

[This assertion is incorrect. The Servian government was accurately informed about the suspicion resting upon quite definite personalities and not only in the position, but also obliged by its own laws to institute investigations spontaneously. The Servian government has done nothing in this direction.]

According to the wishes of the imperial and royal government, the royal government is prepared to surrender to the court, without regard to position and rank, every Servian citizen, for whose participation in the crime of Sarajevo it should have received proof. It binds itself particularly on the first page of the official organ of the 26th of July to publish the following enunciation:

"The royal Servian government condemns every propaganda directed against Austria-Hungary, i. e., the entirety of such activities as aim towards the separation of certain territories from the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and it regrets sincerely the lamentable consequences of these criminal machinations."

[The Austrian demand reads: "The royal Servian government condemns the propaganda against Austria-Hungary. * * *" The alteration of the declaration as demanded by us, which has been made by the royal Servian government, is meant to imply that a propaganda directed against Austria-Hungary does not exist, and that it is not aware of such. This formula is insincere, and the Servian government reserves itself the subterfuge for later occasions that it had not disavowed by this declaration the existing propaganda, nor recognized the same as hostile to the monarchy, whence it could deduce further that it is not obliged to suppress in the future a propaganda similar to the present one.]

"The royal government regrets that according to a communication of the imperial and royal government certain Servian officers and functionaries have participated in the propaganda just referred to, and that these have therefore endangered the amicable relations for the observation of which the royal government had solemnly obliged itself through the declaration of March 31, 1909.

"The government * * *" (what follows is identical with the demanded text.)

[The formula as demanded by Austria reads: "The royal government regrets that Servian officers and functionaries * * * have participated * * * " Also with this formula and the further addition "according to the declaration of the imperial and royal government," the Servian government pursue the object, already indicated above, to preserve a free hand for the future.]

The royal government binds itself further:

1. During the next regular meeting of the skupshtina to embody in the press laws a clause, to wit, that the incitement to hatred of, and contempt for, the monarchy is to be most severely punished, as well as every publication whose general tendency is directed against the territorial integrity of Austria-Hungary. It binds itself in view of the coming revision of the constitution to embody an amendment into article 22 of the constitutional law which permits the confiscation of such publications as is at present impossible according to the clear definition of article 22 of the constitution.

[Austria had demanded: (1) "To suppress every publication which incites to hatred and contempt for the monarchy, and whose tendency is directed against the territorial integrity of the monarchy." We wanted to bring about the obligation for Servia to take care that such attacks of the press would cease in the future. Instead Servia offers to pass certain laws which are meant as means toward this end, viz.: (a) A law according to which the expressions of the press hostile to the monarchy can be individually punished, a matter which is immaterial to us, all the more so, as the individual prosecution of press intrigues is very rarely possible and as, with a lax enforcement of such laws, the few cases of this nature would be punished. The proposition, therefore, does not meet our demand in any way, and it offers not the least guarantee for the desired success. (b) An amendment to article 22 of the constitution, which would permit confiscation, a proposal which does not satisfy us, as the existence of such a law in Servia is of no use to us. For we want the obligation of the government to enforce it and that has not been promised us. These proposals are, therefore, entirely unsatisfactory and evasive, as we are not told within what time these laws will be passed, and as in the event of the not-passing of these laws by the skupshtina everything would remain as it is, excepting the event of a possible resignation of the government.]

2. The government possesses no proofs and the note of the imperial and royal government does not submit them that the society Narodna Odbrana and other similar societies have committed, up to the present, any criminal actions of this manner through any one of their members. Notwithstanding this, the royal government will accept the demand of the imperial and royal government and dissolve the society Narodna Odbrana, as well as every society which should act against Austria-Hungary.

[The propaganda of the Narodna Odbrana and affiliated societies hostile to the monarchy fills the entire public life of Servia; it is, therefore, an entirely inacceptable reserve if the Servian government asserts that it knows nothing about it. Aside from this, our demand is not completely fulfilled, as we have asked besides: "To confiscate the means of propaganda of these societies to prevent the reformation of the dissolved societies under another name and in another form." In these two directions the Belgrade cabinet is perfectly silent, so that through this semiconcession there is offered us no guarantee for putting an end to the agitation of the associations hostile to the monarchy, especially the Narodna Odbrana.]

3. The royal Servian government binds itself without delay to eliminate from the public instruction in Servia anything which might further the propaganda directed against Austria-Hungary provided the imperial and royal government furnishes actual proofs.

[Also in this case the Servian government first demands proofs for a propaganda hostile to the monarchy in the public instruction of Servia while it must know that the textbooks introduced in the Servian schools contain objectionable matter in this direction and that a large portion of the teachers are in the camp of the Narodna Odbrana and affiliated societies. Furthermore, the Servian government has not fulfilled a part of our demands, as we have requested, as it omitted in its text the addition desired by us: "As far as the body of instructors is concerned, as well as the means of instruction"—a sentence which shows clearly where the propaganda hostile to the monarchy is to be found in the Servian schools.]

4. The royal government is also ready to dismiss those officers and officials from the military and civil services in regard to whom it has been proved by judicial investigation that they have been guilty of actions against the territorial integrity of the monarchy; it expects that the imperial and royal government communicate to it for the purpose of starting the investigation the names of these officers and officials, and the facts with which they have been charged.

[By promising the dismissal from the military and civil services of those officers and officials who are found guilty by judicial procedure, the Servian government limits its assent to those cases, in which these persons have been charged with a crime according to the statutory code. As, however, we demand the removal of such officers and officials as indulge in a propaganda hostile to the monarchy, which is generally not punishable in Servia, our demands have not been fulfilled in this point.]

5. The royal government confesses that it is not clear about the sense and the scope of that demand of the imperial and royal government which concerns the obligation on the part of the royal Servian government to permit the co-operation of officials of the imperial and royal government on Servian territory, but it declares that it is willing to accept every co-operation which does not run counter to international law and criminal law, as well as to the friendly and neighborly relations.

[The international law, as well as the criminal law, has nothing to do with this question; it is purely a matter of the nature of state police which is to be solved by way of a special agreement. The reserved attitude of Servia is therefore incomprehensible and on account of its vague general form it would lead to unbridgeable difficulties.]

6. The royal government considers it its duty as a matter of course to begin an investigation against all those persons who have participated in the outrage of June 28 and who are in its territory. As far as the co-operation in this investigation of specially delegated officials of the imperial and royal government is concerned, this cannot be accepted, as this is a violation of the constitution and of criminal procedure. Yet in some cases the result of the investigation might be communicated to the Austro-Hungarian officials.

[The Austrian demand was clear and unmistakable: (1) To institute a criminal procedure against the participants in the outrage. (2) Participation by imperial and royal government officials in the examinations ("Recherche" in contrast with "enquete judiciaire"). (3) It did not occur to us to let imperial and royal government officials participate in the Servian court pro-

cedure; they were to co-operate only in the police researches which had to furnish and fix the material for the investigation. If the Servian government misunderstands us here, this is done deliberately, for it must be familiar with the difference between "enquete judiciaire" and simple police researches. As it desired to escape from every control of the investigation which would yield, if correctly carried out, highly undesirable results for it, and as it possesses no means to refuse in a plausible manner the co-operation of our officials (precedents for such police intervention exist in great numbers) it tries to justify its refusal by showing up our demands as impossible.]

7. The royal government ordered on the evening of the day on which the note was received the arrest of Maj. Voislar Tankosic. However, as far as Milan Ciganowic is concerned, who is a citizen of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and who has been employed till June 28 with the railroad department, it has as yet been impossible to locate him, wherefor a warrant has been issued against him. The imperial and royal government is asked to make known, as soon as possible, for the purpose of conducting the investigation, the existing grounds for suspicion and the proofs of guilt, obtained in the investigation at Sarajevo.

[This reply is disingenuous. According to our investigation, Ciganowic, by order of the police prefect in Belgrade, left three days after the outrage for Ribari, after it had become known that Ciganowic had participated in the outrage. In the first place, it is therefore incorrect that Ciganowic left the Servian service on June 28. In the second place, we add that the prefect of police at Belgrade, who had himself caused the departure of this Ciganowic and who knew his whereabouts, declared in an interview that a man by the name of Milan Ciganowic did not exist in Belgrade.]

8. The Servian government will amplify and render more severe the existing measures against the suppression of smuggling of arms and explosives. It is a matter of course that it will proceed at once against, and punish severely, those officials of the frontier service on the line Shabatz-Loznica who violated their duty and who have permitted the perpetrators of the crime to cross the frontier.

9. The royal government is ready to give explanations about the expressions which its officials in Servia and abroad have made in interviews after the outrage and which, according to the assertion of the imperial and royal government, were hostile to the monarchy. As soon as the imperial and royal government points out in detail where those expressions were made and succeeds in proving that those expressions have actually been made by the functionaries concerned, the royal government itself will take care that the necessary evidences and proofs are collected therefor.

[The royal Servian government must be aware of the interviews in question. If it demands of the imperial and royal government that it should furnish all kinds of detail about the said interviews and if it reserves for itself the right of a formal investigation, it shows that it is not its intention seriously to fulfill the demand.]

10. The royal government will notify the imperial and royal government so far as this has not been already done by the present note, of the execution of the measures in question, as soon as one of those measures has been ordered and put into execution.

The royal Servian government believes it to be to the common interest not to rush the solution of this affair and it is, therefore, in case the imperial and royal government should not consider itself satisfied with this answer, ready, as ever, to accept a peaceable solution, be it by referring the decision of this question to the international court at The Hague or by leaving it to the decision of the great powers who have participated in the working out of the declaration given by the Servian government on March 31, 1909.

[The Servian note, therefore, is entirely a play for time.]

EXHIBIT 1. THE CHANCELLOR TO THE IMPERIAL AMBASSADORS AT PARIS, LONDON, AND ST. PETERSBURG, ON JULY 23, 1914.

The publications of the Austro-Hungarian government concerning the circumstances under which the assassination of the Austrian successor to the throne and his consort took place, disclose clearly the aims which the pan-Serb propaganda has set itself and the means which it utilizes for their realization. Through the published facts the last doubt must disappear that the center of action of the efforts for the separation of the south Slavic provinces from the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and their union with the Servian kingdom must be sought in Belgrade where it displays its activity with the connivance of members of the government and of the army.

The Serb intrigues may be traced back through a series of years. In a specially marked manner the pan-Serb chauvinism showed itself during the Bosnian crisis. Only to the far-reaching self-restraint and moderation of the Austro-Hungarian government and the energetic intercession of the powers is it to be ascribed that the provocations to which at that time Austria-Hungary was exposed on the part of Servia, did not lead to a conflict. The assurance of future well behavior, which the Servian government gave at that time, it has not kept. Under the very eyes, at least with the tacit sufferance of official Servia, the pan-Serb propaganda has meanwhile increased in scope and intensity; at its door is to be laid the latest crime, the threads of which lead to Belgrade. It has become evident that it is compatible neither with the dignity nor with the self-preservation of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy to view any longer idly the doings across the border through which the safety and the integrity of the monarchy are permanently threatened. With this state of affairs, the action as well as the demands of the Austro-Hungarian government can be viewed only as justifiable. Nevertheless, the attitude assumed by public opinion as well as by the government in Servia does not preclude the fear that the Servian government will decline to meet these demands and that it will allow itself to be carried away into a provocative attitude toward Austria-Hungary. Nothing would remain for the Austro-Hungarian government, unless it renounced definitely its position as a great power, but to press its demands with the Servian government and, if need be, enforce the same by appeal to military measures, in regard to which the choice of means must be left with it.

I have the honor to request you to express yourself in the sense indicated above to (the present representative of M. Viviani) (Sir Edward Grey) (M. Sazonof) and therewith give special emphasis to the view that in this question there is concerned an affair which should be settled solely between Austria-Hungary and Servia, the limitation to which it must be the earnest endeavor of the powers to assure. We anxiously desire the localization of the conflict because every intercession of another power on account of the various treaty alliances would precipitate inconceivable consequences.

I shall look forward with interest to a telegraphic report about the course of your interview.

EXHIBIT 2. THE CHANCELLOR TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF GERMANY, CONFIDENTIAL.

Berlin, July 28, 1914.

You will make the following report to the government to which you are accredited:

In view of the facts which the Austrian government has published in its note to the Servian government, the last doubt must disappear that the outrage to which the Austro-Hungarian successor to the throne has fallen a victim, was prepared in Servia, to say the least with the

connivance of members of the Servian government and army. It is a product of the pan-Serb intrigues which for a series of years have become a source of permanent disturbance for the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and for the whole of Europe.

The pan-Serb chauvinism appeared especially marked during the Bosnian crisis. Only to the far-reaching self-restraint and moderation of the Austro-Hungarian government and the energetic intercession of the powers is it to be ascribed that the provocations to which Austria-Hungary was exposed at that time, did not lead to a conflict. The assurance of future well behavior, which the Servian government gave at that time, it has not kept. Under the very eyes, at least with the tacit sufferance of official Servia, the pan-Serb propaganda has meanwhile continued to increase in scope and intensity. It would be compatible neither with its dignity nor with its right to self-preservation if the Austro-Hungarian government persisted to view idly any longer the intrigues beyond the frontier, through which the safety and the integrity of the monarchy are permanently threatened. With this state of affairs, the action as well as the demands of the Austro-Hungarian government can be viewed only as justifiable.

The reply of the Servian government to the demands which the Austro-Hungarian government put on the 23d inst. through its representative in Belgrade, shows that the dominating factors in Servia are not inclined to cease their former policies and agitation. There will remain nothing else for the Austro-Hungarian government than to press its demands, if need be, through military action, unless it renounces for good its position as a great power.

Some Russian personalities deem it their right as a matter of course and a task of Russia's to actively become a party to Servia in the conflict between Austria-Hungary and Servia. For the European conflagration which would result from a similar step by Russia, the "Nowoje Wremja" believes itself justified in making Germany responsible in so far as it does not induce Austria-Hungary to yield.

The Russian press thus turns conditions upside down. It is not Austria-Hungary, which has called forth the conflict with Servia, but it is Servia which, through unscrupulous favor toward pan-Serb aspirations, even in parts of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, threatens the same in her existence and creates conditions which eventually found expression in the wanton outrage at Sarajevo. If Russia believes that it must champion the cause of Servia in this matter, it certainly has the right to do so. However, it must realize that it makes the Serb activities its own, to undermine the conditions of existence of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and that thus it bears the sole responsibility if out of the Austro-Servian affair, which all other great powers desire to localize, there arises a European war. This responsibility of Russia's is evident and it weighs the more heavily as Count Berchtold has officially declared to Russia that Austria-Hungary has no intention to acquire Servian territory or to touch the existence of the Servian kingdom, but only desires peace against the Servian intrigues threatening its existence.

The attitude of the imperial government in this question is clearly indicated. The agitation conducted by the pan-Slavs in Austria-Hungary has for its goal, with the destruction of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, the scattering or weakening of the triple alliance with a complete isolation of the German empire in consequence. Our own interest therefore calls us to the side of Austria-Hungary. The duty, if at all possible, to guard Europe against a universal war, points to the support by ourselves of those endeavors which aim at the localization of the conflict, faithful to the course of those policies which we have carried out successfully for forty-four years in the interest of the preservation of the peace of Europe.

Should, however, against our hope, through the interference of Russia the fire be spread, we should have to support, faithful to our duty as allies, the neighbor monarchy with all the power at our command. We shall take the sword only if forced to it, but then in the clear consciousness that we are not guilty of the calamity which war will bring upon the peoples of Europe.

EXHIBIT 3. TELEGRAM OF THE IMPERIAL AMBASSADOR AT VIENNA TO THE CHANCELLOR ON JULY 24, 1914.

Count Berchtold has asked to-day for the Russian charge d'affaires in order to explain to him thoroughly and cordially Austria-Hungary's point of view toward Servia. Austria-Hungary would not claim Servian territory. It insisted merely that this step was meant as a definite means of checking the Serb intrigues. Impelled by force of circumstance, Austria-Hungary must have a guaranty for continued amicable relations with Servia. It was far from him to intend to bring about a change in the balance of powers in the Balkans. The charge d'affaires, who had received no instructions from St. Petersburg, took the discussion of the secretary "ad referendum" with the promise to submit it immediately to Sazonof.

EXHIBIT 4. TELEGRAM OF THE IMPERIAL AMBASSADOR AT ST. PETERSBURG TO THE CHANCELLOR ON JULY 24, 1914.

I have just utilized the contents of order 592 in a prolonged interview with Sazonof. The secretary (Sazonof) indulged in unmeasured accusations toward Austria-Hungary and he was very much agitated. He declared most positively that Russia could not permit under any circumstances that the Servo-Austrian difficulty be settled alone between the parties concerned.

EXHIBIT 5. THE IMPERIAL AMBASSADOR AT ST. PETERSBURG TO THE CHANCELLOR. TELEGRAM OF JULY 26, 1914.

The Austro-Hungarian ambassador had an extended interview with Sazonof this afternoon. Both parties had a satisfactory impression as they told me afterwards. The assurance of the ambassador that Austria-Hungary had no idea of conquest but wished to obtain peace at last at her frontiers, greatly pacified the secretary.

EXHIBIT 6. TELEGRAM OF THE IMPERIAL AMBASSADOR AT ST. PETERSBURG TO THE CHANCELLOR ON JULY 25, 1914.

Message to his majesty from Gen. von Chelius (German honorary aide de camp to the czar).

The manoeuvres of the troops in the Krasnoe camp were suddenly interrupted and the regiments returned to their garrisons at once. The manoeuvres have been cancelled. The military pupils were raised today to the ranks of officers instead of next fall. At headquarters there obtains great excitement over the procedure of Austria. I have the impression that complete preparations for mobilization against Austria are being made.

EXHIBIT 7. TELEGRAM OF THE IMPERIAL AMBASSADOR AT ST. PETERSBURG TO THE CHANCELLOR ON JULY 26, 1914.

The military attache requests the following message to be sent to the general staff: I deem it certain that mobilization has been ordered for Kiev and Odessa. It is doubtful at Warsaw and Moscow and improbable elsewhere.

EXHIBIT 8. TELEGRAM OF THE IMPERIAL CONSULATE AT KOVNO TO THE CHANCELLOR ON JULY 27, 1914.

Kovno has been declared to be in a state of war.

EXHIBIT 9. TELEGRAM OF THE IMPERIAL MINISTER AT BERNE TO THE CHANCELLOR ON JULY 27, 1914.

Have learned reliably that French 14th corps has discontinued manoeuvres.

EXHIBIT 10. TELEGRAM OF THE CHANCELLOR TO THE IMPERIAL AMBASSADOR AT LONDON, JULY 27, 1914.

(Urgent.) Austria-Hungary has declared in St.

Petersburg officially and solemnly that it has no desire for territorial gain in Servia; that it will not touch the existence of the kingdom, but that it desires to establish peaceful conditions. According to news received here, the call for several classes of the reserves is expected immediately, which is equivalent to mobilization. If this news proves correct, we shall be forced to counter-measures very much against our own wishes. Our desire to localize the conflict and to preserve the peace of Europe remains unchanged. We ask to act in this sense at St. Petersburg with all possible emphasis.

EXHIBIT 10A. TELEGRAM OF THE IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR TO THE IMPERIAL AMBASSADOR AT PARIS, JULY 26, 1914.

After officially declaring to Russia that Austria-Hungary has no intention to acquire territorial gain and to touch the existence of the kingdom, the decision whether there is to be a European war rests solely with Russia, which has to bear the entire responsibility. We depend upon France, with which we are at one in the desire for the preservation of the peace of Europe, that it will exercise its influence at St. Petersburg in favor of peace.

EXHIBIT 10B. TELEGRAM OF THE CHANCELLOR TO THE IMPERIAL AMBASSADOR AT ST. PETERSBURG ON JULY 26, 1914.

After Austria's solemn declaration of its territorial disinterestedness, the responsibility for a possible disturbance of the peace of Europe through a Russian intervention rests solely upon Russia. We trust still that Russia will undertake no steps which will threaten seriously the peace of Europe.

EXHIBIT 11. TELEGRAM OF THE IMPERIAL AMBASSADOR AT ST. PETERSBURG TO THE CHANCELLOR ON JULY 27, 1914.

Military attache reports a conversation with the secretary of war; Sazonof has requested the latter to enlighten me on the situation. The secretary of war has given me his word of honor that no order to mobilize has as yet been issued. Though general preparations are being made, no reserves were called and no horses mustered. If Austria crossed the Servian frontier, such military districts as are directed toward Austria, viz., Kiev, Odessa, Moscow, Kazan, are to be mobilized, but under no circumstances those on the German frontier—Warsaw, Vilna, St. Petersburg. Peace with Germany was desired very much. Upon my inquiry into the object of mobilization against Austria, he shrugged his shoulders and referred to the diplomats. I told the secretary that we appreciated the friendly intentions, but considered mobilization even against Austria as very menacing.

EXHIBIT 12. TELEGRAM OF THE CHANCELLOR TO THE IMPERIAL AMBASSADOR AT LONDON ON JULY 27, 1914.

We know as yet nothing of a suggestion of Sir Edward Grey's to hold a quadruple conference in London. It is impossible for us to place our ally in his dispute with Servia before a European tribunal. Our mediation must be limited to the danger of an Austro-Russian conflict.

EXHIBIT 13. TELEGRAM OF THE CHANCELLOR TO THE IMPERIAL AMBASSADOR AT LONDON ON JULY 25 1914.

The distinction made by Sir Edward Grey between an Austro-Servian and an Austro-Russian conflict is perfectly correct. We do not wish to interpose in the former any more than England, and as heretofore we take the position that this question must be localized by virtue of all powers refraining from intervention. It is therefore our hope that Russia will refrain from any action in view of her responsibility and the seriousness of the situation. We are prepared, in the event of an Austro-Russian controversy, quite apart from our known duties as allies, to intercede between Russia and Austria jointly with the other powers.

EXHIBIT 14. TELEGRAM OF THE CHANCELLOR TO THE IMPERIAL AMBASSADOR AT ST. PETERSBURG ON JULY 28, 1914.

We continue in our endeavor to induce Vienna to elucidate in St. Petersburg the object and scope of the Austrian action in Servia in a manner both convincing and satisfactory to Russia. The declaration of war which has meanwhile ensued alters nothing in this matter.

EXHIBIT 15. TELEGRAM OF THE CHANCELLOR TO THE IMPERIAL AMBASSADOR IN LONDON ON JULY 27, 1914.

We have at once started the mediation proposal in Vienna in the sense as desired by Sir Edward Grey. We have communicated besides to Count Berchtold the desire of M. Sazonof for a direct parley with Vienna.

EXHIBIT 16. TELEGRAM OF THE IMPERIAL AMBASSADOR AT VIENNA TO THE CHANCELLOR ON JULY 28, 1914.

Count Berchtold requests me to express to your excellency his thanks for the communication of the English mediation proposal. He states, however, that after the opening of hostilities by Servia and the subsequent declaration of war, the step appears belated.

EXHIBIT 17. TELEGRAM OF THE CHANCELLOR TO THE IMPERIAL AMBASSADOR AT PARIS ON JULY 29, 1914.

News received here regarding French preparations of war multiplies from hour to hour. I request that you call the attention of the French government to this and accentuate that such measures would call forth counter-measures on our part. We should have to proclaim threatening state of war (drohende kriegsgefahr), and while this would not mean a call for the reserves or mobilization, yet the tension would be aggravated. We continue to hope for the preservation of peace.

EXHIBIT 18. TELEGRAM OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE AT ST. PETERSBURG TO H. M. THE KAISER ON JULY 30, 1914.

Prince Troubetzki said to me yesterday, after causing your majesty's telegram to be delivered at once to Czar Nicolas: Thank God that a telegram of your emperor has come. He has just told me the telegram has made a deep impression upon the czar, but as the mobilization against Austria had already been ordered and Sazonof had convinced his majesty that it was no longer possible to retreat, his majesty was sorry he could not change it any more. I then told him that the guilt for the measureless consequences lay at the door of premature mobilization against Austria-Hungary, which after all was involved merely in a local war with Servia, for Germany's answer was clear and the responsibility rested upon Russia, which ignored Austria-Hungary's assurance that it had no intentions of territorial gain in Servia. Austria-Hungary mobilized against Servia and not against Russia and there was no ground for an immediate action on the part of Russia. I further added that in Germany one could not understand any more Russia's phrase that "she could not desert her brethren in Servia," after the horrible crime of Sarajevo. I told him finally he need not wonder if Germany's army were to be mobilized.

EXHIBIT 19. TELEGRAM OF THE CHANCELLOR TO THE IMPERIAL AMBASSADOR AT ROME ON JULY 31, 1914.

We have continued to negotiate between Russia and Austria-Hungary through a direct exchange of telegrams between his majesty the kaiser and his majesty the czar, as well as in conjunction with Sir Edward Grey. Through the mobilization of Russia all our efforts have been greatly handicapped if they have not become impossible. In spite of pacifying assurances Russia is taking such far-reaching measures against us that the situation is becoming continually more menacing.

EXHIBIT 20. HIS MAJESTY TO THE CZAR.

July 28, 10:45 p. m.

I have heard with the greatest anxiety of the impression which is caused by the action of Austria-Hungary against Servia. The unscrupulous agitation, which has been going on for years in Servia, has led to the revolting crime of which

Archduke Franz Ferdinand has become a victim. The spirit which made the Servians murder their own king and his consort still dominates that country. Doubtless you will agree with me that both of us, you as well as I, and all other sovereigns, have a common interest to insist that all those who are responsible for this horrible murder shall suffer their deserved punishment.

On the other hand I by no means overlook the difficulty encountered by you and your government to stem the tide of public opinion. In view of the cordial friendship which has joined us both for a long time with firm ties, I shall use my entire influence to induce Austria-Hungary to obtain a frank and satisfactory understanding with Russia. I hope confidently that you will support me in my efforts to overcome all difficulties which may yet arise.

Your most sincere and devoted friend and cousin. (Signed) WILHELM.

EXHIBIT 21. THE CZAR TO HIS MAJESTY.

Peterhof Palace, July 29, 1 p. m.

I am glad that you are back in Germany. In this serious moment I ask you earnestly to help me. An ignominious war has been declared against a weak country and in Russia the indignation which I fully share is tremendous. I fear that very soon I shall be unable to resist the pressure exercised upon me and that I shall be forced to take measures which will lead to war. To prevent a calamity as a European war would be, I urge you in the name of our old friendship to do all in your power to restrain your ally from going too far.

(Signed) NICOLAS.

EXHIBIT 22. HIS MAJESTY TO THE CZAR.

July 29, 6:30 p. m.

I have received your telegram and I share your desire for the conservation of peace. However, I cannot—as I told you in my first telegram—consider the action of Austria-Hungary as an "ignominious war." Austria-Hungary knows from experience that the promises of Servia as long as they are merely on paper are entirely unreliable.

According to my opinion the action of Austria-Hungary is to be considered as an attempt to receive full guaranty that the promises of Servia are effectively translated into deeds. In this opinion I am strengthened by the explanation of the Austrian cabinet that Austria-Hungary intended no territorial gain at the expense of Servia. I am therefore of opinion that it is perfectly possible for Russia to remain a spectator in the Austro-Servian war without drawing Europe into the most terrible war it has ever seen. I believe that a direct understanding is possible and desirable between your government and Vienna, an understanding which—as I have already telegraphed you—my government endeavors to aid with all possible effort. Naturally military measures by Russia, which might be construed as a menace by Austria-Hungary, would accelerate a calamity which both of us desire to avoid and would undermine my position as mediator which—upon your appeal to my friendship and aid—I willingly accepted.

(Signed) WILHELM.

EXHIBIT 23. HIS MAJESTY TO THE CZAR.

July 30, 1 a. m.

My ambassador has instructions to direct the attention of your government to the dangers and serious consequences of a mobilization; I have told you the same in my last telegram. Austria-Hungary has mobilized only against Servia, and only a part of her army. If Russia, as seems to be the case, according to your advice and that of your government, mobilizes against Austria-Hungary, the part of the mediator with which you have entrusted me in such friendly manner and which I have accepted upon your express desire, is threatened if not made impossible. The entire weight of decision now rests upon your shoulders; you have to bear the responsibility for war or peace. (Signed) WILHELM.

EXHIBIT 23A. THE CZAR TO HIS MAJESTY.

Peterhof, July 30, 1914, 1:20 p. m.

I thank you from my heart for your quick reply. I am sending to-night Tatisheff (Russian honorary aide to the kaiser) with instructions. The military measures now taking form were decided upon five days ago, and for the reason of defense against the preparations of Austria. I hope with all my heart that these measures will not influence in any manner your position as mediator, which I value very highly. We need your strong pressure upon Austria so that an understanding can be arrived at with us.

NICOLAS.

EXHIBIT 24. TELEGRAM OF THE CHANCELLOR TO THE IMPERIAL AMBASSADOR AT ST. PETERSBURG ON JULY 31, 1914.

(Urgent.) In spite of negotiations still pending and although we have up to this hour made no preparations for mobilization, Russia has mobilized her entire army and navy, hence also against us. On account of these Russian measures we have been forced, for the safety of the country, to proclaim the threatening state of war, which does not yet imply mobilization. Mobilization, however, is bound to follow if Russia does not stop every measure of war against us and against Austria-Hungary within twelve hours and notifies us definitely to this effect. Please to communicate this at once to M. Sazonof and wire hour of communication.

EXHIBIT 25. TELEGRAM OF THE CHANCELLOR TO THE IMPERIAL AMBASSADOR IN PARIS ON JULY 31, 1914.

(Urgent.) Russia has ordered mobilization of her entire army and fleet, therefore also against us in spite of our still pending mediation. We have therefore declared the threatening state of war which is bound to be followed by mobilization unless Russia stops within twelve hours all measures of war against us and Austria. Mobilization inevitably implies war. Please ask French government whether it intends to remain neutral in a Russo-German war. Reply must be made in eighteen hours. Wire at once hour of inquiry. Utmost speed necessary.

EXHIBIT 26. TELEGRAM OF THE CHANCELLOR TO THE IMPERIAL AMBASSADOR IN ST. PETERSBURG ON AUG. 1, 12:52 P. M.

(Urgent.) If the Russian government gives no satisfactory reply to our demand, your excellency will please transmit this afternoon 5 o'clock (mid-European time) the following statement:

The imperial government has endeavored from the beginning of the crisis to bring it to a peaceful solution. In accordance with a wish expressed to him by his majesty the emperor of Russia, his majesty the emperor of Germany, in co-operation with England, applied himself to the accomplishment of a mediating role toward the cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburg, when Russia, without awaiting the outcome, proceeded to mobilize her entire land and naval forces.

Following this threatening measure, occasioned by no military preparation on the part of Germany, the German empire found itself confronted by a serious and imminent peril. If the imperial government had failed to meet this peril it would have jeopardized the safety and even the existence of Germany. Consequently, the German government was obliged to address the government of the emperor of all the Russias and insist upon the cessation of all these military measures. Russia having refused to accede to this demand, and having manifested by this refusal that her acts were directed against Germany, I have the honor, by order of my government, to make known to your excellency the following:

His majesty, the emperor, my august sovereign, in the name of the empire, takes up the defiance and considers himself in a state of war against Russia.

I urgently ask that you wire the hour of arrival of these instructions, and of their carrying out, according to Russian time.

Kindly ask for your passports and hand over protection and business to the American embassy.

EXHIBIT 27. TELEGRAM OF THE IMPERIAL AMBASSADOR IN PARIS TO THE CHANCELLOR ON AUG. 1, 1:05 P. M.

Upon my repeated definite inquiry whether France would remain neutral in the event of a Russo-German war, the prime minister declared that France would do that which her interests dictated.

ROYAL MESSAGES AND OTHER DOCUMENTS.

Pamphlet entitled "How the Franco-German Conflict Could Have Been Avoided" issued by the German government. Original in English only.

The following documents refer to the exchange of views between Germany and England immediately before the war broke out. It will be perceived from these documents that Germany was prepared to spare France in case England should remain neutral and would guarantee the neutrality of France.

TELEGRAM OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA TO H. M. THE KING OF ENGLAND OF JULY 30, 1914.

Am here since yesterday; have informed William of what you kindly told me at Buckingham palace last Sunday, who gratefully received your message.

William, much preoccupied, is trying his utmost to fulfill Nicky's appeal to him to work for maintenance of peace and is in constant telegraphic communication with Nicky, who to-day confirms news that military measures have been ordered by him equal to mobilization, measures which have been taken already five days ago.

We are furthermore informed that France is making military preparations, whereas we have taken no measures, but may be forced to do so any moment, should our neighbors continue, which then would mean a European war.

If you really and earnestly wish to prevent this terrible disaster, may I suggest you using your influence on France and also Russia to keep neutral, which seems to me would be most useful.

This I consider a very good, perhaps the only chance, to maintain the peace of Europe.

I may add that now more than ever Germany and England should lend each other mutual help to prevent a terrible catastrophe, which otherwise seems unavoidable.

Believe me that William is most sincere in his endeavors to maintain peace, but that the military preparations of his two neighbors may at last force him to follow their example for the safety of his own country, which otherwise would remain defenseless.

I have informed William of my telegram to you, and hope you will receive my informations in the same spirit of friendship which suggested them. (Signed) HENRY.

TELEGRAM OF H. M. THE KING OF ENGLAND TO PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA OF JULY 30, 1914.

Thanks for your telegram. So pleased to hear of William's effort to concert with Nicky to maintain peace. Indeed, I am earnestly desirous that such an irreparable disaster as a European war should be averted. My government is doing its utmost, suggesting to Russia and France to suspend further military preparations if Austria will consent to be satisfied with occupation of Belgrade and neighboring Servian territory as a hostage for satisfactory settlement of her demands, other countries meanwhile suspending their war preparation. Trust William will use his great influence to induce Austria to accept this proposal, thus proving that Germany and England are working together to prevent what would be an international catastrophe. Pray assure William I am doing and shall continue to do all that lies in my power to preserve peace of Europe. (Signed) GEORGE.

TELEGRAM OF HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR TO H. M. THE KING OF ENGLAND OF JULY 31, 1914.

Many thanks for your kind telegram. Your proposals coincide with my ideas and with the statements I got this night from Vienna, which I have had forwarded to London. I just received news from chancellor that official notification has just reached him that this night Nicky had ordered the mobilization of his whole army and fleet. He has not even awaited the results of the mediation I am working at and left me without news. I am off for Berlin to take measures for insuring safety of my eastern frontiers, where Russian troops are already posted. (Signed) WILLY.

TELEGRAM OF THE KING OF ENGLAND TO HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF AUG. 1, 1914.

Many thanks for your telegram last night. I sent an urgent telegram to Nicky expressing my readiness to do everything in my power to assist in reopening conversations between powers concerned. (Signed) GEORGIE.

TELEGRAM OF THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR IN LONDON TO THE CHANCELLOR OF AUG. 1, 1914.

Sir E. Grey just asked me by telephone whether I believed to be in a position to declare that we would not attack France in a war between Germany and Russia in case France should remain neutral. I declared I believed to be able to give such an undertaking. (Signed) LICHNOWSKY.

TELEGRAM OF HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR TO H. M. THE KING OF ENGLAND OF AUG. 1, 1914.

I just received the communication from your government offering French neutrality under guarantee of Great Britain. Added to this offer was the inquiry whether under these conditions Germany would refrain from attacking France. On technical grounds my mobilization, which had already been proclaimed this afternoon, must proceed against two fronts east and west as prepared; this cannot be countermanded because. I am sorry, your telegram came so late. But if France offers me neutrality, which must be guaranteed by the British fleet and army, I shall of course refrain from attacking France and employ my troops elsewhere. I hope that France will not become nervous. The troops on my frontier are in the act of being stopped by telegraph and telephone from crossing into France.

TELEGRAM OF THE CHANCELLOR TO THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR IN LONDON OF AUG. 1, 1914.

Germany is ready to accept British proposal in case England guarantees with all her forces absolute neutrality of France in Russo-German conflict. German mobilization has been ordered to-day on account of Russian challenge before English proposal was known here. It is therefore now impossible to make any change in strategical distribution of troops ordered to the French frontier. But we guarantee that our troops will not cross the French frontier before 7 p. m. on Monday, the 3d inst., in case England will pledge herself meanwhile.

(Signed) BETHMANN-HOLLWEG.

TELEGRAM OF H. M. THE KING OF ENGLAND TO HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF AUG. 1, 1914.

In answer to your telegram just received, I think there must be some misunderstanding as to a suggestion that passed in friendly conversation between Prince Lichnowsky and Sir Edward Grey this afternoon when they were discussing how actual fighting between German and French armies might be avoided while there is still a chance of some agreement between Austria and Russia. Sir Edward Grey will arrange to see Prince Lichnowsky early to-morrow morning to ascertain whether there is a misunderstanding on his part. (Signed) GEORGE.

TELEGRAM OF THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR IN LONDON TO THE CHANCELLOR OF AUG. 2, 1914.

Sir E. Grey's suggestions were prompted by a desire to make it possible for England to keep permanent neutrality, but as they were not based on a previous understanding with France and made without knowledge of our mobilization, they have been abandoned as absolutely hopeless. (Signed) LICHNOWSKY.

The essence of Germany's declarations is contained in Emperor William's telegram to the king of England of Aug. 1, 1914. Even if there existed a misunderstanding as to an English proposal, the kaiser's offer furnished England the opportunity to prove her pacific disposition and to prevent the Franco-German war.

*SIR EDWARD GREY'S STATEMENT.

Sir Edward Grey, answering a question addressed to him by Sir Robert Cecil in the house of commons, made the following statement:

"It was reported to me one day that the German ambassador had suggested that Germany might remain neutral in a war between Russia and Austria, and also engage not to attack France, if we would remain neutral and secure the neutrality of France. I said at once that, if the German government thought such an arrangement possible, I was sure we could secure it.

"It appeared, however, that what the ambassador meant was that we should secure the neutrality of France if Germany went to war with Russia. This was quite a different proposal, and, as I supposed it in all probability to be incompatible with the terms of the Franco-Russian alliance, it was not in my power to promise to secure it.

"Subsequently, the ambassador sent for my private secretary and told him that as soon as the misunderstanding was cleared up, he had sent a second telegram to Berlin to cancel the impression produced by the first telegram he had sent on the subject."

BELGIUM'S GRAY BOOK.

Issued in October.

NO. 1. LETTER ADDRESSED BY THE BELGIAN MINISTER IN VIENNA TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Vienna, 24th July, 1914.

Sir—I have the honor of transmitting herewith the text of the ultimatum of Austria-Hungary to Servia. Yours, &c. (Signed)

Comte ERREMBAULT de DUDZEELE.

(See No. 4, British White Paper.)

NO. 2. LETTER ADDRESSED BY M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO THE BELGIAN MINISTERS IN PARIS, BERLIN, LONDON, VIENNA, AND ST. PETERSBURG.

Brussels, 24th July, 1914.

The king's government has asked itself whether in the existing circumstances it would not be proper to address to the powers who have guaranteed Belgian independence and its neutrality a communication for the purpose of confirming to them its resolution to carry out the international duties which are imposed upon it by treaties in the event of war breaking out on the Belgian frontiers.

It has come to the conclusion that such a communication would be premature at the present moment, but that events might take a rapid course and not allow it time to transmit at the required moment suitable instructions to its representatives abroad.

In view of this position, I proposed to the king and to my colleagues in the cabinet who share my views to give you immediately precise indications as to the steps which you would have to take if the eventuality of a Franco-German war were to become more menacing.

You will find inclosed a letter, signed but not dated, which you will have to hand for persual to the minister for foreign affairs and leave him a copy of same should circumstances require this communication.

I shall by telegram advise you of the moment to take action.

The telegram will be sent to you at the time when the mobilization of the Belgian army will be ordered if, contrary to our earnest hope, and to the appearances of a peaceful solution, our information warranted us in taking this extreme precautionary measure. I am, &c.,

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

INCLOSURE IN NO. 2.

The international position is serious; the eventuality of a conflict between several powers cannot be set aside from the anxieties of the king's government.

Belgium has observed with the most scrupulous exactness the duties of a neutral state imposed upon her by the treaties of 19th April, 1839. She will endeavor unflinchingly to fulfill them, whatever may be the circumstances.

The friendly disposition of the powers toward her has been so often affirmed that Belgium has confidence that her territory will be untouched by any attack should hostilities break out on her frontiers.

All the necessary measures to insure the observance of her neutrality have, nevertheless, been taken by the king's government. The Belgian army is mobilized and is proceeding to the strategic positions selected, for the purpose of insuring the defense of the country and respect for her neutrality. The forts of Antwerp and of the Meuse are in a state of defense.

It is hardly necessary, Monsieur le Ministre, to lay stress upon the character of these measures. They have no other object than to put Belgium in a position to fulfill her international obligations; it goes without saying that they are not and could not be inspired either by a design to participate in an armed struggle of the powers, nor by any sentiment of defiance toward any one of them.

In complying with the orders received, I have the honor to hand your excellency a copy of the declaration of the king's government, requesting you to be good enough to take note of same.

An identical communication has been made to the other powers guaranteeing Belgian neutrality.

NO. 3. LETTER ADDRESSED BY M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO THE BELGIAN MINISTERS AT ROME, THE HAGUE, AND LUXEMBURG.

Brussels, 25th July, 1914.

I have forwarded to your colleagues accredited to the powers guaranteeing the independence and neutrality of Belgium an undated circular, the text of which you will find inclosed herewith.

Should the threat of a Franco-German war become imminent, this circular would be communicated to the governments of the guaranteeing powers to make them acquainted with our very definite resolution to fulfill the international duties imposed upon us by the treaties of 1839.

The communication in question would only be effective upon receipt of a telegraphic order from me.

Should circumstances lead me to give this order I would, also by wire, request you to make the government to whom you are accredited acquainted with our step, by communicating to it a copy of the accompanying circular as a matter of information, and without requiring that an acknowledgment of this communication should be handed to you.

My telegram would in that event inform you of the date which the circular should bear, which date you would be careful to enter on the copy which you would hand to the minister for foreign affairs.

It goes without saying that the present dispatch and its inclosure must bear a strictly confidential character until the receipt of further instructions from me.

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

INCLOSURE TO NO. 3.

(See inclosure to No. 2.)

NO. 4. LETTER ADDRESSED BY THE BELGIAN MINISTER AT BELGRADE TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Belgrade, 25th July, 1914.

I have the honor to inclose herewith the text of the reply made by the Servian government to the Austro-Hungarian communication of 10 (23) July. (Signed) MICHOTTE DE WELLE.

INCLOSURE TO NO. 4.

(See No. 39, British White Paper.)

NO. 5. COMMUNICATION MADE ON 26TH JULY, 1914, BY THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LEGATION IN BRUSSELS TO THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Yesterday before 6 o'clock M. Pachitch gave the reply of the Servian government to the Austro-Hungarian note. As this reply was not considered satisfactory, diplomatic relations have been broken off and the minister and staff of the

Austrian legation have left Belgrade. The Servian mobilization had already been decreed before 3 o'clock.

NO. 6. TELEGRAM ADDRESSED BY BARON BEYENS, BELGIAN MINISTER IN BERLIN, TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Berlin, 27th July, 1914.

According to a telegram from the British charge d'affaires at Belgrade, the Servian government has yielded on all the points of the Austrian note. It even admits the interference of Austrian officials, if this can be brought into accord with the usages of the law of nations. The British charge d'affaires is of opinion that this reply should satisfy Austria in the event that she is not desirous of war. Furthermore, the impression here is more favorable to-day, more especially as hostilities against Servia have not begun. The British government proposes the intervention of England, Germany, France and Italy at St. Petersburg and Vienna in order to find a basis for conciliation. Germany alone has not yet replied. The emperor will decide.

NO. 7. TELEGRAM ADDRESSED BY COUNT ERREMBAULT DE DUDZEELE, BELGIAN MINISTER IN VIENNA, TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Vienna, 28th July, 1914.

The minister for foreign affairs notifies me of the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary to Servia.

NO. 8. LETTER ADDRESSED BY M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO THE BELGIAN MINISTERS IN BERLIN, PARIS, LONDON, VIENNA, ST. PETERSBURG, ROME, THE HAGUE, LUXEMBURG.

Brussels, 29th July, 1914.

The king's government has decided to place the army on the reinforced peace footing.

This measure must not in any way be confounded with mobilization.

On account of the small extent of her territory, the whole of Belgium to a certain extent forms a frontier zone.

Her army on the ordinary peace footing only comprises one class of militia under arms. On the reinforced peace footing her army divisions and her cavalry division, owing to the call of three classes, have an effective strength analogous to that of the corps permanently maintained on the frontier zones of the neighboring powers.

These particulars would enable you to reply to any questions which may be addressed to you. I am, &c., (Signed) DAVIGNON.

NO. 9. LETTER ADDRESSED BY M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO THE BELGIAN MINISTERS IN BERLIN, PARIS AND LONDON.

Brussels, 31st July, 1914.

The French minister having called to show me a telegram of the Havas agency, decreeing a state of war in Germany, said to me: I take advantage of this opportunity to declare to you that no incursion of French troops will take place in Belgium, even if large forces were massed upon the frontiers of your country. France does not wish to have the responsibility of carrying out the first act of hostility toward Belgium. Instructions to this effect will be given to the French authorities.

I thanked M. Klobukowski for his communication and I thought it my duty to say to him that we always had the greatest confidence in the loyalty with which our two neighboring states would keep their engagements toward us. We also have every reason for believing that the attitude of the German government will be identical with that of the government of the French republic. (Signed) DAVIGNON.

NO. 10. TELEGRAM ADDRESSED BY M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO ALL THE HEADS OF LEGATIONS ABROAD.

Brussels, 31st July, 1914.

The minister of war informs me that mobilization has been decreed and that Saturday, 1st August, is the first day of mobilization.

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

NO. 11. LETTER ADDRESSED BY M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO THE BELGIAN MINISTERS IN BERLIN, LONDON AND PARIS.

Brussels, 31st July, 1914.

The British minister asked to see me urgently, and made the following communication to me which he was desirous of being in a position to place before me several days ago. On account of the possibility of a European war, Sir Edward Grey separately inquired of the French and German governments as to whether each of them was prepared to respect the neutrality of Belgium, provided no power violated same:

"In view of the existing treaties I am instructed to inform the Belgian minister for foreign affairs of the foregoing and to say that Sir Edward Grey presumes that Belgium will do all in her power to maintain her neutrality, and that she desires and expects that the other powers shall observe and maintain same."

I hastened to thank Sir Francis Villiers for this communication, which the Belgian government particularly appreciates, and I added that Great Britain and the other nations guaranteeing our independence might rest assured that we would neglect no effort to maintain our neutrality, and that we were convinced that the other powers, in view of the excellent relations of friendship and confidence which we had always maintained with them, would observe and maintain this neutrality.

I did not fail to affirm that our military forces, which were considerably developed in consequence of our recent reorganization, were sufficient to enable us to defend ourselves energetically in the event of violation of our territory.

In the course of the conversation which followed Sir Francis appeared to be somewhat surprised at the rapidity with which we had resolved upon the mobilization of our army. I pointed out that the Netherlands had taken an identical resolution before us, and that, on the other hand, the recent date of our new military regime and the transitory measures which we had to decide upon on that occasion imposed urgent and complete measures upon us. Our neighbors and guarantors ought to view this resolution as an evidence of our desire to manifest our profound desire ourselves to maintain our neutrality.

Sir Francis appeared to me to be satisfied with my reply, and announced to me that his government awaited this reply in order to continue negotiations with France and Germany, the conclusion of which negotiations would be communicated to me. (Signed) DAVIGNON.

NO. 12. LETTER ADDRESSED BY M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO THE BELGIAN MINISTERS IN BERLIN, LONDON AND PARIS.

Brussels, 31st July, 1914.

This morning in the course of a conversation which the secretary general of my department had with Herr von Below, he explained to the German minister the trend of the military measures which we had taken and told him they were a consequence of our decision to carry out our international obligations and that they in no way implied an attitude of defiance toward our neighbors.

The secretary general subsequently asked the German minister whether he had knowledge of the conversation which he had had with his predecessor, Herr von Flotow, and of the reply which the imperial chancellor had instructed the latter to make to him.

In the course of the discussion aroused in 1911 by the lodging of the Dutch scheme regarding the Flushing fortifications, certain papers had asserted that in the event of a Franco-German war our neutrality would be violated by Germany.

The department of foreign affairs had suggested the idea that a declaration made in the German parliament on the occasion of a debate upon foreign policy would be calculated to appease public opinion and to calm its suspicions, which are so regrettable from the point of view of the relations of the two countries.

Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg made reply that he was most appreciative of the sentiment which had inspired our action. He declared that Ger-

many had no intention of violating our neutrality, but he considered that by making a declaration publicly Germany would weaken her military position in respect of France, who, being reassured in the northern quarter, would direct all her forces to the eastern quarter.

Baron van der Elst went on to say that he perfectly understood the objections which Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg raised to the suggested public declaration and he pointed out that subsequently in 1913 Herr von Jagow had given to the budget commission of the reichstag reassuring declarations with reference to Belgian neutrality being respected.

Herr von Below replied that he was aware of a conversation with Herr von Flotow and that he was certain that the sentiments to which expression was given at that time had not changed.

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

INCLOSURE IN NO. 12. LETTER ADDRESSED BY THE BELGIAN MINISTER IN BERLIN TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Berlin, 2d May, 1913.

I have the honor of informing you, according to the semi-official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," of the declarations made in the course of the sitting of 29th April of the budget committee of the reichstag by the secretary of state for foreign affairs and the minister of war with reference to Belgian neutrality.

"A member of the social democratic party said: 'In Belgium the approach of a Franco-German war is viewed with apprehension, because it is feared that Germany will not respect Belgian neutrality.'

"Herr von Jagow, secretary of state for foreign affairs, replied: 'The neutrality of Belgium is determined by international conventions, and Germany is resolved to respect these conventions.'

"This declaration did not satisfy another member of the social democratic party. Herr von Jagow observed that he had nothing to add to the clear statement which he had uttered with reference to the relations between Germany and Belgium.

"In reply to further interrogations from a member of the social democratic party, Herr von Heeringten, minister of war, stated: 'Belgium does not play any part in the justification of the German scheme of military reorganization; the scheme is justified by the position of matters in the east. Germany will not lose sight of the fact that Belgian neutrality is guaranteed by international treaties.'

"A member of the same party having again referred to Belgium, Herr von Jagow again pointed out that his declaration regarding Belgium was sufficiently clear."

(Signed) BARON BEYENS.

NO. 13. TELEGRAM ADDRESSED BY COUNT DE LALAING, BELGIAN MINISTER TO LONDON, TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

London, 1st August, 1914.

England has separately inquired of France and Germany as to whether they would respect Belgian territory in the event of their adversary not violating it. The German reply is awaited. France has accepted.

NO. 14. TELEGRAM ADDRESSED BY BARON BEYENS, BELGIAN MINISTER IN BERLIN, TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Berlin, 1st August, 1914.

The British ambassador has been instructed to ask the minister for foreign affairs whether in the event of war Germany would respect Belgian neutrality and the minister appears to have said that he cannot reply to this question.

NO. 15. LETTER ADDRESSED BY M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO THE BELGIAN MINISTERS IN BERLIN, PARIS AND LONDON.

Brussels, 1st August, 1914.

I have the honor to inform you that the French minister has verbally made to me the following communication:

"I am authorized to declare that in the event of an international conflict the government of the republic will, as it has always declared, respect the neutrality of Belgium. In the event of this neutrality not being respected by another power, the French government, in order to insure its own defense, might be led to modify its attitude."

I thanked his excellency and added that on our part we had without delay taken all requisite measures to have our independence and our frontiers respected. (Signed) DAVIGNON.

NO. 16. TELEGRAM ADDRESSED BY THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE BELGIAN LEGATIONS IN PARIS, BERLIN, LONDON, VIENNA AND ST. PETERSBURG.

Brussels, 1st August, 1914.

Execute instructions conveyed by letter of 24th July. (Signed) DAVIGNON.

(See No. 2.)

NO. 17. TELEGRAM ADDRESSED BY THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE BELGIAN LEGATIONS IN ROME, THE HAGUE AND LUXEMBURG.

Brussels, 1st August, 1914.

Execute instructions conveyed by letter of 25th July. (Signed) DAVIGNON.

(See No. 3.)

NO. 18. TELEGRAM ADDRESSED BY M. EYSCHEN, PRESIDENT OF THE LUXEMBURG GOVERNMENT, TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Luxemburg, 2d August, 1914.

I have the honor to bring the following facts to the knowledge of your excellency: Sunday, 2d August, very early, according to information which reached the grand ducal government at this moment, German troops entered Luxemburg territory by the Wasserbillig and Remich bridges, proceeding more especially toward the south of the country and toward the town of Luxemburg, capital of the grand duchy. A certain number of armored trains with troops and ammunition have been forwarded by the railway from Wasserbillig to Luxemburg, where they are expected to arrive at any moment. These facts imply acts which are manifestly contrary to the neutrality of the grand duchy, guaranteed by the treaty of London of 1867. The Luxemburg government has not failed to protest energetically to the representative of his majesty the German emperor in Luxemburg against this aggression. An identical protest will be transmitted to the secretary of state for foreign affairs in Berlin.

(Signed) EYSCHEN.

The minister of state, president of the government.

NO. 19. LETTER ADDRESSED BY M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO THE BELGIAN MINISTERS IN PARIS, BERLIN, LONDON, VIENNA AND ST. PETERSBURG.

Brussels, 2d August, 1914.

I had taken care to have the German minister advised, through M. de Bassompierre, that a communication of M. Klobukowski, the French minister, to the Brussels press would announce the express declaration which the latter had made to me on 1st August. On meeting Herr von Below he thanked me for this attention and added that up to the present he had not been instructed to make us any official communication, but that we were aware of his personal opinion respecting the security with which we had the right to regard our eastern neighbors. I replied at once that all that we knew of the intentions of the latter, intentions set forth in many former interviews, did not allow us to doubt their perfectly correct attitude toward Belgium. I, however, felt bound to add that we should attach the greatest value to possessing an express declaration, of which the nation would take cognizance with joy and gratitude.

(Signed). DAVIGNON.

NO. 20. NOTE HANDED IN ON AUG. 2, AT 7 O'CLOCK P. M., BY HERR VON BELOW SALESKE, GERMAN MINISTER, TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Brussels, 2d August, 1914.

Imperial German Legation in Belgium. Highly Confidential.

The German government has received reliable information according to which the French forces intend to march on the Meuse, by way of Givet

and Namur. This information leaves no doubt as to the intention of France of marching on Germany through Belgian territory. The imperial German government cannot avoid the fear that Belgium, in spite of its best will, will be in no position to repulse such a largely developed French march without aid. In this fact there is sufficient certainty of a threat directed against Germany.

It is an imperative duty for the preservation of Germany to forestall this attack of the enemy.

The German government would feel keen regret if Belgium should regard as an act of hostility against herself the fact that the measures of the enemies of Germany oblige her on her part to violate Belgian territory.

In order to dissipate any misunderstanding the German government declares as follows:

1. Germany does not contemplate any act of hostility against Belgium. If Belgium consents in the war about to commence to take up an attitude of friendly neutrality toward Germany, the German government on its part undertakes, on the declaration of peace, to guarantee the kingdom and its possessions in their whole extent.

2. Germany undertakes under the condition laid down to evacuate Belgian territory as soon as peace is concluded.

3. If Belgium preserves a friendly attitude, Germany is prepared, in agreement with the authorities of the Belgian government, to buy against cash all that is required by her troops, and to give indemnity for the damages caused in Belgium.

4. If Belgium behaves in a hostile manner toward the German troops, and in particular raises difficulties against their advance by the opposition of the fortifications of the Meuse, or by destroying roads, railways, tunnels, or other engineering work, Germany will be compelled to consider Belgium as an enemy.

In this case Germany will take no engagements toward Belgium, but she will leave the later settlement of relations of the two states toward one another to the decision of arms. The German government has a justified hope that this contingency will not arise and that the Belgian government will know how to take suitable measures to hinder its taking place. In this case the friendly relations which unite the two neighboring states will become closer and more lasting.

NO. 21. NOTE ON THE INTERVIEW ASKED FOR ON THE 3D AUGUST AT HALF-PAST ONE A. M. BY HERR VON BELOW SALESKE, GERMAN MINISTER, WITH BARON VAN DER ELST, SECRETARY GENERAL TO THE MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

At half-past one at night the German minister asked to see Baron van der Elst. He told him that he was instructed by his government to inform us that French dirigibles had thrown bombs, and that a patrol of French cavalry, violating international law, seeing that war was not declared, had crossed the frontier.

The secretary general asked Herr von Below where these events had taken place; in Germany, he was answered. Baron van der Elst observed that in that case he could not understand the object of his communication. Herr von Below said that these acts, contrary to international law, were of a nature to make one expect that other acts contrary to international law would be perpetrated by France.

NO. 22. NOTE HANDED IN BY M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO HERR VON BELOW SALESKE, GERMAN MINISTER.

Brussels, 3d August, 1914, 7 a. m.

By the note of the 2d August, 1914, the German government has made known that according to certain intelligence the French forces intend to march on the Meuse via Givet and Namur and that Belgium, in spite of her good will, would not be able without help to beat off an advance of the French troops.

The German government felt it to be its duty to forestall this attack and to violate Belgian territory. Under these conditions Germany proposes to the king's government to take up a friendly attitude, and undertakes at the moment of peace to guarantee the integrity of the kingdom and of her possessions in their whole extent. The note adds that if Belgium raises difficulties to the forward march of the German troops Germany will be compelled to consider her as an enemy and to leave the later settlement of the two states toward one another to the decision of arms.

This note caused profound and painful surprise to the king's government.

The intentions which it attributed to France are in contradiction with the express declarations which were made to us on the 1st August, in the name of the government of the republic.

Moreover, if, contrary to our expectation, a violation of Belgian neutrality were to be committed by France, Belgium would fulfill all her international duties, and her army would offer the most vigorous opposition to the invader.

The treaties of 1839, confirmed by the treaties of 1870, establish the independence and the neutrality of Belgium under the guarantee of the powers, and particularly of the government of his majesty the king of Prussia.

Belgium has always been faithful to her international obligations; she has fulfilled her duties in a spirit of loyal impartiality; she has neglected no effort to maintain her neutrality or to make it respected.

The attempt against her independence with which the German government threatens her would constitute a flagrant violation of international law. No strategic interest justifies the violation of that law.

The Belgian government would, by accepting the propositions which are notified to her, sacrifice the honor of the nation while at the same time betraying her duties toward Europe.

Conscious of the part Belgium has played for more than eighty years in the civilization of the world, she refuses to believe that the independence of Belgium can be preserved only at the expense of the violation of her neutrality.

If this hope were disappointed the Belgian government has firmly resolved to repulse by every means in her power any attack upon her rights.

NO. 23. TELEGRAM ADDRESSED BY M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO THE BELGIAN MINISTERS AT ST. PETERSBURG, BERLIN, LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, THE HAGUE.

Brussels, 3d August, 1914.

Last night at 7 o'clock Germany delivered a note proposing friendly neutrality permitting of free passage through our territory, promising the maintenance of the independence of the kingdom and of her possessions at the conclusion of peace, threatening in case of refusal to treat Belgium as an enemy, time limit within which to reply fixed at twelve hours. We have replied that the attack on our neutrality would be a flagrant violation of international law. The acceptance of the German proposal would sacrifice the honor of the nation. Conscious of her duty, Belgium is firmly resolved to repulse aggression by every means. (Signed) DAVIGNON.

NO. 24. LETTER ADDRESSED BY M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO THE BELGIAN MINISTERS AT PARIS, BERLIN, LONDON, VIENNA, AND ST. PETERSBURG.

Brussels, 3d August, (Midday,) 1914.

As you are aware, Germany has delivered to Belgium an ultimatum expiring this morning, Aug. 3, at 7 o'clock. No act of war having taken place up to the present time, the council of ministers has decided that there was not for the moment reason to appeal to the guaranteeing powers.

The minister of France said to me on this subject:

"Without being instructed to make a declaration by my government I believe, however, judging by its known intentions, that I can say that, if the royal government should appeal to the French government, as a power guaranteeing her neutrality, we should immediately respond to her appeal; if this appeal was not formulated, it is probable, unless of course the anxiety about their own defense should lead them to take exceptional measures, that they would wait before intervening until Belgium had performed an act of effective resistance."

I thanked M. Klobukowski for the support which the French government would presumably be good enough to offer, and I told him that the Belgian government were not at the moment making an appeal for the guarantee of the powers and reserve to themselves the right to decide later on what it would be best to do.

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

NO. 25. TELEGRAM ADDRESSED BY H. M. THE KING TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ENGLAND.

"Remembering the numerous proofs of your majesty's friendship and that of your predecessor, and the friendly attitude of England in 1870 and the proof of friendship you have just given us again, I make a supreme appeal to the diplomatic intervention of your majesty's government to safeguard the integrity of Belgium."

NO. 26. TELEGRAM ADDRESSED BY THE BELGIAN MINISTER IN LONDON TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

London, 3d August, 1914.

I showed your telegram to the minister for foreign affairs, who communicated same to the cabinet council. The minister for foreign affairs told me that if your neutrality were violated it would mean war with Germany.

(Signed) COMTE DE LALAING.

NO. 27. LETTER ADDRESSED BY HERR VON BELOW SALESKE, GERMAN MINISTER, TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Brussels, 4th August, 1914 (6 A. M.)

I have been instructed, and have the honor to inform your excellency, that in consequence of the government of his majesty the king having declined the well-intentioned proposals submitted to them by the imperial government, the latter will, deeply to their regret, be compelled to carry out—if necessary by force of arms—the measures of security which have been set forth as indispensable in view of the French menaces.

(Signed) VON BELOW.

NO. 28. NOTE HANDED BY SIR FRANCIS H. VILLIERS, BRITISH MINISTER, TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Brussels, 4th August, 1914.

I am instructed to inform the Belgian government that if Germany exercises pressure for the purpose of compelling Belgium to abandon her position of a neutral country, the government of his Britannic majesty expects Belgium to resist by every possible means.

The government of his Britannic majesty is ready in that event to join with Russia and France, if desired by Belgium, to offer to the Belgian government at once common action for the purpose of resisting the use of force by Germany against Belgium and at the same time to offer a guarantee to maintain the independence and integrity of Belgium in the future.

NO. 29. LETTER ADDRESSED BY THE BELGIAN MINISTER AT THE HAGUE TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Hague, 4th August, 1914.

The minister for foreign affairs told me yesterday evening that the Dutch government would perhaps be compelled in the present grave circumstances to institute war buoyage on the Scheldt.

Jhr. Loudon read to me a draft note which was to inform me of this decision.

I have the honor to transmit to you inclosed copy of the note in question, which was handed to me yesterday evening.

As you will see, the Scheldt will only be closed during the night. During the day navigation will be possible, but only with Dutch pilots who have been supplied with the necessary nautical particulars for the subject. In this way the interests of the defense of Netherlands territory and those of the Belgian navigation to Antwerp are protected.

You will further notice that the Netherlands government asks that in the event of war buoyage being instituted, we should withdraw the lightships Wielingen and Wandelaar, with a view to facilitating the maintenance of the neutrality of the Netherlands territory.

I must point out that the term "ascend the Scheldt" employed in this note is not sufficiently explicit; to go down the river will be permitted in the same conditions. The minister has just given me an assurance to that effect.

As soon as the Netherlands government have come to a decision as to this exceptional measure, I shall be informed thereof.

About six hours are necessary in order to carry out this war buoyage.

I shall at once telegraph you.

(Signed) BARON FALLON.

NOTE INCLOSED IN NO. 29.

The Dutch government might in the interest of the maintenance of the neutrality of the territory of the Netherlands be compelled to institute war buoyage on the Scheldt, that is to say, to take away or modify a portion of the existing buoys and beacons and of the lighthouses.

This war buoyage has, however, been designed in such a way that after it is instituted it will still be possible to ascend the Scheldt in order to reach Antwerp during the daytime, but only with Dutch pilots who have been provided with the requisite nautical instructions on the subject. In acting in this way, the Dutch government are convinced that they will be able to take account both of the interests of the defense of Netherlands territory and of Belgian navigation to Antwerp.

After the institution of war buoyage on the Scheldt there would be no further reason for entering Flushing sea channel during the night, and as the presence of the "Wielingen" and "Wandelaar" lightships is not indispensable for navigation in daytime, the Dutch government would attach great importance to the royal Belgian government being good enough, in the event of war buoyage being instituted by them, to have the said vessels withdrawn with a view to facilitating the maintenance of the neutrality of the Netherlands.

NO. 30. TELEGRAM ADDRESSED BY M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO THE BELGIAN MINISTERS IN LONDON AND PARIS.

Brussels, 4th August, 1914.

The general staff notify that the national territory has been violated at Gemmenich.

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

NO. 31. LETTER ADDRESSED BY M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO HERR VON BELOW SALESKE, GERMAN MINISTER.

Brussels, 4th August, 1914.

I have the honor of acquainting your excellency that from today the king's government can no longer acknowledge your diplomatic character, and must cease to have official relations with you. Your excellency will find inclosed the passports which are necessary for your departure, and that of the staff of the legation.

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

NO. 32. LETTER ADDRESSED BY HERR VON BELOW SALESKE, GERMAN MINISTER, TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Brussels, 4th August, 1914.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your excellency's letter of 4th August and to acquaint you that I have handed over the care of the imperial legation at Brussels to my colleague of the United States.

(Signed) VON BELOW.

NO. 33. TELEGRAM ADDRESSED BY M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO BARON GRENIER, BELGIAN MINISTER AT MADRID.

Brussels, 4th August, 1914.

Please ask the Spanish government whether they would be good enough to undertake the protection of Belgian interests in Germany, and in that event to give the necessary instructions to their ambassador in Berlin.

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

NO. 34. TELEGRAM ADDRESSED BY M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO BARON BEYENS, BELGIAN MINISTER IN BERLIN.

Brussels, 4th August, 1914.

The German minister leaves this country this

evening; apply for your passports. We are requesting the government of Madrid to authorize the Spanish ambassador to be good enough to undertake the protection of Belgian interests in Germany. (Signed) DAVIGNON.

NO. 35. LETTER ADDRESSED BY THE BELGIAN MINISTER IN BERLIN TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Berlin, 4th August, 1914.

I have the honor to transmit to you below a translation of part of the speech made at the tribune of the reichstag by the imperial chancellor relating to the odious violation of our neutrality:

"We find ourselves in a state of legitimate defense and necessity knows no law.

"Our troops have occupied Luxemburg and have perhaps already penetrated into Belgium. This is contrary to the provision of international law. It is true that France has declared at Brussels that she was resolved to respect the neutrality of Belgium as long as her adversary respected it. But we knew that France held herself in readiness to invade Belgium. France could wait. We could not. A French attack on our flank in the region of the lower Rhine might have become fatal. That is how we have been forced to ignore the just claims of the governments of Luxemburg and Belgium. The injustice which we are committing in this fashion will be made good by us as soon as we shall have attained our military objects.

"Any one who is threatened to such an extent as we are and who is fighting for his supreme welfare can only think of means of hacking his way through; we find ourselves side by side with Austria."

It should be pointed out that Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg acknowledges without the slightest subterfuge that Germany is violating international law by invading Belgian territory and that she is committing an injustice toward us.

(Signed) BARON BEYENS.

NO. 36. LETTER ADDRESSED BY THE BELGIAN MINISTER IN LONDON TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

London, 4th August, 1914.

I have the honor of informing you that the prime minister made a fresh declaration with respect to the European crisis in the house of commons this afternoon.

After having recalled the principal points set forth yesterday by Sir Edward Grey, the prime minister read the following documents:

1. A telegram from Sir F. Villiers, received this morning, which communicates the tenor of the second ultimatum addressed by the German government to the Belgian government and which was handed to us this morning. (See No. 27.)

2. A telegram by which you announce to me the violation of the frontier at Gemmenich, a copy of which I had handed to Sir A. Nicholson.

3. A telegram addressed this morning by the German government to their ambassador in London with the evident object of leading public opinion astray with respect to their attitude. The following is the translation, according to one of this evening's papers:

"Please dispel any mistrust that may subsist on the part of the British government with regard to our intentions by repeating most positively formal assurances that, even in the case of armed conflict with Belgium, Germany will, under no pretense whatever, annex Belgian territory.

"Sincerity of this declaration is borne out by the fact that we solemnly pledged our word to Holland strictly to respect her neutrality.

"It is obvious that we could not profitably annex Belgic territory without making at the same time territorial acquisitions at expense of Holland.

"Please impress upon Sir E. Grey that the German army could not be exposed to French attack across Belgium, which was planned according to absolutely unimpeachable information.

"Germany had consequently to disregard Belgian neutrality, it being for her a question of life or death to prevent a French attack through Belgium."

Mr. Asquith then explained to the house that in reply to this note of the German government the British government had renewed their proposal of last week, i. e., to give on the subject of Belgian neutrality the same assurances as France had given the previous week, both to England and to Belgium. The British cabinet gave that of Berlin up to midnight to let them know their reply.

(Signed) COMTE DE LALAING.

NO. 37. TELEGRAM ADDRESSED BY THE BELGIAN MINISTER IN LONDON TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

London, 4th August, 1914.

The minister for foreign affairs has informed the British ministers in Norway, Holland and Belgium, that Great Britain expects that these three kingdoms will resist the pressure of Germany and maintain neutrality. They will be supported in their resistance by England, who in such a case is ready to co-operate with France and Russia if such is the desire of these three governments in offering an alliance to the said governments to repel the employment of force against them by Germany, and a guarantee for the future maintenance of the independence and the integrity of the three kingdoms. I pointed out that Belgium is neutral in perpetuity. The minister for foreign affairs replied: "It is for the event of neutrality being violated."

(Signed) COMTE DE LALAING.

NO. 38. LETTER ADDRESSED BY M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO THE BELGIAN MINISTERS IN PARIS, LONDON, AND ST. PETERSBURG.

Brussels, 4th August, 1914.

I have the honor of informing you of the order of successive events which have during the last few days characterized the relations of Belgium and certain other powers which are guarantors of her neutrality and of her independence.

On 31st July the British minister made a verbal communication to me, according to which, in anticipation of a European war, Sir Edward Grey had asked the German and French governments separately whether each of them was resolved to respect the neutrality of Belgium, provided the said neutrality was not violated by any other power.

By virtue of existing treaties, Sir Francis Villiers was instructed to bring this step to the knowledge of the Belgian government, adding that Sir Edward Grey presumed that Belgium was resolved to maintain her neutrality and that she expected that the other powers would respect it.

I informed the British minister that we greatly appreciated this communication, which was in accordance with our expectations, and I added that Great Britain, as well as the other powers who are guarantors of our independence, might rest fully assured of our firm intention to maintain our neutrality; this neutrality, however, did not appear to us to be menaced by any of the states with whom we are on the most cordial and the most confidential terms. The government, I remarked, had given a proof of this resolution by immediately taking all the military measures which the situation appeared to them to require.

In his turn, the French minister stated on 1st August in a verbal conversation that he was authorized to make known to the Belgian government that in case of an international conflict the government of the republic, in conformity with its constant declaration, would respect the territory of Belgium, and that they would only be led to modify their attitude in case of the violation of Belgian neutrality by another power.

I thanked his excellency and added that we had already taken all the necessary measures to assure our independence and our frontiers being respected.

On 2d August in the morning I had a further interview with Sir Francis Villiers, in the course of which he informed me that he had on Saturday at an early hour transmitted by telegraph

to his government our conversation of 31st July, taking care to reproduce faithfully the solemn declaration which he had obtained of the determination of Belgium to defend her frontiers from whatever side they might be invaded. He added: "We know that France has given us express assurances; but England has not yet received any reply on this subject from Berlin."

This last fact did not provoke any particular emotion in me, because the declaration of the German government might appear to be superfluous in view of the existing treaties. Moreover, the secretary of state for foreign affairs had affirmed at the sitting of the reichstag committee on 29th April, 1913: "That the neutrality of Belgium is conventionally established, and that Germany intends to respect this treaty."

The same day Herr von Below Saleske, the German minister, called at the ministry for foreign affairs at 7 p. m. and handed me the annexed note (see No. 20). The German government granted the Belgian government a time limit of twelve hours to communicate their decision.

There could be no hesitation shown on the subject of the reply called for by the surprising proposal of the German government. You will find a copy thereof inclosed herewith. (See No. 22.)

The ultimatum was to expire on 3d August at 7 a. m. As at 10 o'clock no act of war had taken place, the council of ministers decided that for the moment there was no occasion to make an appeal to the guarantor powers.

Toward noon the French minister questioned me on this point and said to me:

"Although in view of the suddenness of the events I am not yet instructed to make any declaration, I think, nevertheless, judging by the well-known intentions of my government, that I can say that if the Belgian government should appeal to the French government as a power guaranteeing her neutrality they would immediately respond to the appeal. If this appeal were not formulated, it is probable—unless, of course, the anxiety about their own defense should lead them to take exceptional measures—that they would wait before intervening until Belgium had performed an act of effective resistance."

I thanked M. Klobukowski for the support which the French government would presumably be good enough to offer, and I told him that the Belgian government were not at the moment making an appeal for the guarantee of the powers, and reserved to itself the right to decide later on what it would be best to do.

Finally, on the 4th August at 6 o'clock in the morning, the German minister made me the following communication (see No. 27).

The council of ministers is deliberating at the present moment on the subject of the appeal to the powers who are guarantors of our neutrality. (Signed) DAVIGNON.

NO. 39. TELEGRAM ADDRESSED BY THE BELGIAN MINISTER IN LONDON TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

London, 4th August, 1914.

England has this morning called upon Germany to respect Belgian neutrality. The ultimatum states that in view of the note addressed by Germany to Belgium threatening the latter with the force of arms if she should oppose the passage of her troops, in view of the violation of Belgian territory at Gemmenich, in view of the fact that Germany has refused to give England the same assurance as that given last week by France, England must once more demand a satisfactory reply on the subject of the respect of Belgian neutrality and of a treaty of which Germany is a signatory as well as England herself. The ultimatum expires at midnight.

In consequence of the ultimatum from England to Germany the British proposition which I transmitted to you by telegram is canceled for the moment. (Signed) COMTE DE LALAING.

(See No. 37.)

NO. 40. LETTER ADDRESSED BY M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO THE MINISTERS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND RUSSIA.

Brussels, 4th August, 1914.

The Belgian government regrets to have to announce to your excellency that this morning the armed forces of Germany penetrated into Belgian territory, violating the engagements which they have undertaken by treaty.

The Belgian government are firmly decided to resist by all the means in their power.

Belgium appeals to England, to France, and to Russia to co-operate as guarantors in the defense of her territory.

There should be a concerted and common action, having as its object to resist the measures of force employed by Germany against Belgium and at the same time to guarantee the maintenance of the independence and integrity of Belgium for the future.

Belgium is happy to be able to declare that she will undertake the defense of the fortified places. (Signed) DAVIGNON.

NO. 41. TELEGRAM ADDRESSED TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, BY THE BELGIAN MINISTER IN LONDON.

London, 5th August, 1914.

Germany having rejected the British proposals, Great Britain has declared to her that a state of war exists between the two countries as from 11 o'clock. (Signed) COMTE DE LALAING.

NO. 42. TELEGRAM ADDRESSED BY M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO THE BELGIAN MINISTERS IN PARIS, LONDON, AND ST. PETERSBURG.

Brussels, 5th August, 1914.

After the violation of territory at Gemmenich, Belgium appealed, through their accredited representatives at Brussels, to England, France, and Russia for co-operation, as guarantors, in the defense of her territory.

Belgium is undertaking the defense of the fortresses. (Signed) DAVIGNON.

NO. 43. LETTER ADDRESSED BY M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO THE BELGIAN MINISTERS IN PARIS, LONDON, AND ST. PETERSBURG.

Brussels, 5th August, 1914.

By my telegram of 4th August (see No. 38) I have had the honor of setting forth the sequence of events which have marked the international relations of Belgium from 31st July to 4th August. I added that the council of ministers was examining the question to know whether Belgium, whose territory had been invaded since the morning, would make an appeal to the guarantee.

The council had just decided in favor of the affirmative, when the British minister informed me that the proposal which he had officially brought before me, and in accordance with which the British government was disposed to respond to our appeal for guarantee, was for the moment canceled. (See No. 37.)

A telegram from London informed me that this change of attitude was caused by an ultimatum from England giving Germany a time limit of ten hours to evacuate Belgian soil and to respect the neutrality of Belgium. (See No. 39.) In the evening the king's government addressed, through the intermediary of their respective representatives at Brussels, to France, to Great Britain, and to Russia, the note a copy of which you will find herewith. (See No. 40.)

As you will observe, Belgium appeals to England, to France, to Russia to co-operate as guarantors in the defense of her territory and in the maintenance in future of the independence and the integrity of her territory. She will assure the defense of the fortified places.

Up to the present we do not know what reception has been accorded to our appeal.

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

NO 44. LETTER ADDRESSED BY M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO THE DIPLOMATIC CHIEFS IN ALL COUNTRIES ENTERTAINING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH BELGIUM.

Brussels, 5th August, 1914.

By the treaty of 18th April, 1839, Prussia,

France, England, Austria and Russia declared themselves guarantors of the treaty concluded the same day between H. M. the king of the Belgians and H. M. the king of the Netherlands. This treaty states: "Belgium shall form an independent and perpetually neutral state." Belgium has fulfilled all her international obligations, she has accomplished her duties in a spirit of loyal impartiality, she has neglected no effort in order to maintain and to make respected her neutrality.

Therefore, it is with painful emotion that the king's government has learned that the armed forces of the German army—a power guaranteeing our neutrality—have penetrated into Belgian territory, in violation of engagements which have been undertaken by treaty.

It is our duty to protest indignantly against an attack on international law which no act of ours has provoked.

The king's government is firmly resolved to repulse by all means in their power the attempt against its neutrality, and it recalls that by virtue of article 10 of The Hague convention of 1907, relating to the rights and duties of neutral powers and persons in the event of war on land, the fact of a neutral power repulsing, even by force, attacks on its neutrality cannot be considered as a hostile act.

Will you please make an urgent request for an audience with the minister of foreign affairs and read to his excellency the present letter, of which you will leave him a copy? If the audience cannot be immediately granted to you, you will make the communication in question in writing. (Signed) DAVIGNON.

NO. 45. TELEGRAM ADDRESSED BY THE BELGIAN MINISTER IN BERLIN TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Berlin, 5th August, 1914.

I have received my passports. I shall leave Berlin tomorrow morning with staff for Holland.
(Signed) BARON BEYENS.

NO. 46. TELEGRAM ADDRESSED BY THE BELGIAN MINISTER AT MADRID TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

San Sebastian, 5th August, 1914.

The Spanish government undertakes Belgian interests in Germany. It is today giving instructions by wire to its ambassador in Berlin.
(Signed) BARON GRENIER.
(See No. 33.)

NO. 47. LETTER ADDRESSED BY THE BELGIAN MINISTER IN PARIS TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Paris, 5th August, 1914.

I have the honor of sending you herewith a copy of the notification of the state of war existing between France and Germany, which has been today sent to me.
(Signed) BARON GUILLAUME.

INCLOSURE IN NO. 47.

The imperial German government, after having allowed its armed forces to cross the frontier and to give way on French territory to various acts of murder and of violence; after having violated the neutrality of the grand duchy of Luxemburg, in contempt of the stipulations of the convention of London on the 11th May, 1867, and of The Hague convention of the 18th October, 1907, on the rights and duties of neutral powers and persons in case of war on land (articles 1 to 11), conventions signed by them; after having addressed an ultimatum to the royal Belgian government, demanding the passage of the German forces through Belgian territory, in violation of the treaties of the 19th April, 1839, also signed by them, and of The Hague convention cited above; declared war on France the 3d August, 1914, at 6:45 p. m.

The government of the republic find themselves under these conditions compelled on their part to have recourse to force of arms.

They have consequently the honor of making known hereby to the royal government that a state of war exists between France and Germany as from 6:45 p. m. on 3d August.

The government of the republic protest before all civilized nations, and in particular before the governments signatory of the conventions and treaties above referred to, against the violation by the German empire of her international engagements; they make all reserves as to the reprisals which they might find themselves led to make against an enemy so little careful as to his pledged word.

The government of the republic, which intend to observe the principles of international law, will conform during hostilities and under reserve of reciprocity to the provisions of the international conventions signed by France relating to the rights of war on land and on sea.

The present notification made in conformity with article 2 of the said second convention of The Hague on the 18th October, 1907, relating to the opening of hostilities is given to the Belgian minister in Paris, on the 5th August, 1914, at 2 p. m.

NO. 48. COMMUNICATION MADE ON AUG. 5 BY SIR FRANCIS VILLIERS, BRITISH MINISTER, TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

I am instructed to inform the Belgian government that the government of his Britannic majesty considers common action with the object of resisting Germany as being in force and justified by the treaty of 1839.

NO. 49. TELEGRAM ADDRESSED BY THE BELGIAN MINISTER IN LONDON TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

London, 5th August, 1914.

Britain agrees to co-operate as guarantor in the defense of our territory. The British fleet will assure the free passage of the Scheldt for the revictualing of Antwerp.
(Signed) COMTE DE LALAING.

NO. 50. TELEGRAM ADDRESSED BY THE BELGIAN MINISTER AT THE HAGUE TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Hague, 5th August, 1914.

War buoyage is about to be established.
(Signed) BARON FALLON.
(See No. 29.)

NO. 51. TELEGRAM ADDRESSED BY M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO BARON GRENIER, BELGIAN MINISTER IN MADRID.

Brussels, 5th August, 1914.

Express the very sincere thanks of the king's government to the Spanish government.
(Signed) DAVIGNON.
(See No. 46.)

NO. 52. LETTER ADDRESSED BY M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO THE BELGIAN MINISTERS IN PARIS, LONDON AND ST. PETERSBURG.

Brussels, 5th August, 1914.

I have the honor of informing you that the ministers of France and Russia have this morning taken measure to inform me of the will of their governments to answer our appeal and to co-operate with England in the defense of our territory. (Signed) DAVIGNON.

NO. 53. LETTER ADDRESSED BY THE DUTCH MINISTER TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Brussels, 6th August, 1914.

Your excellency: I have the honor of sending your excellency herewith a copy of the extraordinary issue of the staatscourant, containing the declaration of neutrality of Holland in the war between Belgium and Germany and England and Germany. (Signed) JONKHEER DE WEEDE.

SUPPLEMENT TO NO. 53.

Laws, Decrees, Nominations, Etc.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, of Justice, of the Marine, of War and of the Colonies.

The ministers of foreign affairs, of justice, of the marine, of war, and of the colonies, authorized for this purpose by her majesty the queen, beg to notify whomsoever it may concern, that the government of the Netherlands will observe a strict neutrality in the war which has broken out between the powers friendly to Holland, i. e., Great Britain and Germany and Belgium and Germany, and that, with a view to the main-

tenance of this neutrality, the following provisions have been decreed:

Article 1. Within the limits of the territory of the state, including the territory of the kingdom in Europe, and also the colonies and possessions in other parts of the world, no hostilities of any kind are permitted and this territory cannot serve as a base for hostile operations.

Art. 2. Neither the occupation of any part whatever of the territory of the state by a belligerent, nor the passage through this territory by land by troops or convoys of munitions belonging to one of the belligerents, is permitted, nor the passage across the territory situated in the interior of Dutch territorial waters by warships or vessels of the belligerents connected with the fleet.

Art. 3. Troops or soldiers belonging to the belligerents or intended for them arriving on the territory of the state by land shall be immediately disarmed and interned until the end of the war.

Vessels of war or ships connected with the fleet belonging to a belligerent which shall contravene the provisions of articles 2, 4 and 7 may not leave this territory before the end of the war.

Vessels of war or ships connected with the latter belonging to a belligerent which contravene the provisions of articles 2, 4 or 7 may not leave this territory before the end of the war.

Art. 4. War vessels or ships connected with them belonging to a belligerent shall not have access to the territory of the state.

Art. 5. The provision of article 4 is not applicable to the following: 1. To war vessels or ships of a belligerent connected with these latter, which in consequence of damage or of the state of the sea are compelled to enter one of the ports or harbors of the state. These vessels may leave the said ports or roadsteads as soon as the circumstances which have compelled them to take refuge there shall have ceased to exist. 2. To warships or ships connected therewith belonging to a belligerent and which call in a port or a roadstead situated in the territory of the oversea colonies and possessions for the sole purpose of taking in a supply of provisions or of fuel. These vessels must depart again as soon as the circumstances which have forced them to call have ceased to exist, with this condition, that the stay in the roadstead or in the port may not exceed twenty-four hours. 3. To war vessels or ships connected therewith belonging to a belligerent and which are used exclusively for a religious, scientific or humanitarian mission.

Art. 6. The war vessels or ships connected therewith belonging to a belligerent may not repair any damage incurred in the ports or roadsteads of the state except in so far as such repairs are indispensable for the safety of navigation, and they may not increase their fighting capacity in any manner.

Art. 7. The war vessels or ships connected therewith belonging to a belligerent and which may be in the territory of the state at the commencement of the war are bound to leave it within twenty-four hours after the publication of these presents.

Art. 8. If the war vessels or ships connected therewith belonging to several belligerents should be found at the same time in the conditions contemplated in article 5 in one and the same part of the world and in the territory of the state, a period of at least twenty-four hours must elapse between the departure of the vessels of each of the belligerents. Except in the case of special circumstances, the order of departure is determined by the order of arrival. A warship or a vessel connected therewith belonging to a belligerent can only leave the territory of the state twenty-four hours after the departure of a merchant ship sailing under the flag of the other belligerent.

Art. 9. The war vessels or ships connected therewith belonging to a belligerent, contemplated in article 5 and in article 7, may only be provisioned with foodstuffs in the ports and the roadsteads of the country to the extent necessary in order to bring up their stores to the normal limits in times of peace.

Similarly, they can only take so much fuel as will enable them, including the supply they still have on board, to reach the nearest port of their own country.

One and the same vessel may only be supplied afresh with fuel on the expiration of a period of three months at least after it was last supplied in the territory of the state.

Art. 10. A prize may only be brought into the territory when it is incapable of navigating, or cannot keep the sea, or is short of fuel, or of food stores.

It must leave as soon as the cause of its entering our territory ceases to exist.

If it does not do so it shall be ordered to leave immediately; in case of refusal any available means shall be used to liberate the prize with its officers and its crew and to interne the crew placed on board by the belligerent who has taken the prize.

Art. 11. It is prohibited to form fighting corps or to open recruiting offices to the advantage of the belligerents in the territory of the state.

Art. 12. It is forbidden, in the territory of the state, to take service on board war vessels or vessels connected therewith.

Art. 13. It is forbidden, in the territory of the state, to fit out, arm or equip vessels intended for military purposes in favor of one of the belligerents, or to supply or convey such vessels to a belligerent.

Art. 14. It is forbidden, in the territory of the state, to supply arms or munitions to war vessels or ships connected therewith belonging to a belligerent, or to assist them in any manner with a view to increasing their crew or their supplies.

Art. 15. It is forbidden, in the territory of the state, without previous authorization from the competent local authorities, to effect any repairs in the war vessels or vessels connected therewith belonging to a belligerent or to supply them with victuals or fuel.

Art. 16. It is forbidden, in the territory of the state, to co-operate in the unrigging or in the repairing of prizes, except in so far as may be necessary to render them fit to keep the sea, and also to purchase prizes or confiscated merchandise and to receive same in exchange by way of gift or for storage.

Art. 17. The territory of the state includes the sea along the coastline to a distance of three nautical miles at the rate of 60 per degree of latitude reckoning from low water mark.

As regards the base, this distance of three nautical miles is measured starting from a straight line drawn across the bay, as near as possible to the entrance to the point where the opening of the bay does not exceed ten nautical miles, at the rate of 60 per degree of latitude.

Art. 18. In addition attention is drawn to arts. 100 (1) and 205 of the penal code; Indian State Gazette 1905, No. 62; art. 7 (4) of the law with regard to the status of Dutchmen and respecting domicile (Dutch State Gazette 1892, No. 268; 1910, No. 216); art. 2 (No. 3) of the law regarding the status of a Dutch subject (Dutch State Gazette 1910, No. 55; Indian State Gazette 1910, No. 296; arts. 54 and 55 of the penal code of Surinam; arts. 54 and 55 of the penal code of Curacao.)

Similarly the attention of captains of vessels, shipowners, and charterers is drawn to the danger and the difficulties to which they would expose themselves in failing to respect the effective blockade of the belligerents in conveying contraband of war or military dispatches for the belligerents (unless it is a question of the regular postal service) or in executing for them other transport services.

Any one rendering himself guilty of any acts referred to above would expose himself to all the consequences of the said acts and cannot obtain with respect thereto any protection nor intervention of the government of Holland.

NO. 54. TELEGRAM ADDRESSED BY M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO BARON FALLON, BELGIAN MINISTER AT THE HAGUE.

Brussels, 6th August, 1914.

Please communicate to the Dutch government the following note:

The Belgian government has noted the establishment of war buoyage on the Escaut and that

the government of Holland will assure the maintenance of navigation.

It would be advisable that the navigation might be effected from thirty minutes before sunrise until thirty minutes after sunset, and that the exchange of pilots should be effected at Bath.

However desirous it is of consenting to the demands of the Dutch government, the Belgian government considers that it is necessary on account of the coast ports to maintain the lightships of Wielingen and of Wandelaar, as well as the buoys of the Wielingen channel.

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

(See No. 50).

NO. 55. TELEGRAM ADDRESSED BY BELGIAN MINISTER AT THE HAGUE TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Hague, 6th August, 1914.

The navigation on the Escaut may be carried on from daybreak and as long as it is light. The Wielingen buoys have been relaid, the exchange of pilots at Hansweert is easier and better organized. Do you insist on Bath?

(Signed) BARON FALLON.

NO. 56. TELEGRAM ADDRESSED BY M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO BARON FALLON, BELGIAN MINISTER AT THE HAGUE.

Brussels, 7th August, 1914.

Kindly express to the Dutch government the sincere thanks of the Belgian government for the measures taken to assure the navigation of the Escaut. The government is in agreement with the Dutch government on the subject of the duration of navigation. It had proposed Bath, but accepts Hansweert, seeing this port is better fitted for the exchange of pilots.

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

NO. 57. TELEGRAM ADDRESSED BY M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO THE BELGIAN MINISTERS IN PARIS AND LONDON.

Brussels, 7th August, 1914.

Belgium hopes that the war will not be extended to central Africa. The government of Belgian Kongo has received instructions to observe a strictly defensive attitude. You should request the French (English) government to state whether it is its intention to proclaim the neutrality of the French Kongo (British colonies in the conventional basin of the Kongo) according to article II. of the general act of Berlin. A telegram from Boma announces that hostilities are likely to occur between the French and Germans in the Ubanghi. (Signed) DAVIGNON.

NO. 58. LETTER ADDRESSED BY M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO THE BELGIAN MINISTERS IN PARIS AND LONDON.

Brussels, 7th August, 1914.

In continuation of my telegram of this morning I have the honor of requesting you to place the following information before the French (British) government:

Whilst instructing the governor general of the Kongo to take measures of defense on the common frontiers of the Belgian colony, and the German colonies of East Africa and Cameroons, his majesty's government has asked this high official to abstain from any offensive action against these colonies.

In view of the civilizing mission common to the colonizing nations, the Belgian government is desirous, in the interests of humanity, not to extend the area of hostilities to Central Africa. They will, therefore, not take the initiative of inflicting such a misfortune on civilization in this region, and the military forces which they possess there will only take action in case they are compelled to repulse a direct attack against their African possessions.

I shall be glad to know whether the government of the republic (of his Britannic majesty) shares this view of the matter, and, if the case should arise, whether it is their intention, in view of the present conflict, to take advantage of article II. of the general act of Berlin to place those of their colonies which are included in the conventional basin of the Kongo in a position of neutrality.

I am addressing an identical communication to your colleague in London (Paris).

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

NO. 59. LETTER ADDRESSED BY THE BELGIAN MINISTER IN PARIS TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Paris, 8th August, 1914.

I had the honor of speaking with the president of the republic with regard to your telegram of yesterday. I had received it in the evening and had immediately communicated it to the ministry for foreign affairs. They had asked for time to consider the matter before replying to me.

M. Poincare promised me to discuss this question today with the colonial minister. At first sight he did not think there would be any objection to proclaiming the neutrality of the French Kongo, but he, nevertheless, reserved his reply. He believes that acts of war have already taken place in the Ubanghi. He took advantage of the circumstance to remind me that the protection which France accords to us extends also to our colonies, and that we have nothing to fear.

(Signed) BARON GUILLAUME.

NO. 60. TELEGRAM ADDRESSED BY THE BELGIAN MINISTER AT THE HAGUE TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Hague, 9th August, 1914.

The minister for foreign affairs has requested me to transmit to you the following information because the American minister at Brussels refuses to do so:

The fortress of Liege has been taken by assault after a courageous defense. The German government very deeply regret that, in consequence of the attitude of the Belgian government toward Germany, bloody conflicts have arisen. Germany is not coming to Belgium as an enemy; it is only by the compulsion of events that she has been compelled, owing to military measures taken by France, to take the grave decision to enter Belgium and to occupy Liege as a point of support for her subsequent military operations. After the Belgian army, by its heroic resistance against greatly superior forces, has maintained the honor of its arms, the German government requests the king of the Belgians and the Belgian government to spare Belgium the further horrors of war. The government is ready to make any agreement with Belgium that is consistent with their arrangements (see No. 70) with France. Germany once more gives the solemn assurance that she has no intention of appropriating Belgian territory and that such an intention is far from her thoughts. Germany is still ready to evacuate Belgium as soon as the state of war will permit of her doing so.

The ambassador of the United States had requested his colleague to undertake this attempt at mediation. The minister for foreign affairs accepted this mission without enthusiasm. I have undertaken it to oblige him.

(Signed) BARON FALLON.

NO. 61. TELEGRAM ADDRESSED BY THE BELGIAN MINISTER IN PARIS TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Paris, 9th August, 1914.

The French government are quite disposed to proclaim the neutrality of their possessions in the conventional basin of the Kongo and request Spain to propose this to Berlin.

(Signed) BARON GUILLAUME.

(See No. 59.)

NO. 62. LETTER ADDRESSED BY THE BELGIAN MINISTER AT THE HAGUE TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Hague, 10th August, 1914.

In response to a telephonic call at 9 o'clock last evening, I proceeded to the foreign office.

Jhr. Loudon informed me that my German colleague had just left his office and had handed him a document which the representative of the United States at Brussels had refused to transmit to you.

The American diplomatist in charge of the German legation at Brussels stated that he had not received any special instructions from Washington to intervene officially with the Belgian government in the interests of Germany.

The American minister consequently telegraphed to his colleague at The Hague, who informed the German representative of Mr. Whitlock's refusal.

The first step was, therefore, taken by the German government in approaching the United States ambassador in Berlin.

Under these circumstances and in view of the urgency of these matters, Herr von Muller requested Jhr. Loudon to act as intermediary of the German government toward you.

His excellency read me the German text of the document. I did not conceal my astonishment at this attempt at mediation and its poor chance of success in this form, but solely in order to be agreeable to the Dutch minister for foreign affairs I promised to telegraph you immediately. This I did yesterday.

You will find herewith the German document in the original text, together with a translation.

(Signed) BARON FALLON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 62 (German original).

Inclosure 2 in No. 62 (translation).

The fortress of Liege has been taken by assault after a courageous defense. The German government very deeply regret that, in consequence of the attitude of the Belgian government toward Germany, bloody conflicts have arisen. Germany is not coming to Belgium as an enemy; it is only by the compulsion of events that she has been compelled, owing to military measures taken by France, to take the grave decision to enter Belgium and to occupy Liege as a point of support for her subsequent military operations. After the Belgian army, by its heroic resistance against greatly superior forces, has maintained the honor of its arms, the German government request the king of the Belgians and the Belgian government to spare Belgium the further horrors of war. The government are ready to make any agreement with Belgium that is consistent with the arrangements (see No. 70) with France. Germany once more gives the solemn assurance that she has no intention of appropriating Belgian territory and that such an intention is far from her thoughts. Germany is still ready to evacuate Belgium as soon as the state of war will permit of her doing so.

The ambassador of the United States here is in agreement with this attempt at mediation by his Brussels colleague.

NO. 63. TELEGRAM ADDRESSED BY M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO BARON FALLON, BELGIAN MINISTER AT THE HAGUE.

Brussels, 10th August, 1914.

The Belgian government has received the propositions which the German government have transmitted to them through the intermediary of the Dutch government. They will shortly send you their reply. (Signed) DAVIGNON.

(See No. 62 and inclosures.)

NO. 64. TELEGRAM ADDRESSED BY M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO THE BELGIAN MINISTER AT THE HAGUE.

Brussels, 10th August, 1914.

A doubt exists as to the meaning of the word "Auseinandersetzung" which you translate "arrangement." Kindly inform us whether in the idea of the German government it is a question of arrangements which we are supposed to have made with France, or of the settlement of the quarrel between France and Germany.

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

NO. 65. LETTER ADDRESSED BY M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO THE MINISTERS OF GREAT BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND FRANCE ACCREDITED TO BELGIUM.

Brussels, 10th August, 1914.

I have the honor of informing your excellency that the Belgian minister at The Hague, at the request of the Dutch minister for foreign affairs, has transmitted to us the following proposition of the German government (see No. 62, inclosure 2).

Below is the text of the reply which the Belgian government proposes to give to this communication:

"The proposal made to us by the German government reproduces the proposition which they had formulated in the ultimatum of 2d August. Faithful to her international duties, Belgium can only repeat her reply to this ultimatum, more especially as since 3d of August her neutrality has been violated, a terrible war has been carried into her territory and the guarantors of her neutrality have loyally and immediately responded to her appeal."

The Belgian government are anxious that the powers guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium should be acquainted with these documents. I am, &c. (Signed) DAVIGNON.

NO. 66. LETTER ADDRESSED BY M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO THE BELGIAN MINISTERS IN LONDON, PARIS AND ST. PETERSBURG.

Brussels, 10th August, 1914.

I have the honor of informing you of the circumstances which have led to the departure of the Belgian representative from Luxemburg.

The general commanding the German troops in the grand duchy of Luxemburg, on 8th August, informed the German minister at Luxemburg of the desire of the military authorities to bring about the departure of the Belgian representative at the grand ducal court.

Herr von Buch addressed to M. Eyschen, president of the government, a letter, the translation of which is as follows:

Luxemburg, 8th August, 1914.

Your Excellency: In consequence of the entirely hostile attitude adopted by Belgium toward Germany, the military authorities feel constrained to insist on the departure of the Belgian minister from here.

His excellency, the commandant general, requests Count van den Steen de Jehay to arrange his departure in such a manner that he may, within twenty-four hours, enter into personal relations at Coblenz with Gen. von Ploetz on the subject of his further journey. It is only possible for him to depart via Treves-Coblenz.

(Signed) VON BUCH.

M. Eyschen transmitted this letter on the same day to Count van den Steen de Jehay in the following terms:

"Luxemburg, 8th August, 1914.

"I very deeply regret to have to transmit to you herewith the copy of a letter from the German minister informing me that the military authorities demand your departure.

"You will find the conditions thereof attached thereto.

"Herr von Buch tells me that the military authorities would rather advise the journey to be undertaken by railway, because the journey by motor car would expose you to be stopped too often for purpose of investigation. But it is left to you to choose.

"The German minister will call on me to receive your reply.

"I cannot tell you with what regret I am carrying out the task imposed on me at this moment. I shall never forget the very agreeable relations which have existed between us and I trust that your journey may be completed in the most favorable conditions.

"(Signed) EYSCHEN."

As the Belgian government considered that the grand ducal government had had no choice in its attitude and that the attitude which it had been compelled to adopt did not, in any way, imply any intentional discourtesy toward his majesty and Belgium, it decided that there was no occasion under these circumstances to request the grand ducal charge d'affaires to leave Belgium. (Signed) DAVIGNON.

NO. 67. LETTER ADDRESSSED TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, BY THE MINISTER OF THE UNITED STATES ACCREDITED AT BRUSSELS.

Brussels, 11th August, 1914.

The legation has to-day received a telegram from Washington informing it that the government of the United States had, at the request of the German government, consented, as a mat-

ter of international courtesy, to accept the protection of the interests of German subjects in Belgium.

By virtue of the instructions which accompanied this telegram we shall therefore, if you see no objection thereto, undertake to exercise our good and amicable offices with the Belgian government for the protection of German subjects. The pleasant relations which we have had on this subject up to the present give me the conviction that we shall be able to continue them with the same mutual sentiment for the same purpose.

I take this opportunity, Monsieur le Ministre, to express once more the assurance of my profound respect. (Signed) BRAND WHITLOCK.

NO. 68. LETTER ADDRESSED TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, BY SIR FRANCIS H. VILLIERS, BRITISH MINISTER.

Brussels, 11th August, 1914.

I telegraphed to Sir Edward Grey the German communication and the proposed reply.

I have received instructions to express to your excellency the entire approval of his Britannic majesty's government. The latter can only declare their agreement with the terms of the reply which the Belgian government proposes to make to an attempt to sow discord between the countries which are now united for the defense of treaties violated by Germany.

(Signed) F. H. VILLIERS.

(See No. 65.)

NO. 69. LETTER ADDRESSED TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, BY THE FRENCH MINISTER ACCREDITED TO BRUSSELS.

Brussels, 11th August, 1914.

I have the honor of informing your excellency that the French government are entirely in agreement with the reply which the Belgian government propose to make to the fresh ultimatum from Germany.

This reply is indeed just what one would expect from a government and a people who have so heriocally resisted the odious violation of their territory.

France will continue to fulfill her duties as a guarantor of Belgian neutrality and as a faithful friend of Belgium. I am, &c.,

(Signed) KLOBUKOWSKI.

(See No. 65.)

NO. 70. TELEGRAM ADDRESSED TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, BY THE BELGIAN MINISTER AT THE HAGUE.

The Hague, 12th August, 1914.

The German text contained a mistake; instead of "seine Auseinandersetzung" read "ihre," and therefore, translate, "its conflict with France."

(Signed) BARON FALLON.

(See No. 64.)

NO. 71. TELEGRAM ADDRESSED BY M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO BARON FALLON, BELGIAN MINISTER AT THE HAGUE.

Brussels, 12th August, 1914.

Please hand the following telegram to the minister for foreign affairs: The proposal made to us by the German government reproduces the proposition which they had formulated in the ultimatum of 2d August. Faithful to her international duties, Belgium can only repeat her reply to this ultimatum, more especially as since 3d of August her neutrality has been violated, a terrible war has been carried into her territories and the guarantors of her neutrality have loyally and immediately responded to her appeal. (Signed) DAVIGNON.

NO. 72. TELEGRAM ADDRESSED TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY M. SAZONOF, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, 13th August, 1914.

Please thank the Belgian government for their communication and express to them the pleasure felt by the imperial government in seeing their firm and dignified attitude, on which they highly congratulate them. (Signed) SAZONOF.

(See No. 66.)

NO. 73. LETTER ADDRESSED TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, BY THE BELGIAN MINISTER AT THE HAGUE.

The Hague, 13th August, 1914.

I had the honor of receiving your telegram of yesterday's date, and I immediately handed to the minister for foreign affairs the reply of Belgium to the second German proposition.

His excellency promised me to convey immediately to the German minister the communication of the Belgian government.

(Signed) BARON FALLON.

(See No. 71.)

NO. 74. LETTER ADDRESSED BY THE BELGIAN MINISTER IN PARIS TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Paris, 16th August, 1914.

In the course of the interview which I had this morning with M. de Margerie, I turned the conversation to colonial affairs and to the step which you had instructed me to take by your telegram and your dispatch of the 7th instant.

This gentleman reminded me that the government of the republic had addressed themselves to Spain, which had not given any reply before having received advice from England. It appears that the latter continues not to give any reply.

M. de Margerie considers that, in view of the present position, it is important to strike Germany wherever she is vulnerable; he believes that this is also the opinion of Great Britain, who will certainly have some claims to make good; France desires to resume possession of that part of the Kongo which she was compelled to cede in consequence of the Agadir incidents. My interlocutor told me that it would not be difficult to obtain a success. I am, &c.,

(Signed) BARON GUILLAUME.

(See Nos. 57 and 58.)

NO. 75. LETTER ADDRESSED BY THE BELGIAN MINISTER IN LONDON TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

London, 17th August, 1914.

In reply to your dispatch of 7th August I have the honor of informing you that the British government cannot accede to the Belgian proposition to respect the neutrality of the possessions of the belligerent powers in the conventional basin of the Kongo.

The German troops in German East Africa have already taken the offensive against the British protectorate of Central Africa. On the other hand, British troops have already attacked the German harbor of Dar-es-Salaam, where they have destroyed the wireless telegraph station.

Under these circumstances, even if the British government were persuaded of the political and strategical utility of the Belgian proposition, they could not accept same.

The London government believe that the forces which they are sending to Africa will be sufficient to overcome all opposition. They will exert every effort to prevent risings of the native population.

France is of the same opinion as Great Britain in view of German activity, which has been observed near Bonar and Ekododo.

(Signed) COMTE DE LALAING.

(See Nos. 57 and 58.)

NO. 76. TELEGRAM ADDRESSED BY THE VICE GOVERNOR OF KATANGA TO M. RENKIN, COLONIAL MINISTER.

Elizabethville, 26th August, 1914.

Germans continuing their skirmishing on Tanganyika, where on 22d August they attacked the port of Lukuga. They had two blacks killed and two wounded. Fresh attacks are expected.

(Signed) TOMBEUR.

NO. 77. TELEGRAM ADDRESSED BY COMTE CLARY UND ALDRINGEN, MINISTER OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, AND TRANSLATED THROUGH THE INTERMEDIARY OF THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF HOLLAND.

The Hague, 28th August, 1914.

By instruction from my government I have the

honor to notify your excellency of the following:

"In view of the fact that Belgium, after having refused to accept the proposals which had been addressed to her several times by Germany, is lending her military co-operation to France and Great Britain, who have both declared war against Austria-Hungary, and in the presence of the fact, which has just been proved, that Austrian and Hungarian subjects in Belgium have, with the knowledge of the Belgian authorities, been subjected to treatment contrary to the most primitive requirements of humanity and which are inadmissible even toward subjects of an enemy state, Austria-Hungary is compelled to break off diplomatic relations, and considers herself from this moment in a state of war with Belgium. I am leaving the country with the staff of the legation and am intrusting the protection of my fellow subjects to the minister of the United States of America in Belgium. The imperial and royal government has handed Comte Errenbault de Dudzeele his passports."

(Signed) CLARY.

NO. 78. TELEGRAM ADDRESSED BY M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO BARON FALLON, BELGIAN MINISTER AT THE HAGUE.

Antwerp, 29th August, 1914.

Please acknowledge receipt to the Austrian legation through the intermediary of the minister for foreign affairs of declaration of war by Austria-Hungary against Belgium and add the following:

Belgium has always entertained friendly relations with all her neighbors without distinction. She has scrupulously fulfilled the duties imposed upon her by neutrality. If she did not consider that she could accept the proposals made by Germany, it was because the object of the said proposals was the violation of the engagements Germany had undertaken toward Europe, which engagements were the fundamental conditions of the creation of the kingdom of Belgium. She did not believe that a nation, however feeble it might be, could disown its duties and sacrifice its honor whilst bowing to force. The government awaited not only the terms of the ultimatum, but the violation of her territory by German troops, before appealing to France and to England, guarantors of her neutrality by the same title as Germany and Austria-Hungary, to co-operate in the name and by virtue of the treaties in the defense of Belgian territory.

By repelling the invaders by force of arms, she has not even committed any act of hostility pursuant to the terms of article 10 of The Hague convention relating to the rights and duties of neutral powers.

Germany has herself acknowledged that her aggression constitutes a violation of international law, and being unable to justify it she invoked its strategic interest.

Belgium gives an absolute denial to the statement that Austrian and Hungarian subjects have suffered in Belgium treatment contrary to the most primitive requirements of humanity.

The Belgian government, since the beginning of hostilities, has given the strictest orders for the protection of the persons and property of Austro-Hungarian subjects.

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

NO. 79. LETTER ADDRESSED BY M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO THE BELGIAN LEGATIONS ABROAD.

Antwerp, 29th August, 1914.

Under date of 17th August I addressed to the Belgian minister in London a letter in which I considered it my duty to reply to certain allegations made by the German government and which are mentioned in the blue book recently published by the British government.

I have the honor of placing before you a copy of this letter and of its inclosures. I request you to communicate it to the government to which you are accredited.

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

INCLOSURE 2 IN NO. 79. LETTER ADDRESSED BY M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO HERR VON BELOW SALESKE, GERMAN MINISTER.

Brussels, 3d August, 1914.

In continuation of the letter which your excellency was good enough to address to me on 31st July, I have the honor of informing you that my colleague of the finance department has acquainted the service of the customs with the fact that the prohibitions laid down by the royal decree of 30th July last only apply to exportation properly so called, and do not, therefore, extend to merchandise regularly declared as in transit on the occasion of their importation. Moreover, when merchandise which is duty free is declared to be for consumption, although it is really intended for exportation, it is commonly the object of special declarations of free entry, which are considered as transit documents. Finally, if it should happen that such merchandise has been declared as for consumption without restrictions, as if it were in effect to remain in the country, the custom house would still permit its shipment abroad provided it was duly established by the shipping documents, manifests, bills of lading, etc., that it was to be immediately exported in transit.

I may add that the exportation of grain to which the aforesaid letter of the imperial legation referred was authorized on 1st August. I am, &c. (Signed) DAVIGNON.

INCLOSURE 3 IN NO. 79. LETTER ADDRESSED BY M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO HERR VON BELOW SALESKE, GERMAN MINISTER.

Brussels, 1st August, 1914.

In reply to your excellency's letter of 31st July, I have the honor of informing you that the Belgian decree of 30th July only contemplates the exportation and not the transit of the products mentioned.

I have taken care to transmit your communication to my colleague of the finances, requesting him to kindly give precise instructions to the customs offices in order to prevent any error in the application of the decree referred to above. (Signed) DAVIGNON.

INCLOSURE 4 IN NO. 79. LETTER ADDRESSED BY HERR VON BELOW SALESKE, GERMAN MINISTER, TO M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Brussels, 31st July, 1914.

I am informed from Antwerp that the customs have forbidden the department of boats loaded with corn for Germany.

Seeing that in these cases it is not a question of export of corn, but of transit, because the goods have simply been transshipped at Antwerp, I have the honor of applying for your kind intervention in order that the boats in question may be allowed to leave for Germany.

At the same time, I request your excellency to inform me whether the port of Antwerp is closed for the transit of the goods enumerated in today's Moniteur.

Awaiting your excellency's reply as soon as possible. (Signed) VON BELOW SALESKE.

INCLOSURE 1 IN NO. 79. LETTER ADDRESSED BY M. DAVIGNON, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO COMTE DE LALAING, BELGIAN MINISTER IN LONDON.

Brussels, 17th August, 1914.

Monsieur le Comte: The blue book recently published by the British government reproduces under No. 122 (page 65) the text of a telegram sent from Berlin on 31st July by Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey, from which telegram I extract the following:

"It appears from what he (his excellency the secretary of state) said that German government consider that certain hostile acts have been already committed by Belgium. As an instance of this, he alleges that a consignment of corn for Germany had been placed under an embargo already."

The fact to which the German secretary of state for foreign affairs alluded in his interview with Sir Edward Goschen and which he consid-

ered as a hostile act on the part of Belgium no doubt refers to the application of the royal decrees of the 30th July which provisionally prohibited the exportation of certain products from Belgium. As you will see from the statement which I consider it my duty to make below, the fact with which we are reproached has by no means the character which has been attributed to it in Germany.

Royal decrees dated 30th July, and published in the Moniteur Belge on the following day, provisionally prohibited the exportation of a number of products, especially cereals, by all the land and sea frontiers. Under date of 31st July the German minister at Brussels pointed out to me that the Antwerp custom house was retaining cargoes of grain intended for Germany, which, having only been transshipped in our port, were really only in transit. Herr von Below Saleske demanded the free departure of the vessels bearing these cargoes. The very day we received this demand from the German minister my department officially informed the finance ministry thereof, and on the second day thereafter, the 2d of August, the latter informed us that it had transmitted to the Belgian custom house instructions giving full and entire satisfaction to Germany.

I believe that I cannot do better, Monsieur le Comte, than to place before you a copy of the correspondence exchanged on this subject with Herr von Below Saleske. You will see thereby that nothing in our attitude could be considered as indicating hostile dispositions toward Germany; the measure taken by the Belgian government at that moment only constituted simple precautions, which every state has the right and the duty to take in such exceptional circumstances.

It would be well if you would address to the government of his Britannic majesty a communication so as to enlighten them as to the real state of the case. (Signed) DAVIGNON.

RUSSIAN ORANGE BOOK.

A Collection of Diplomatic Documents and Negotiations Preceding the War.

NO. 1. THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN SERVIA TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Belgrade, 10 (23) July, 1914.

The Austrian minister has just transmitted at 6 o'clock in the evening to the Minister of Finances Patchou, who is replacing Pachitch, a note in the form of an ultimatum from his government fixing a delay of forty-eight hours for the acceptance of the demands contained therein. Giesl added verbally that in case the note should not be accepted in its integrity within a delay of forty-eight hours, he had orders to leave Belgrade with the staff of the legation. Pachitch and the other ministers, who are absent on electoral campaign, have been recalled and are expected in Belgrade tomorrow, Friday, at 10 o'clock in the morning. Patchou, who communicated to me the contents of the note, solicits the aid of Russia, and declares that no Servian government will be able to accept the demands of Austria. (Signed) STRANDTMAN.

NO. 2. THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN SERVIA TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Belgrade, 10 (23) July, 1914.

Text of the note which was transmitted today by the minister of Austria-Hungary to the Servian government:

(See No. 4 in England's "White Paper.")

A memorandum concerning the results of the investigation of Serajevo in regard to the functionaries mentioned in points 7 and 8 is annexed to this note. (Signed) STRANDTMAN.

NO. 3. VERBAL NOTE TRANSMITTED PERSONALLY BY THE AMBASSADOR OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AT ST. PETERSBURG TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, THE 11 (24) JULY, 1914, AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING.

The imperial and royal government has found itself under the necessity of handing on Thursday, 10 (23) of the current month, by the hands of the imperial and royal minister at Belgrade, the following note to the royal government of Servia.

(See No. 4 in England's "White Paper.")

NO. 4. THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

(Telegram.) St. Petersburg, 11 (24) July, 1914.

Please transmit to the minister of foreign affairs of Austria-Hungary the following:

The communication of the Austro-Hungarian government to the powers the day after the presentation of the ultimatum to Belgrade leaves to the powers a delay entirely insufficient to undertake any useful steps whatever for the straightening out of the complications that have arisen. To prevent the incalculable consequences, equally disastrous for all the powers, which can follow the method of action of the Austro-Hungarian government, it seems indispensable to us that above all the delay given to Servia to reply should be extended. Austria-Hungary, declaring herself disposed to inform the powers of the results of the inquiry upon which the imperial and royal government bases its accusations, should at least give them also the time to take note of them (de s'en rendre compte). In this case, if the powers should convince themselves of the well groundedness of certain of the Austrian demands they would find themselves in a position to send to the Servian government consequential advice. A refusal to extend the terms of the ultimatum would deprive of all value the step taken by the Austro-Hungarian government in regard to the powers and would be in contradiction with the very bases of international relations.

Communicated to London, Rome, Paris, Belgrade. (Signed) SAZONOF.

NO. 5. THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR IN ENGLAND, IN GERMANY, IN ITALY, AND IN FRANCE.

(Telegram.) St. Petersburg, 11 (24) July, 1914.

In reference to my telegram to Kudachef of today we hope that the government to whom you are accredited will share our point of view and will urgently direct its representative in Vienna to pronounce himself in the same sense.

Communicated to Belgrade.

(Signed) SAZONOF.

NO. 6. TELEGRAM FROM HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT OF SERVIA TO HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR.

Belgrade, 11 (24) July, 1914.

The Austro-Hungarian government yesterday evening handed to the Servian government a note concerning the "attentat" of Serajevo. Conscious of its international duties, Servia from the first days of the horrible crime declared that she condemned it, and that she was ready to open an inquiry on her territory if the complicity of certain of her subjects were proved in the course of the investigation set afoot by the Austro-Hungarian authorities. However, the demands contained in the Austro-Hungarian note are unnecessarily humiliating for Servia and incompatible with her dignity as an independent state. Thus we are called upon in peremptory tones for a declaration of the government in the Official Gazette and an order from the sovereign to the army wherein we should repress the hostile spirit against Austria by reproaching ourselves for criminal weakness in regard to our perfidious actions. Then upon us is imposed the admission of Austro-Hungarian functionaries into Servia to participate with ours in the investigation and to watch over the execution of the other conditions indicated in the note. We have received a delay of forty-eight hours to accept everything, in default of which the legation of Austria-Hungary will leave Belgrade. We are ready to accept the Austro-Hungarian conditions which are compatible with the situation of an independent state, as well as those whose acceptance shall be advised us by your majesty. All persons whose participation in the "attentat" shall be proved will be severely punished by us. Certain among these demands can-

not be carried out without changes in our legislation, which requires time. We have been given too short a delay. We can be attacked after the expiration of the delay by the Austro-Hungarian army, which is concentrating on our frontier. It is impossible for us to defend ourselves, and we supplicate your majesty to give us your aid as soon as possible. The precious good-will of your majesty, which has so often shown itself toward us, makes us hope firmly that this time again our appeal will be heard by his generous Slav heart.

In these difficult moments I interpret the sentiments of the Servian people, which supplicates your majesty to interest himself in the lot of the kingdom of Servia.

(Signed) ALEXANDER.

NO. 7. THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN GERMANY TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Berlin, 11 (24) July, 1914.

All the morning papers, even those rare ones which recognize the impossibility of Servia accepting the conditions laid down, welcome with great sympathy the energetic tone adopted by Austria. The semi-official Lokal-Anzeiger is particularly aggressive. It describes as superfluous the eventual recourse of Servia to St. Petersburg, to Paris, to Athens, and to Bucharest, and concludes by saying that the German people will breathe freely when it will have learned that the situation in the Balkan peninsula is at last going to be cleared up. (Signed) BRONEWSKY.

NO. 8. THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN FRANCE TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Paris, 11 (24) July, 1914.

The copy of the note officially handed to Belgrade has been communicated by the ambassador of Austria to the French government. Later the ambassador of Germany visited the minister and read to him a communication reproducing the Austrian arguments, and indicating that in case of refusal on the part of Servia Austria would be obliged to have recourse to pressure, and in case of need to military measures: the communication concluded by the remark that in the opinion of Germany this question must be settled directly between Austria and Servia, and that it was in the interest of the powers to limit the affair by abandoning it to the interested parties. The gerant of the political department who was present at the interview asked the ambassador if the Austrian action should be considered as an ultimatum—in other words if, in case Servia did not entirely bow to the Austrian demands, hostilities were inevitable. The ambassador avoided a direct reply by alleging the absence of instructions.

(Signed) SEVASTOPOULO.

NO. 9. THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN SERVIA TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Belgrade, 11 (24) July, 1914.

Pachitch has returned to Belgrade. He intends to give within the time delay fixed, that is to say, tomorrow, Saturday, at 6 o'clock in the evening, a reply to Austria indicating the points acceptable and inacceptable. A prayer to defend the independence of Servia will be sent out today to the powers. Finally, added Pachitch, if war is inevitable—we will make war. (Signed) STRANDTMAN.

NO. 10. COMMUNIQUE FROM THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

St. Petersburg, 12 (25) July, 1914.

The recent events and the dispatch by Austria-Hungary of an ultimatum to Servia preoccupy the imperial government in the highest degree. The government is carefully following the evolution of the Servo-Austrian conflict, which cannot leave Russia indifferent.

NO. 11. THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Vienna, 12 (25) July, 1914.

Count Berchtold is at Ischl. Seeing the impossibility of arriving there in time, I have telegraphed him our proposal to extend the delay of the ultimatum, and I have repeated it verbally to Baron Macchio. This latter promised me to communicate it in time to the minister of foreign affairs, but added that he could predict with assurance a categorical refusal.

(Signed) KUDACHEF.

NO. 12. THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Vienna, 12 (25) July, 1914.

Sequel to my telegram of today. Have just received from Macchio the negative reply of the Austro-Hungarian government to our proposal to prolong the delay of the note.

(Signed) KUDACHEF.

NO. 13. THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN SERVIA TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Belgrade, 12 (25) July, 1914.

Received with delay, 14 (27) July, 1914.

I transmit the reply which the president of the Servian Ministerial Council has handed to the Austro-Hungarian minister in Belgium today before the expiration of the delay of the ultimatum. (Signed) STRANDTMAN.

(See No. 39, British White Paper.)

NO. 14. THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN GERMANY TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Berlin, 12 (25) July, 1914.

Have received your telegram of 11 (24) July. Have communicated its contents to the minister of foreign affairs. He told me that the English government had likewise asked him to urge upon Vienna the extension of the delay of the ultimatum. He had communicated this step telegraphically to Vienna. He is going to do as much in regard to our step, (demarche,) but he fears that in consequence of the absence of Berchtold at Ischl, and seeing the lack of time, his telegrams will remain without result. He has besides doubts upon the opportuneness of Austria yielding at the last moment, and he asks if that could not increase the assurance of Servia. I replied that a great power like Austria could yield without any injury to its prestige, and brought forward all the similar arguments possible. However, I was not able to obtain more precise promises. Even when I allowed it to be understood that it was necessary to act at Vienna to avoid the possibility of redoubtable consequences, the minister of foreign affairs replied each time negatively.

(Signed) BRONEWSKY.

NO. 15. THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN FRANCE TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Paris, 12 (25) July, 1914.

Have received the telegram of 11 (24) July concerning the extension of the delay of the Austrian ultimatum, and have communicated it as instructed. The representative of France in Vienna has received similar instructions.

(Signed) SEVASTOPOULO.

NO. 16. THE AMBASSADOR IN ENGLAND TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) London, 12 (25) July, 1914.

Received telegram of 11 (24) July. Grey has instructed the ambassador of England at Vienna to support our demarche concerning the extension of the delay of the ultimatum. He told me at the same time that the Austrian ambassador had come to see him and had explained that the character of an ultimatum must not be attributed to the Austrian note—it must be considered as a demarche which, in the case of absence of reply or in case of insufficient reply within the term fixed, would have as a consequence the rupture of diplomatic relations and the immediate departure from Belgrade of the minister of Austria-Hungary, without carrying in its train, however, the immediate commencement of hostilities—Grey added that in consequence of this explanation he had instructed the ambassador of England at Vienna that in case it should be too late to raise the question of the extension of the delay of the ultimatum, that of the stay (arrete) of hostilities might perhaps serve as a basis of discussion. (Signed) BENCKENDORFF.

MAP OF EUROPE COVERING THE MAIN WAR ZONES IN FRAN

LGIUM, GERMANY, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

NO. 17. THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE AMBASSADOR AT LONDON.

(Telegram.) St. Petersburg, 12 (25) July, 1914.

In case of a new aggravation of the situation, possibly provoking on the part of the great powers united action (des actions conformes), we count that England will not delay in placing herself clearly on the side of Russia and France with a view to maintaining the equilibrium of Europe, in favor of which she has constantly intervened in the past, and which would without doubt be compromised in the case of the triumph of Austria. (Signed) SAZONOF.

NO. 18. VERBAL NOTE HANDED BY THE AMBASSADOR OF GERMANY TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 12 (25) JULY, 1914.

It comes to us from an authoritative source that the news spread by some journals, according to which the demarche of the government of Austria-Hungary at Belgrade had been made at the instigation of Germany, is absolutely false. The German government had no knowledge of the text of the Austrian note before it was handed in, and has not exercised any influence on its contents. It is a mistake to attribute to Germany a threatening attitude.

Germany naturally supports, as ally of Austria, the claims, in its opinion legitimate, of the cabinet of Vienna against Servia.

Above all, she desires, as she has already declared at the commencement of the Austro-Servian difference, that this conflict remain localized.

NO. 19. THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN FRANCE TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Paris, 12 (25) July, 1914.

Refers to my telegram of 11-24 July.

Today a morning journal published, in a form not entirely exact, the declarations of yesterday of the ambassador of Germany, following them with commentaries which attributed to this demarche the character of a threat. The ambassador of Germany, very much moved by these divulgations, today visited the gerant of the political department to inform him that his words had in no way the minatory character which were attributed to them. He declared that Austria had presented its note to Servia without a precise understanding with Berlin, but that nevertheless Germany approved the point of view of Austria, and that certainly "the arrow once sent" (these are his own words), Germany could not allow herself to be guided except by her duties as an ally.

(Signed) SEVASTOPOULO.

NO. 20. THE AMBASSADOR IN ENGLAND TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) London, 12 (25) July, 1914.

Grey told me that the ambassador of Germany had declared to him that the German government had not been informed of the text of the Austrian note, but that it entirely supported the Austrian demarche. The ambassador at the same time asked if England could consent to act in St. Petersburg in a spirit of conciliation. Grey replied that that was completely impossible. The minister added that so long as the complications only existed between Austria and Servia, English interests were only indirectly engaged, but that he must foresee that Austrian mobilization would have as a consequence the mobilization of Russia, and that from that moment they would be in presence of a situation in which all the powers would be interested. England reserved in this case a complete liberty of action.

(Signed) BENCKENDORFF.

NO. 21. THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN SERVIA TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Belgrade, 12 (25) July, 1914.

Despite the extremely conciliatory character of the Servian reply to the ultimatum, the minister of Austria has just, at half past six in the evening, informed the Servian government by note that, not having received within the delay fixed a satisfactory response, he is leaving Belgrade with the whole personnel of the legation. The skupshtina is convoked at Nisch for the 14 (27) July. The Servian government and the diplomatic corps are leaving this evening for the same town. (Signed) STRANDTMAN.

NO. 22. THE AMBASSADOR IN ENGLAND TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) London, 12 (25) July, 1914.

Grey told the ambassador of Germany that in his opinion the Austrian mobilization must bring on the mobilization of Russia, that in that case there would arise acute danger of a general war, and that he only saw one single means of a pacific solution; that in presence of the Austrian and Russian mobilizations, Germany, France, Italy, and England should abstain from an immediate mobilization and propose beforehand their good offices. Grey told me that this plan necessitated above all the agreement of Germany and the engagement of this power not to mobilize. In consequence he has first of all addressed to Berlin a question on this subject.

(Signed) BENCKENDORFF.

NO. 23. THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE AMBASSADOR IN ITALY.

(Telegram.) St. Petersburg, 13 (26) July, 1914.

Italy could play a role of the very first order in favor of the maintenance of peace by exercising the necessary influence upon Austria and by adopting an attitude clearly unfavorable to the conflict, for this latter could not be localized. It is desirable that you express the conviction that it is impossible for Russia not to come to the aid of Servia. (Signed) SAZONOF.

NO. 24. THE GERANT OF THE CONSULATE AT PRAGUE TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Prague, 13 (26) July, 1914.

The mobilization has been decreed.

(Signed) /KAZANSKY.

NO. 25. THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE AMBASSADOR IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

(Telegram.) St. Petersburg, 13 (26) July, 1914.

I had today a long conversation in a friendly tone with the ambassador of Austria-Hungary. After having examined with him the tone of the demands addressed to Servia, I pointed out that, apart from the scarcely clever form (la forme peu habile) under which they are presented, some among them are absolutely inexecutable, even in case the Servian government should declare its willingness to accept them. Thus, for instance, the points (1) and (2) could not be carried out without an amendment of the Servian laws on the press and on associations, for which the consent of the skupshtina could with difficulty be obtained; as for the execution of points (4) and (5) it might produce consequences highly dangerous, and even create the danger of acts of terrorism directed against the members of the royal house and against Pachitch, which could not enter into the views of Austria. In regard to the other points it seems to me that with certain changes in the details it would not be difficult to discover a ground of agreement if the accusations contained therein were confirmed by sufficient proofs.

In the interest of the preservation of peace, which, according to Szapary's statements, is precious to Austria in the same degree as to all the powers, it would be necessary to put a stop as soon as possible to the strained situation of the moment. With this object it would seem to me very desirable that the ambassador of Austria-Hungary should be authorized to enter with me into an exchange of private views, with the object of an alteration (remaniement) in common of some clauses of the Austrian note of 10 (23) July. This proceeding would perhaps permit of finding a formula which should be acceptable for Servia while at the same time giving satisfaction to Austria as to the basis of its demands. Be so good as to have a prudent and friendly explanation in the sense of this telegram with the minister of foreign affairs.

Communicated to the ambassadors in Germany, in France, in England, and in Italy.

(Signed) SAZONOF.

NO. 26. THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE AMBASSADOR IN GERMANY.

(Telegram.) St. Petersburg, 13 (26) July, 1914.

Be so good as to communicate the contents of my telegram to Vienna of today to the German minister of foreign affairs and express to him the hope that on his side he will find it possible to advise Vienna to meet (aller au devant de) our proposal. (Signed) SAZONOF.

NO. 27. THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN FRANCE TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Paris, 13 (26) July, 1914.

The director of the political department informs me that at the time of the communication which he made to the Austrian ambassador of the contents of the Servian reply to the ultimatum, the ambassador did not conceal his astonishment that it had not given satisfaction to Giesl. The conciliatory attitude of Servia should, in the opinion of the director of the political department, produce the best impression in Europe. (Signed) SEVASTOPOULO.

NO. 28. THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN FRANCE TO THE FOREIGN MINISTER.

(Telegram.) Paris, 13 (26) July, 1914.

Today the German ambassador again called upon the gerant of the ministry of foreign affairs and made to him the following declarations:

"Austria has declared to Russia that she does not seek territorial acquisitions, and that she does not threaten the integrity of Servia. Her only object is to insure her own tranquillity. Consequently it rests with Russia to avoid war. Germany fee.s herself at one with France in her keen desire to preserve the peace, and strongly hopes that France will use her influence at St. Petersburg in the direction of moderation." The minister observed that Germany could on her side take similar steps at Vienna, especially in view of the conciliatory spirit which Servia had shown. The ambassador answered that that was not possible, in view of the resolution taken not to interfere in the Austro-Servian conflict. Thereupon the minister asked if the four powers —England, Germany, France, and Italy—were not able to take steps at St. Petersburg and Vienna, since the affair reduced itself in essentials to a conflict between Russia and Austria. The ambassador pleaded the absence of instructions. Finally, the minister refused to adhere to the German proposal. (Signed) SEVASTOPOULO.

NO. 29. THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN FRANCE TO THE FOREIGN MINISTER.

(Telegram.) Paris, the 13 (26) July, 1914.

The director of the political department declared that in his personal opinion the successive German demarches at Paris had for their object the intimidation of France, and thereby to bring about her intervention at St. Petersburg. (Signed) SEVASTOPOULO.

NO. 30. THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN GERMANY TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Berlin, 13 (26) July, 1914.

After the reception in Berlin of the news of the mobilization of the Austrian army against Servia a large crowd, composed, according to the newspapers, partly of Austrians, indulged in a series of noisy manifestations in favor of Austria. At a late hour in the evening the demonstrators gathered several times in front of the imperial embassy, uttering cries against Russia. The police were practically absent and took no steps. (Signed) BRONEWSKY.

NO. 31. THE AMBASSADOR IN ENGLAND TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) London, 14 (27) July, 1914.

Received your telegram of 13 (26) July. Pray telegraph me if in your opinion your direct pourparlers with the cabinet of Vienna are in line with Grey's proposal concerning the mediation of the four governments. Having learned from the ambassador of England at St. Petersburg that you were disposed to accept this combination, Grey decided to give it the form of an official proposal, which he made last night to Berlin, Paris, and Rome.

(Signed) BENCKENDORFF.

NO. 32. THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE AMBASSADORS IN FRANCE AND IN ENGLAND.

(Telegram.) St. Petersburg, 14 (27) July, 1914.

The ambassador of England called to ascertain if we thought it useful that England should take the initiative in convoking at London a conference of the representatives of England, France, Germany, and Italy, in order to study a solution of the present situation.

I replied to the ambassador that I had opened pourparlers with the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, under conditions that I hope are favorable. However, I have not yet received a reply to the proposal I made for a revision of the note between the two cabinets.

If direct explanations with the cabinet of Vienna prove impracticable, I am ready to accept the English proposal or any other calculated to bring about a favorable solution of the conflict.

(Signed) SAZONOF.

NO. 33. THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE AMBASSADORS IN FRANCE, IN ENGLAND, IN GERMANY, IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, AND IN ITALY.

(Telegram.) St. Petersburg, 14 (27) July, 1914.

Have taken note of the reply sent by the Servian government to Baron Giesl. It exceeds all our anticipations by its moderation and its desire to give the most complete satisfaction to Austria. We do not see what more Austria could demand, unless the cabinet at Vienna is seeking a pretext for a war with Servia.

(Signed) SAZONOF.

NO. 34. THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN FRANCE TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Paris, 14 (27) July, 1914.

The ambassador of Germany again today conferred at length on the situation with the director of the political department. The ambassador strongly insisted on the exclusion of all possibility of mediation or a conference.

(Signed) SEVASTOPOULO.

NO. 35. THE AMBASSADOR IN FRANCE TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Paris, 14 (27) July, 1914.

Have conferred with the gerant of the ministry of foreign affairs, in presence of Berthelot, immediately after my return to Paris. Both confirmed to me the details concerning the steps (demarches) taken by the ambassadors of Germany which Sevastopoulo communicated to you in his telegrams. This morning Baron von Schoen confirmed in writing his declaration of yesterday, namely: (1) Austria has declared to Russia that she does not seek acquisitions and does not attack the integrity of Servia. Her only object is to insure her own tranquillity. (2) Consequently, it depends upon Russia whether war is averted. (3) Germany and France, completely united in the ardent desire not to break the peace, must influence Russia in the direction of moderation. Baron von Schoen laid special stress on the expression of the united view (la solidarite) of Germany and France. It is the strong conviction of the minister of justice that the aforesaid demarches of Germany have for the obvious object to disunite (desunir) Russia and France, to draw the French government into the representations made at St. Petersburg, and thus to compromise our ally in our eyes; finally, in case of war, to throw the responsibility, not on Germany, which soi-disant is employing all her efforts to maintain peace, but on Russia and France.

(Signed) ISVOLSKY.

NO. 36. THE AMBASSADOR IN FRANCE TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Paris, 14 (27) July, 1914.

It follows from your telegram of the 13 (26) July that you did not yet know the reply of the Servian government. The telegram by which this news was communicated to me from Belgrade has likewise been en route for twenty hours. The telegram from the French minister of foreign affairs, dispatched the day before yesterday,

at the triple tariff, at 11 o'clock in the morning, and containing the order to support our demand, only reached its destination at 6 o'clock. There is no doubt that this telegram was intentionally delayed by the Austrian telegraphic authorities.
(Signed) ISVOLSKY.

NO. 37. THE AMBASSADOR IN FRANCE TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Paris, 14 (27) July, 1914.
By order of his government the ambassador of Austria has communicated to the director of the ministry of foreign affairs that the reply of Servia has been judged unsatisfactory at Vienna and that tomorrow (Tuesday) Austria would proceed to "energetic action," the object of which would be to force Servia to give the necessary guarantees. The minister having asked in what this action would consist, the ambassador replied that he had no exact information on the subject, but that it might be a question of the crossing of the Servian frontier, of an ultimatum, and even of a declaration of war.
(Signed) ISVOLSKY.

NO. 38. THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN GERMANY TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Berlin, 14 (27) July, 1914.
I have requested the minister of foreign affairs to support at Vienna your proposal tending to authorize Szapary to elaborate, by means of a private exchange of views with you, a presentation (redaction) of the Austro-Hungarian demands acceptable to both parties. Jagow replied that he was acquainted with this proposal, and that he shared the opinion of Pourtales that, since Szapary had begun this conversation, he might very well continue it. He will telegraph in this sense to the ambassador of Germany at Vienna. I begged him to urge upon Vienna in a more pressing fashion to take up this line of conciliation. Jagow replied that he could not advise Austria to yield. (Signed) BRONEWSKY.

NO. 39. THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN GERMANY TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Berlin, 14 (27) July, 1914.
Today, before my visit to the minister of foreign affairs, this latter had received the visit of the ambassador of France, who had endeavored to make him accept the English proposal relative to action in favor of peace, action which would be exercised simultaneously at St. Petersburg and at Vienna by England, Germany, Italy, and France. Cambon proposed that these powers advise Vienna in the following terms: "To abstain from any act which might aggravate the situation at the present hour." By adopting this veiled formula there would be no necessity of mentioning the necessity of abstaining from an invasion of Servia. Jagow opposed to this proposal a categorical refusal, and that in despite of the insistence of the ambassador, who laid stress as a good argument for the proposal the mixed grouping of the powers, thanks to which would be avoided the opposition of the alliance to the entente, of which Jagow had himself so often complained. (Signed) BRONEWSKY.

NO. 40. TELEGRAM FROM HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPEROR TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALEXANDER OF SERVIA UNDER DATE OF 14 (27) JULY, 1914.

Your royal highness in addressing me in a moment of particular difficulty was not deceived in regard to the sentiments which animate me in his regard and in regard to my cordial sympathy for the Servian people.
My most serious attention is drawn by the present situation and my government is devoting itself with all its force to smoothing out the present difficulties. I have no doubt that your highness and the royal government wish to facilitate this task by neglecting nothing to arrive at a solution which would prevent the horrors of a new war while at the same time safeguarding the dignity of Servia.
So long as there is the least hope of avoiding bloodshed all our efforts must tend toward this object. If, despite our most sincere desire, we do not succeed, your highness may be assured that in no case will Russia disinterest herself in regard to the fate of Servia.
(Signed) NICOLAS.

NO. 41. THE AMBASSADOR IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Vienna, 14 (27) July, 1914.
The minister of foreign affairs is absent. During a prolonged conversation which I had today with Macchio I drew in altogether friendly terms his attention to the unfavorable impression that had been produced in Russia by the presentation by Austria to Servia of demands absolutely inacceptable by any independent state, no matter how small. I added that this proceeding, which might bring about complications of the least desirable kind, had provoked in Russia a profound surprise and general reprobation. It must be supposed that Austria, under the influence of the assurances of the German representative at Vienna, who during all this crisis has played the role of an instigator, counted upon the probability of the localization of its conflict with Servia and on the possibility of delivering a serious blow to this latter with impunity. The declaration of the imperial government regarding the impossibility for Russia of remaining indifferent in the face of such procedure has provoked here a deep impression. (Signed) SCHEBEKO.

NO. 42. THE AMBASSADOR IN ENGLAND TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) London, 14 (27) July, 1914.
Grey has just replied to the ambassador of Germany, who had called to question him regarding the possibility of action at St. Petersburg, that this action should be exercised at Vienna and that the cabinet of Berlin would be best qualified to exercise it. Grey pointed out at the same time that the Servian reply to the Austrian note exceeded by its moderation and its spirit of conciliation anything that could have been expected. Grey added that he concluded that Russia had advised Belgrade to give a moderate reply and that he thought that the Servian reply could serve as the basis of a pacific and acceptable solution of the question.
Under these conditions, continued Grey, if Austria, despite this reply, began hostilities, she would prove her intentions of destroying Servia. The question placed on this ground would produce a situation which might bring about a war in which all the powers would be involved.
Grey, in conclusion, declared that the English government was very sincerely disposed to collaborate with the German government so long as it was a question of the preservation of peace, but that in the contrary case England reserved an entire liberty of action.
(Signed) BENCKENDORFF.

NO. 43. THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE AMBASSADOR IN ENGLAND.

(Telegram.) St. Petersburg, 15 (28) July, 1914.
My conversations with the ambassador of Germany confirm my impressions that Germany is rather favorable to the intransigeance of Austria.
The cabinet of Berlin, which might have been able to arrest the whole development of the crisis, seems to exercise no action upon its ally. The ambassador finds the reply of Servia inadequate.
This German attitude is altogether alarming. It seems to me that, better than any other power, England would be in a position to attempt still to act in Berlin to engage the German government to the necessary line of action. It is at Berlin that without doubt is to be found the key of the situation. (Signed) SAZONOF.

NO. 44. THE CONSUL GENERAL AT FIUME TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Fiume, 15 (28) July, 1914.
The state of siege has been proclaimed in Slavonia, in Croatia, and at Fiume, and at the same time the reservists of all classes have been mobilized. (Signed) SALVIATI.

NO. 45. THE AMBASSADOR IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Vienna, 15 (28) July, 1914.
I had a conversation today with Count Berchtold on the line of the instructions from your ex-

cellency. I pointed out to him in the most friendly terms how much it was desirable to find a solution which, while consolidating the good relations between Austria-Hungary and Russia, should give to the Austro-Hungarian monarchy serious guarantees for its future relations with Servia.

I called the attention of Count Berchtold to all the dangers to the peace of Europe which would be brought about by an armed conflict between Austria-Hungary and Servia.

Count Berchtold replied that he understood perfectly well the seriousness of the situation and the advantages of a frank explanation with the cabinet of St. Petersburg. He told me that on the other hand the Austro-Hungarian government, which had only reluctantly decided upon the energetic measures which it had taken against Servia, could now neither withdraw nor enter upon any discussion of the terms of the Austro-Hungarian note.

Count Berchtold added that the crisis had become so acute and that public opinion had been excited to such a degree that the government, even if it desired, could no longer consent to it, all the less, he said to me, because the very reply of Servia gave proof of the lack of sincerity in its promises for the future.

(Signed) SCHEBEKO.

NO. 46. THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN GERMANY TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Berlin, 15 (28) July, 1914.

The Wolff bureau has not published the text of the Servian response which was communicated to it. Up to this moment this note has not appeared in extenso in any of the local journals which, according to all the evidence, do not wish to give it a place in their columns, understanding the calming effect which this publication would produce upon the German readers.

(Signed) BRONEWSKY.

NO. 47. THE AMBASSADOR IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Vienna, 15 (28) July, 1914.

The decree of general mobilization has been signed. (Signed) SCHEBEKO.

NO. 48. THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE AMBASSADOR AT LONDON.

(Telegram.) St. Petersburg, 15 (28) July, 1914.

In view of the hostilities between Austria-Hungary and Servia it is necessary that England should urgently undertake mediatory action and that the military action of Austria against Servia should be immediately suspended, otherwise mediation would only serve as a pretext to delay inordinately the solution of the question and would meanwhile give to Austria the possibility of completely crushing Servia and occupying a dominant situation in the Balkans.

Communicated to Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Rome. (Signed) SAZONOF.

NO. 49. THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN GERMANY.

(Telegram.) St. Petersburg, 16 (29) July, 1914.

The ambassador of Germany informs me in the name of the chancellor that Germany has not ceased to exercise in Vienna a moderating influence, and that she will continue this action even after the declaration of war. Up to this morning there was no news that the Austrian armies had crossed the Servian frontier. I requested the ambassador to transmit to the chancellor my thanks for the friendly tenor of this communication. I informed him of the military measures taken by Russia, none of which, I said to him, was directed against Germany. I added that they did not indicate aggressive measures against Austria-Hungary, these measures being explained by the mobilization of the greatest part of the Austro-Hungarian army. The ambassador pronouncing himself in favor of direct explanations between the cabinet of Vienna and us, I replied that I was quite in favor of that, provided the counsels of the cabinet of Berlin, of which he spoke, should find an echo in Vienna.

At the same time I drew attention to the fact that we were altogether in favor of accepting the plan of a conference of the four powers, a plan with which it seemed Germany was not entirely in sympathy.

I said that, in my opinion, the best means of taking advantage of all the methods likely to produce a pacific solution would consist in a parallel action of the pourparlers for a conference of four of Germany, France, England and Italy, and of direct contact between Austria-Hungary and Russia, somewhat similar to what had taken place during the most critical moments of the crisis of last year.

I told the ambassador that, after the concessions made by Servia, a ground of compromise on the questions that remained open would not be difficult to find on condition, that is, of a certain good-will on the part of Austria, and on condition that all the powers use all their influence in the direction of conciliation.

Communicated to the ambassadors in England, in France, in Austria-Hungary, and in Italy.

(Signed) SAZONOF.

NO. 50. THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE AMBASSADORS IN ENGLAND AND IN FRANCE.

(Telegram.) St. Petersburg, 16 (29th) July, 1914.

At the time of my conversation with the ambassador of Germany, of which my preceding telegram treats, I had not yet received the telegram of 15 (28th) July of M. Schebeko.

The contents of this telegram constitute a refusal on the part of the cabinet of Vienna to proceed to a direct exchange of ideas with the imperial government.

Consequently it only remains with us to leave ourselves entirely in the hands of the British government for the initiation of demarches which it will judge useful to provoke.

Communicated to Vienna, Rome, and Berlin.

(Signed) SAZONOF.

NO. 51. THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN GERMANY TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Berlin, 16 (29th) July, 1914.

Upon my question whether he had a reply from Vienna regarding your proposal of private pourparlers at St. Petersburg, the secretary of state replied negatively.

He declares that it is very difficult for him to influence Vienna, especially openly. Speaking to Cambon, he, in fact, added that in case of a too evident pressure Austria would hasten to put Germany in presence of an accomplished fact.

The secretary of state said he had received today a telegram from Pourtales from which he gathered that, even more than at the beginning, you are disposed to find a compromise acceptable to all. I replied that probably you had been from the commencement in favor of a compromise, of course on the condition that it should be acceptable not only to Austria but equally to us. He told me next that it appeared that we had begun to mobilize on the Austrian frontier and that he feared that this would make more difficult for Austria the possibility of coming to an understanding with us, particularly as Austria was only mobilizing against Servia and was making no preparations on our frontier. I replied that according to the information which I had Austria was equally mobilizing on our frontier and that consequently we must take similar measures. I added that the measures which we have probably taken on our side were in no wise directed against Germany.

(Signed) BRONEWSKY.

NO. 52. THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN SERVIA TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Nish, 16 (29th) July, 1914.

Today the minister of Bulgaria, in the name of his government, informed Pachitch that Bulgaria would observe neutrality.

(Signed) STRANDTMAN.

NO. 53. THE AMBASSADOR IN FRANCE TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Paris, 16 (29th) July, 1914.

On the arrival of the president of the French republic the minister of foreign affairs had prepared a brief summary of the actual political situation in effect in the following terms: Austria fearing interior decomposition has made use of the pretext of the assassination of the archduke to endeavor to obtain guarantees which will

be able to take the form of the occupation of the Servian military communications or even of Servian territory. Germany is supporting Austria. The maintenance of peace depends entirely upon Russia, because it is a question of an affair which must be "localized" between Austria and Servia, that is to say, of the punishment of the preceding policy of Servia and of the guarantees for the future. From this Germany concludes that a moderating action must be exercised at Petersburg. This sophistry has been refuted in Paris as in London. In Paris Baron von Schoen in vain tried to draw France into united action with Germany upon Russia in favor of the maintenance of peace. The same efforts have been made in London. In the two capitals the reply was made that this action must be exercised in Vienna, for the excessive demands of Austria, its refusal to discuss the exceptional reservations of Servia, and the declaration of war threatened to provoke a general war. France and England cannot exercise a moderating influence upon Russia, who up to the present has given proof of the greatest moderation, especially in urging upon Servia to accept all that was possible of the Austrian note. Today Germany seems to abandon the idea of an action upon Russia alone and inclines toward mediatory action at Petersburg and Vienna, but at the same time Germany, like Austria, is seeking to drag the matter out to lengths. Germany opposes the conference without indicating any other practical manner of acting. Austria is carrying on manifestly dilatory pourparlers at Petersburg. At the same time she is taking active measures, and if these measures are tolerated her pretensions will increase proportionately. It is very desirable that Russia lend all her assistance to the plan of mediation which Sir Edward Grey will present. In the contrary case Austria, under pretext of "guarantees," might in effect change the territorial situation of eastern Europe.

(Signed) ISVOLSKY.

NO. 54. THE AMBASSADOR IN ENGLAND TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) London, 16 (29th) July, 1914.

Have communicated the contents of your telegrams of 15 (28th) July to Grey. He declared today to the ambassador of Germany that the direct pourparlers between Russia and Austria had failed, and that the correspondents of the newspapers telegraphed from St. Petersburg that Russia was mobilizing against Austria in consequence of mobilization by the latter. Grey said that in principle the German government had declared in favor of mediation, but that it found difficulties in regard to the form. Grey insisted upon the German government indicating the form which, according to the opinion of Germany, would permit the four powers to exercise their mediation to avoid war; seeing the consent of France, Italy and England had been given, mediation might take place only in case Germany would consent to range herself on the side of peace. (Signed) BENCKENDORFF.

NO. 55. THE AMBASSADOR IN FRANCE TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Paris, 16 (29th) July, 1914.

Viviani has just confirmed to me the full determination of the French government to act in accordance with us. This resolution is supported by the most extended circles and by all parties, including the radical socialists, who have presented to him a declaration expressing the absolute confidence and the patriotic dispositions of the group. Upon his arrival in Paris, Viviani telegraphed urgently to London that, in view of the cessation of direct pourparlers between Petersburg and Vienna, it was necessary that the cabinet of London should renew as soon as possible under one or another form its proposal for the mediation of the powers. Before seeing me Viviani received today the ambassador of Germany, who renewed the assurance of the pacific tendencies of Germany. Viviani having pointed out that if Germany desired peace she should hasten to adhere to the British proposal of mediation, Baron von Schoen replied that the words "conference" or "arbitration" frightened Austria. Viviani replied that it was not a question of words, and that it would be easy to find another form of mediation. According to Baron von Schoen, in order that the negotiations between the powers should succeed, it would be necessary to ascertain what Austria was going to demand from Servia. Viviani replied that the Berlin cabinet might very easily inquire about this from Austria, but that in the meantime the Servian note of reply might serve as a basis of discussion; he added that France was still sincerely desirous of peace, but that she was at the same time determined to act in full harmony with her allies and friends, and that he (Baron von Schoen) could have convinced himself that this resolution would meet with the liveliest approval of the country. (Signed) ISVOLSKY.

NO. 56. TELEGRAM FROM HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALEXANDER OF SERVIA TO HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR.

Deeply moved by the telegram which your majesty graciously addressed me yesterday, I hasten to thank him with all my heart. I beg your majesty to be persuaded that the cordial sympathy with which your majesty is animated toward my country is particularly precious to us, and fills our souls with the hope that the future of Servia is assured, since it has become the object of the high solicitude of your majesty. These painful moments can only strengthen the bonds of the deep attachment which unites Servia to Holy Slav Russia, and the sentiments of eternal gratitude for the aid and protection of your majesty will be piously preserved in the soul of all Servians. (Signed) ALEXANDER.

NO. 57. THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN SERVIA TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Nish, 16 (29th) July, 1914.

I communicated to Pachitch the text of the telegraphic reply of his majesty the emperor to Prince Alexander. Pachitch, after reading it, crossed himself and said: "Seigneur, the czar is great and clement." Then he embraced me, unable to restrain the emotion which had taken possession of him. The heir is expected at Nish in the course of the night.

(Signed) STRANDTMAN.

NO. 58. THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE AMBASSADOR IN FRANCE.

(Telegram.) St. Petersburg, 16 (29th) July, 1914.

Today the ambassador of Germany communicated to me the resolution taken by his government to mobilize if Russia did not stop her military preparations. Now, we did not begin these latter except as a consequence of the mobilization to which Austria had already proceeded, and in view of the evident absence on the latter's part of any desire to accept any method whatever of a pacific solution of its conflicts with Servia.

Since we cannot accede to the desire of Germany, it only remains for us to accelerate our own armament, and to take measures for the probable inevitability of war. Be so good as to notify the French government and express to it at the same time our sincere gratitude for the declaration which the ambassador of France made me in its name to the effect that we can count entirely upon the assistance of our ally, France. In the present circumstances this declaration is particularly precious to us.

Communicated to the ambassadors of England, Austria-Hungary, Italy and Germany.

(Signed) SAZONOF.

NO. 59. THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN SERVIA TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Nish, 17 (30th) July, 1914.

The prince regent published yesterday a manifesto signed by all the ministers on occasion of the declaration of war by Austria against Servia. The manifesto finishes with the following words: "Defend with all your strength your homes and Servia." At the solemn opening of the skupshtina the regent read in his name the speech from the throne, at the beginning of which he stated that the place of convocation would show

the importance of the present events. Follows the expose of the facts of the last days—the Austrian ultimatum, the Servian reply, the efforts of the royal government to do everything compatible with the dignity of the state to avoid war, and finally the armed aggression of the more powerful neighbor against Servia, on whose side is found Montenegro. Passing to the examination of the attitude of the powers in presence of the conflict, the prince laid stress first of all on the sentiments which animate Russia and on the very gracious communication of his majesty the emperor saying that in no case will Russia abandon Servia. At each mention of the name of his imperial majesty and of Russia a formidable and feverish "jivio" shook the session hall. The marks of sympathy on the part of France and England were also taken note of separately and provoked "jivios" of approbation on the part of the deputies. The speech from the throne concludes with the declaration of the opening of the skupshtina and with the expression of the wish that all measures will be taken to facilitate the task of the government.

(Signed) STRANDTMAN.

NO. 60. THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE AMBASSADORS IN GERMANY, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, FRANCE, ENGLAND AND ITALY.

(Telegram.) St. Petersburg, 17 (30) July, 1914.

The ambassador of Germany, who has just left me, asked me if we could not content ourselves with the promise that Austria could give—of not infringing on the integrity of the kingdom of Servia—and indicate on what condition we could still agree to suspend our armaments: I dictated to him, to be transmitted urgently to Berlin, the following declaration:

"If Austria, recognizing that the Austro-Servian question has assumed the character of a European question, declares herself ready to eliminate from her ultimatum the points which are an infringement of the soverign rights of Servia, Russia undertakes to cease her military preparations."

Be so good as to telegraph urgently what will be the attitude of the German government in presence of this new proof of our desire to do everything possible for the pacific solution of the question, for we cannot admit that similar pourparlers should only serve to give time to Germany and Austria for their military preparations.

(Signed) SAZONOF.

NO. 61. THE AMBASSADOR IN GERMANY TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Berlin, 17 (30) July, 1914.

I learn that the decree of mobilization of the German army and fleet has just been promulgated. (Signed) SWERBEEW.

NO. 62. THE AMBASSADOR IN GERMANY TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Berlin, 17 (30) July, 1914.

The minister of foreign affairs has just telephoned me to communicate to me that the news just given of the mobilization of the German army and fleet is false; that the newspapers' slips were printed in advance in view of all eventualities and put on sale at mid-day, but that now they are confiscated.

(Signed) SWERBEEW.

NO. 63. THE AMBASSADOR IN GERMANY TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Berlin, 17 (30) July, 1914.

Have received your telegram of the 16 (29th) July and have transmitted the text of your proposal to the minister of foreign affairs, whom I have just seen; he told me that he had received a similar telegram from the German ambassador at St. Petersburg, and declared that he found our proposal inacceptable for Austria.

(Signed) SWERBEEW.

NO. 64. THE AMBASSADOR IN ENGLAND TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) London, 17 (30) July, 1914.

Have communicated the contents of your telegrams of the 16th and 17th July to Grey, who considers the situation very serious, but desires to continue the pourparlers. I observed to Grey that since you had proposed to him to accept anything he might propose in favor of the maintenance of peace, provided that Austria could not profit by the delays to crush Servia, the situation in which you found yourself was apparently modified. At that period our relations with Germany were not compromised. After the declaration of the German ambassador at St. Petersburg concerning the German mobilization these relations had changed, and her demand had received from you the only reply which a great power could give. When the ambassador of Germany returned to you and asked for your conditions you formulated them in altogether special circumstances. I at the same time again insisted with Grey on the necessity of taking into consideration the new situation created by the fault of Germany in consequence of the action of the German ambassador. Grey replied he understood it, and that he would take these arguments into consideration. (Signed) BENCKENDORFF.

NO. 65. THE AMBASSADOR IN ENGLAND TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) London, 17 (30) July, 1914.

The German ambassador asked Grey why England was taking military measures on land and on sea. Grey replied that these measures had not an aggressive character, but that the situation was such that every power must prepare itself.

(Signed) BENCKENDORFF.

NO. 66. THE AMBASSADOR IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Vienna, 18 (31) July, 1914.

In spite of the general mobilization I continue to exchange views with Count Berchtold and his collaborators. All insist on the absence of aggressive intentions on the part of Austria against Russia and of ambitions of conquest in regard to Servia, but all equally insist on the necessity for Austria of pursuing to the very end the action begun and of giving to Servia a serious lesson which would constitute a certain guarantee for the future. (Signed) SCHEBEKO.

NO. 67. THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE AMBASSADORS IN GERMANY, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, FRANCE, ENGLAND AND ITALY.

(Telegram.) St. Petersburg, 18 (31) July, 1914.

Referring to my telegram of 17 (30) July. By order of his government the ambassador of England transmitted to me the desire of the cabinet of London to introduce certain modifications in the formula which I proposed yesterday to the ambassador of Germany, I replied that I accepted the English proposal. Herewith I transmit to you the modified formula:

"If Austria consents to stay the march of her armies upon Servian territory, and if, recognizing that the Austro-Servian conflict has assumed the character of a question of European interest, she admits that the great powers examine the reparation which Servia could accord to the government of Austria-Hungary without injury to her rights as a soverign state and to her independence—Russia undertakes to maintain her expectant attitude." (Signed) SAZONOF.

NO. 68. THE AMBASSADOR IN GERMANY TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Berlin, 17 (30) July, 1914.

The minister of foreign affairs has just told me that our pourparlers, which were already difficult, in consequence of the mobilization against Austria, become increasingly so in presence of the grave military measures which we are taking against Germany; news regarding these is, according to him, received here from every side, and must inevitably provoke analogous measures on the part of Germany.

To that I replied that, according to sure information of which I disposed, and which was confirmed by all our compatriots arriving in Berlin, the taking against us of the above-mentioned measures was equally being pursued in Germany with great activity. Despite this, the minister of foreign affairs affirms that here they are only recalling officers on leave and the troops of the

"champs de manoeuvres" (field of manoeuvres).
(Signed) SWERBEEW.

NO. 69. THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE AMBASSADOR IN ENGLAND.

(Telegram.)
St. Petersburg, the 18 (31) July, 1914.

I have requested the ambassador of England to transmit to Grey the expression of my most sincere gratitude for the friendly and firm tone which he used during the pourparlers with Germany and Austria, thanks to which the hope of discovering a pacific issue of the present situation is still not lost.

I also asked him to inform the English minister that I thought that it was only at London that the pourparlers wou'd still have some chances of any success by facilitating for Austria the necessity of a compromise.

Communicated to the ambassador of France.
(Signed) SAZONOF.

NO. 70. SECRET TELEGRAM TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR ABROAD.

(Telegram.) 19th July (1st August), 1914.

At midnight the ambassador of Germany declared to me, by order of his government, that if within twelve hours, that is at mid-day of Saturday, we did not commence demobilization, not only in regard to Germany, but also in regard to Austria, the German government would be forced to give the order of mobilization. To my question if this was war the ambassador replied in the negative, but added that we were very near it. (Signed) SAZONOF.

NO. 71. THE AMBASSADOR IN ENGLAND TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) London, July 19 (Aug. 1), 1914.

Grey told me that he had telegraphed to Berlin that in his opinion the last formula accepted by the Russian government constituted the basis of negotiations which presented the most chance of a pacific solution of the conflict. He at the same time expressed the hope that no great power would commence hostilities before the examination of this formula.
(Signed) BENCKENDORFF.

NO. 72. THE AMBASSADOR IN ENGLAND TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) London, July 19 (Aug. 1), 1914.

The government of Great Britain has put to the French and German governments the question whether they would respect the neutrality of Belgium.

France replied in the affirmative, while the German government declared it could not reply to this question categorically.
(Signed) BENCKENDORFF.

NO. 73. THE AMBASSADOR IN FRANCE TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Paris, 19 July (1 Aug.), 1914.

The ambassador of Austria yesterday called upon Viviani and declared to him that Austria not only had no intention of infringing the territorial integrity of Servia, but was ready to discuss with the other powers the basis of its conflict with Servia. The French government is very much concerned by the extraordinary military preparations of Germany on the French frontier, for it is convinced that under the veil of the "Kriegszustand" there is a veritable mobilization. (Signed) ISVOLSKY.

NO. 74. THE AMBASSADOR IN FRANCE TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Paris, 19 July (1 Aug.), 1914.

On the reception here of the telegram of the ambassador of France at St. Petersburg containing the communication made to you by the German ambassador concerning the resolution of Germany to order today the general mobilization the president of the republic signed the decree of mobilization. In the streets they are posting up the orders calling in the reservists. The ambassador in Germany has just paid a visit to Viviani, but made no fresh communication to him, alleging the impossibility of deciphering the telegrams he had received. Viviani informed him of the signature of the decree of mobilization in reply to the German mobilization, and spoke to him of his astonishment that Germany should have taken such a measure at a moment when a friendly exchange of views was still proceeding between Russia, Austria and the powers; he added that the mobilization did not necessarily mean war, and that the ambassador of Germany might remain in Paris as the ambassador of Russia had remained in Vienna and the ambassador of Austria in St. Petersburg. (Signed) ISVOLSKY.

NO. 75. THE AMBASSADOR IN FRANCE TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Telegram.) Paris, 19 July (1 Aug.), 1914.

I learn from the president that during the last days the ambassador of Austria strongly assured the president of the council of ministers and himself that Austria had informed us she was ready to respect not only the territorial integrity of Servia but also its sovereign rights, and that we had intentionally kept silence about this declaration. I opposed a categorical denial to this.
(Signed) ISVOLSKY.

NO. 76. NOTE HANDED IN BY THE AMBASSADOR OF GERMANY AT ST. PETERSBURG THE 19 JULY (AUG. 1), 1914, AT 10 MINUTES PAST 7 IN THE EVENING.

The imperial government has endeavored from the opening of the crisis to lead it to a pacific solution. In accordance with a desire which had been expressed to him by his majesty the emperor of Russia his majesty the emperor of Germany in accord with England had applied himself to filling a mediator role with the cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburg, when Russia, without awaiting the result of this, proceeded to the complete mobilization of her forces on land and sea. As a consequence of this threatening measure, motived by no military "presage" on the part of Germany, the German empire found itself in face of a grave and imminent danger. If the imperial government had failed to safeguard herself against this peril it would have compromised the safety and the very existence of Germany. Consequently the German government saw itself forced to address to the government of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias an insistence on the cessation of the said military acts. Russia having refused to accede to this demand, and having manifested by this refusal that its action was directed against Germany, I have the honor to make known to your excellency the following:

His majesty the emperor, my august sovereign, in the name of the empire, taking up the challenge, considers himself in a state of war with Russia. (Signed) F. POURTALES.

St. Petersburg, 19th July (1st Aug.), 1914.

NO. 77. COMMUNIQUE OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS CONCERNING THE EVENTS OF THE LAST DAYS.

20th July (2d Aug.), 1914.

An expose disfiguring the events of the last days having appeared in the foreign press, the minister of foreign affairs believes it his duty to publish the following apercu of the diplomatic pourparlers during the time above indicated:

The 10 (23) July (old style), the minister of Austria-Hungary at Belgrade presented to the minister president of Servia a note in which the Servian government was accused of having favored the pan-Servian movement, which had culminated in the assassination of the heir of the Austro-Hungarian throne. In consequence Austria-Hungary called upon the Servian government, not only to condemn in a solemn form the abovementioned propaganda, but also to take, under control of Austria-Hungary, a series of measures tending to the discovery of the plot, to the punishment of the Servian subjects having participated in it, and to the prevention in future of any attentat on the soil of the kingdom. A delay of forty-eight hours was fixed for the Servian government's reply to the above note.

The imperial government, to which the ambassador of Austria-Hungary at St. Petersburg had communicated the text of the note seventeen hours after its delivery at Belgrade, having taken note of the demands contained therein, saw that among the number were some that it was entirely impossible to comply with, while others

were presented in a form incompatible with the dignity of an independent state. Finding inadmissible the diminution of the dignity of Servia contained in these demands as well as the tendency of Austria-Hungary to assure her preponderance in the Balkans, shown by these very exigencies, the Russian government pointed out in the most friendly fashion to Austria-Hungary that it would be desirable to submit to a new examination the points contained in the Austro-Hungarian note. The Austro-Hungarian government did not believe it possible to consent to a discussion of the note. The moderating action of the other powers at Vienna was likewise not crowned with success.

Although Servia had condemned the crime and had shown herself ready to give satisfaction to Austria in a measure which exceeded the expectations not only of Russia but also of the other powers, the minister of Austria-Hungary at Belgrade judged the Servian reply inadequate and left that town.

Recognizing the exaggerated character of the demands presented by Austria, Russia had previously declared that it would be impossible for her to remain indifferent, without at the same time refusing to employ all her efforts to obtain a pacific issue which would be acceptable to Austria and would satisfy her amour-propre as a great power. At the same time Russia firmly established that she admitted a pacific solution of the question only in a measure which would not imply the diminution of the dignity of Servia as an independent state. Unfortunately all the efforts made by the imperial government in this direction remained without effect. The Austro-Hungarian government, after evading (s'etre derobe) every conciliatory intervention of the powers in its conflict with Servia, proceeded to mobilize, officially declared war on Servia, and the following day bombarded Servia. The manifesto which accompanied the declaration of war openly accused Servia of having prepared and executed the crime of Serajevo. Such an accusation of a crime of the common law against a whole people and a whole government drew to Servia by its evident inanity the large sympathies of all circles of European society.

As a consequence of this method of acting on the part of the Austro-Hungarian government, despite the declaration of Russia that she could not remain indifferent to the lot of Servia, the imperial government judged it necessary to order the mobilization of the military districts of Kiev, Odessa, Moscow and Kazan. Such a decision was necessary because after the date of the handing of the Austro-Hungarian note to the Servian government and the first steps of Russia five days had passed and meanwhile the cabinet of Vienna had made no step to meet our pacific efforts—on the contrary the mobilization of half of the Austro-Hungarian army had been decreed.

The German government was informed of the measures taken by Russia. It was at the same time explained to it that these measures were only the consequence of the Austrian armaments, and in no wise directed against Germany. At the same time the imperial government declared that Russia was ready to continue the pourparlers in view of a pacific solution of the conflict, either by means of direct negotiations with the cabinet of Vienna, or, following the proposal of Great Britain, by means of a conference of the four great powers not directly interested, namely, England, France, Germany, and Italy.

However, this attempt of Russia equally failed. Austria-Hungary declined a further exchange of views with us, and the cabinet at Vienna evaded participation in the projected conference of the powers.

Nevertheless Russia did not discontinue her efforts in favor of peace. Replying to the question of the ambassador of Germany, under what conditions we would still consent to suspend our armaments, the minister of foreign affairs declared that these conditions would be the recognition by Austria-Hungary that the Austro-Servian question had taken the character of a European question, and the declaration of this same power that she would consent not to insist on demands incompatible with the sovereign rights of Servia.

The proposal of Russia was judged by Germany to be inacceptable for Austria. Simultaneously there was received at St. Petersburg the news of the proclamation of the general mobilization by Austria-Hungary.

At the same time hostilities continued on Servian territory and Belgrade was again bombarded.

The failure of our pacific proposals obliged us to increase the military measures of precaution.

The cabinet of Berlin having addressed to us a question on this subject, it was replied that Russia was forced to commence arming to safeguard herself against all eventualities.

While taking this measure of precaution, Russia none the less did not discontinue to seek with all her powers an issue from the situation and declared herself ready to accept any method of solution of the conflict which would meet the conditions posed by us.

Notwithstanding this conciliatory communication, the German government, 18 (31) July, addressed to the Russian government a demand for the suspension of her military measures by midday of the 19th July (1st August) threatening in the contrary case to proceed to a general mobilization.

Next day, 19th July (1st August), the ambassador of Germany transmitted to the minister of foreign affairs in the name of his government the declaration of war.

NO. 78. THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR ABROAD.

(Telegram.)

St. Petersburg, 20th July (2d August), 1914.

It is absolutely clear that Germany is already endeavoring to throw upon us the responsibility of the rupture. Our mobilization was provoked by the enormous responsibility which we should have incurred if we had not taken all precautionary measures at a moment when Austria, confining herself to pourparlers of a dilatory character, was bombarding Belgrade and proceeding to a general mobilization.

His majesty the emperor had undertaken, by giving his personal word to the emperor of Germany, not to undertake any aggressive act so long as the pourparlers with Austria should continue. After such a guarantee, and after all the proofs of Russia's love for peace, Germany could not and had no right to doubt our declaration that we would accept with joy any pacific issue compatible with the dignity and independence of Servia. Another issue, while being completely incompatible with our own dignity, would certainly have shaken European equilibrium by insuring the hegemony of Germany. This European, even world-wide, character of the conflict is infinitely more important than the pretext which has created it. By its decision to declare war upon us at a moment when the negotiations between the powers were still being pursued, Germany has assumed a heavy responsibility. (Signed) SAZONOF.

NO. 79. NOTE HANDED BY THE AMBASSADOR OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AT ST. PETERSBURG TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS THE 24TH OF JULY (AUG. 6TH), AT 6 O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING.

By order of his government the undersigned ambassador of Austria-Hungary has the honor to notify his excellency the minister of foreign affairs of Russia the following:

Seeing the menacing attitude taken by Russia in the conflict between the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and Servia and in presence of the fact that following this conflict Russia, according to a communication from the cabinet of Berlin, has deemed it advisable to open hostilities against Germany, and that this latter consequently finds herself in a state of war with the said power, Austria-Hungary considers herself equally in a state of war with Russia from the present moment. (Signed) SZAPARY.

St. Petersburg, 24th July (Aug. 6), 1914.

FRENCH YELLOW BOOK.

The French ministry of foreign affairs made public Nov. 30 a "Yellow Book" dealing with the causes of the war. It contains much that appears in the various official documents issued by the other parties to the great controversy and which are printed in full on preceding pages of this volume. The book places the blame for th war entirely on the shoulders of Germany and Austria-Hungary. It says:

"From a perusal of the six chapters of the Yellow Book, which are devoted to the diplomatic negotiations carried on in the month of July, there are to be deduced, and supported by evidence, the following impressions: That the combination between Austria and Germany had decided upon war and that on four successive occasions this combination endeavored to precipitate war by violent proceedings, the purpose of which was to prevent or to insure the failure of all efforts at conciliation.

"The first of these proceedings was the Austrian ultimatum to Servia on July 24, which was the origin of this conflict. In spite of the fact that the Belgrade government offered, for the prosecution of the assassins of the Austrian archduke, every facility compatible with its dignity, the cabinet of Vienna summoned the government at Belgrade not only to disavow all complicity with the crime of Sarajevo, but, furthermore, to permit foreign functionaries to seek the authors of this crime on Servian territory.

"Vienna gave Servia only two days to accept these Draconian conditions. In spite of the fact that M. von Jagow, the German minister of foreign affairs, claimed to be in ignorance of the contents of this note (which was nevertheless known to the president of the Bavarian council) Germany immediately and without restriction united herself with her ally.

"The German ambassador came to the Quay d'Orsay (the French foreign office in Paris) and endeavored to carry through a proposal which he represented as being peaceful, but which was in reality threatening. He declared that the conflict should remain 'localized' and that any intervention on the part of a third power would result in incalculable consequences.

"This was tantamount to letting it be understood that Austria should have every liberty to crush Servia and that Germany would have recourse to arms to prevent Russia from succoring Servia.

"Confronted with this situation, the first thought of the powers forming the triple entente was to gain time to examine the conflict with greater care and if possible to make it less acute. The powers therefore asked that Vienna extend the period allowed Servia for her answer.

"Then Austria became fearful that she would be left without a pretext of war and endeavored to ward off this danger by another expedient. She declined or avoided the request for an extension and declared insufficient the Servian answer, which was given to her in good time and which admitted and accepted her principal demands.

"Austria thereupon ordered her minister at Belgrade to leave the Servian capital (July 26) and diplomatic relations with Servia were severed.

"With this development the situation became considerably aggravated. The powers of the triple entente, however, still endeavored to bring about a settlement. In the meantime M. von Schoen, the German ambassador in Paris, came to the Quay d'Orsay and demanded that France exert her influence on Russia in a peaceful sense, but he refused to exert similar peaceful influence at Vienna.

"England proposed to avoid a crisis by submitting the Austro-Serb difficulty to the official mediation of the four powers which were not directly interested therein. France and Russia accepted this proposal to internationalize the question, but Germany refused under the pretext that she could not thus humiliate her ally, and she proposed, in the place of this common action, the opening of direct conversations between Vienna and St. Petersburg, saying the latter was ready to consent to this arrangement.

"The conflict seemed consequently at this time to be progressing toward a settlement when for the third time Austria, by a fresh provocation, killed the hopes authorized by all that had been done up to the present in the direction of conciliation. She declared war on Servia on July 28 and began at the same time a partial mobilization against Russia on her frontiers on July 29.

"The chances for peace now seemed greatly reduced, particularly as the Austrian army began the bombardment of Belgrade, the occupation of which seemed to be only a question of hours.

"The powers of the triple entente did not, however, give up all hope of accomplishing something in these last remaining minutes. On one side, Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, started a new project for four sided mediation, a project in which Russia joined at the demand of France.

"M. von Jagow, to whom this project was communicated, evaded it by declaring that while he adhered to its principle it was necessary to find a formula that would be acceptable to Austria. He was then invited to formulate a proposal of settlement, but he again avoided the issue by saying that he would consult the Vienna cabinet on this point.

"Sir Edward Grey, whose spirit of conciliation seemed indefatigable, then came forward with a new compromissary proposition which provided that all the powers should call a halt to their military preparation. Furthermore, Russia gave a fresh evidence of its desire to maintain the peace of Europe by offering to maintain an attitude of expectation if Austria would engage not to undertake any measures directed against the sovereignty of Servia, even after having occupied Belgrade.

"It was then that the cabinet of Vienna, perhaps fearful of the consequences of its irreconcilability, and feeling the necessity of taking a step backward, declared for the first time that it was ready to discuss with Europe the fundamental principle of its differences with Servia.

"At the moment that this work in the direction of reciprocal concessions seemed to warrant a last hope of peace, an irreparable movement on the part of Germany promised to endanger definitely the results acquired with so much labor and to force the crisis to a violent solution.

"At the beginning of the conflict Germany had begun military preparations and it continued them with feverish haste. At the moment when its representatives in foreign countries were protesting its pacific intentions, the 31st of July, in the evening, Germany addressed to the Russian government an ultimatum giving Russia twelve hours in which to demobilize on the Austrian as well as on the German frontiers.

"The alternative was that Germany would mobilize. This was done at a time when the Russian government had given evidence of its conciliatory attitude and at a time when Austria-Hungary was showing itself disposed to discuss with Europe the question of its note to Servia.

"There could be no doubt as to the answer to such an ultimatum. From that moment the cause of peace was definitely lost, the reason being this precipitate action on the part of Germany. The obligations of alliances had to be observed and the great powers were drawn into the fatal conflict.

"Events which then took place are fresh in the memory of every one. On the 31st of July there were acts of hostility clearly defined on our frontier; the 2d of August saw the violation of the neutrality of Luxemburg and the entrance by German troops upon three points of our territory while our troops were holding themselves at a distance of six miles from the frontier.

"The same day Belgium was summoned to permit Germany's military operations against France. Finally, on the 3d of August, the declaration of war was brought by M. von Schoen to the Quay d'Orsay, which act preceded by a short time only the violation of the neutrality of Belgium."

DECLARATIONS OF WAR.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AGAINST SERVIA.

(July 28.)

"The royal government of Servia not having replied in a satisfactory manner to the note remitted to it by the Austro-Hungarian minister in Belgrade, July 23, 1914, this imperial and royal government finds itself compelled to proceed itself to safeguard its rights and interests and to have recourse for this purpose to force of arms.

"Austria-Hungary considers itself therefore from this moment in a state of war with Servia."

The declaration was signed by Count Berchtold, minister of foreign affairs of Austria-Hungary.

GERMANY AGAINST RUSSIA.

(Aug. 1.)

"Since the beginning of the crisis the imperial government has endeavored to bring about a peaceful solution. In conformity with the wish expressed to him by his majesty the emperor of Russia, his majesty the emperor of Germany, in agreement with England, was endeavoring to act as mediator between the cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburg, when Russia, without waiting for the results of his efforts, proceeded to mobilize the whole of its land and sea forces.

"As the result of this threatening step, for which no motive was afforded by any military preparation on Germany's part, the German empire found itself face to face with a serious and imminent danger. If the imperial government had failed to parry this danger it would have compromised the security and even the existence of Germany. Consequently the German government found itself compelled to address the government of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, and to insist on the cessation of the said military acts. Russia having refused the satisfaction of this demand, and having shown by this refusal that its action was directed against Germany, I have the honor to inform your excellency, by my government's command, as follows:

"His majesty the emperor, my august sovereign, raises the gage in the empire's name and regards himself as in a state of war against Russia."

The declaration was signed by F. Pourtales, German ambassador at St. Petersburg.

GERMANY AGAINST FRANCE.

(Aug. 3.)

"The German administrative and military authorities have observed a certain number of acts of decided hostility committed on German territory by French military aviators. Several of these last have openly violated the neutrality of Belgium, flying over the territory of this country. One tried to destroy constructions near Wessel; others have been seen in the region of Eifel; another has dropped bombs on the railroad near Carlsruhe and Nuremburg.

"I am charged, and I have the honor to make known to your excellency, that in the face of these aggressions the German empire considers itself in a state of war with France by fault of the latter power.

"At the same time I have the honor to bring to the knowledge of your excellency that the German authorities will detain French merchant ships in German ports, but that they will release them if complete reciprocity is assured within forty-eight hours.

"My diplomatic mission having thus ended, there remains for me only to beg your excellency kindly to supply me with my passports and to take any measures which may be judged useful to assure my return into Germany with the personnel of the embassy as well as with the personnel of the Bavarian legation and of the general consulate of Germany in Paris.

"Kindly accept, monsieur the president, the expression of my very high consideration."

The notification was addressed to President Poincare and was signed by Baron von Schoen, German ambassador at Paris.

GREAT BRITAIN AGAINST GERMANY.

(Aug. 4.)

"Owing to the summary rejection by the German government of the request made by his Britannic majesty's government that the neutrality of Belgium should be respected, his majesty's ambassador at Berlin has received his passports, and his majesty's government has declared to the German government that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Germany from 11 o'clock p. m., Aug. 4."

FRANCE AGAINST GERMANY.

(Aug. 4.)

The French minister of war issued the following note Aug. 4:

"The German ambassador has demanded his passports and diplomatic relations between France and Germany have been broken off. War is declared."

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AGAINST RUSSIA.

(Aug. 6.)

"By order of his government the undersigned ambassador of Austria-Hungary has the honor to notify his excellency the minister of foreign affairs of Russia the following:

"Seeing the menacing attitude taken by Russia in the conflict between the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and Servia and in presence of the fact that following this conflict Russia, according to a communication from the cabinet of Berlin, has deemed it advisable to open hostilities against Germany, and that this latter consequently finds herself in a state of war with the said power, Austria-Hungary considers herself equally in a state of war with Russia from the present moment."

The declaration was signed by Count Szapary, Austro-Hungarian ambassador at St. Petersburg.

FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN AGAINST AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

(Aug. 12.)

Statement issued by British foreign office:

"Diplomatic relations between France and Austria-Hungary being broken off [Aug. 10] the French government requested his majesty's government to communicate to the Austro-Hungarian ambassador in London the following declaration:

" 'Having declared war on Servia and thus taken the initiative in hostilities in Europe the Austro-Hungarian government has placed itself without any provocation from France in a state of war with France, and after Germany had successively declared war against Russia and France Austria-Hungary has interfered in the conflict by declaring war on Russia, who already was fighting on the side of France.

" 'According to information worthy of belief Austria-Hungary has sent troops over the German frontier in such a manner as to constitute a direct menace against France. In face of these facts the French government finds itself obliged to declare to the Austro-Hungarian government that it will take all measures permitted to it to reply to these acts and menaces.'

"In communicating this declaration, accordingly, to the Austro-Hungarian ambassador in London his Britannic majesty's government has declared to his excellency that the rupture with France having been brought about in this way it feels itself obliged to announce that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Austria-Hungary as from midnight." [Aug. 12.]

MONTENEGRO AGAINST AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Montenegro declared war against Austria-Hungary Aug. 12.

JAPAN AGAINST GERMANY.

(Aug. 23.)

"We, by the grace of heaven, emperor of Japan, seated on the throne occupied by the same dynasty from time immemorial, do hereby make the following proclamation to all our loyal and brave subjects:

"We hereby declare war against Germany and

we command our army and navy to carry on hostilities against that empire with their strength, and we also command all our competent authorities to make every effort, in pursuance of their respective duties, to attain the national aim by all means within the limits of the law of nations.

"Since the outbreak of the present war in Europe, calamitous effect of which we view with grave concern, we on our part have entertained hopes of preserving the peace of the far east by the maintenance of strict neutrality, but the action of Germany has at length compelled Great Britain, our ally, to open hostilities against that country, and Germany is at Kiaochau, its leased territory in China, busy with warlike preparations, while its armed vessels cruising the seas of eastern Asia are threatening our commerce and that of our ally. Peace of the far east is thus in jeopardy.

"Accordingly, our government and that of his Britannic majesty, after full and frank communication with each other, agreed to take such measures as might be necessary for the protection of the general interests contemplated in the agreement of alliance, and we on our part being desirous to attain that object by peaceful means commanded our government to offer with sincerity an advice to the imperial German government. By the last day appointed for the purpose, however, our government failed to receive an answer accepting the advice. It is with profound regret that we, in spite of our ardent devotion to the cause of peace, are thus compelled to declare war, especially at this early period of our reign and while we are still in mourning for our lamented mother.

"It is our earnest wish that by the loyalty and valor of our faithful subjects peace may soon be restored and the glory of the empire be enhanced."

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AGAINST JAPAN.

Diplomatic relations between Austria-Hungary and Japan were broken off Aug. 29, a state of war existing between the nations from that date.

TURKEY AGAINST RUSSIA.

Turkey began war on Russia Oct. 29 without any formal declaration of war.

GREAT BRITAIN AGAINST TURKEY.

(Nov. 5.)

"Owing to hostile acts committed by Turkish forces under German officers, a state of war exists between Great Britain and Turkey from to-day and all proclamations and orders in council issued with reference to the state of war between Great Britain and Germany and Austria shall apply to the state of war between Great Britain and Turkey."

The proclamation was signed by King George.

FRANCE AGAINST TURKEY.

(Nov. 5.)

"The hostile acts of the Turkish fleet against a French steamer, causing the death of two Frenchmen and serious damage to the ship, not having been followed by the dismissal of the German naval military missions, the measure whereby Turkey could disclaim responsibility, the government of this republic is obliged to state that as a result of the action of the Ottoman government a state of war exists between France and Turkey."

TURKEY DECLARES A HOLY WAR.

(Nov. 27.)

The proclamation of a holy war against Great Britain, Russia and France was officially published in Constantinople, Turkey, Nov. 27. It was signed by the sultan, Mehmed V., and twenty-eight Moslem priests.

ARMED STRENGTH OF NATIONS AT WAR.

The following statistics of the armies and navies of the nations at war up to Dec. 1, 1914, and of countries likely to be dragged into the conflict are from the Statesman's Year-Book and Brassey's Naval Annual for 1914 and from various other reliable sources. The figures represent the armed strength of the countries named at the opening of hostilities and no deductions have been made for losses of men and ships after that time. What these losses were may be learned at least approximately from other tables given herewith.

ARMIES.

Country.	Standing.	War.
Austria-Hungary	424,318	1,000,000
Germany	790,985	3,350,000
Turkey	230,000	905,000
Total	1,445,303	5,255,000
Belgium	47,603	180,000
France	645,644	1,380,000
Great Britain	181,100	803,037
Japan	350,000	800,000
Montenegro	.....	30,000
Russia	1,200,000	4,000,000
Servia	361,747	361,747
Total	2,786,294	7,554,784
Bulgaria	59,900	280,000
Denmark	13,720	50,000
Greece	25,220	200,000
Italy	304,672	2,000,000
Netherlands	22,955	125,000
Norway	80,000	110,000
Persia	60,000	110,000
Portugal	30,000	300,000
Roumania	103,460	220,000
Spain	122,000	220,000
Sweden	80 825	485,000
Switzerland	214,022	214,022

In the foregoing table the standing armies represent the regular establi hment of paid forces: the war armies are the regulars and the first and second line reserves, all trained men. It should be noted that in time of a great war lasting more than a few weeks the armies may be vastly increased by volunteers and conscripts. This is especially true of countries in which military service is not compulsory.

BRANCHES OF SERVICE.

The following table shows the relative strength of the infantry, cavalry and artillery in the regular armies of the leading countries involved in the war:

Austria-Hungary.		France.	
Infantry	47,151	Infantry	361,348
Cavalry	37,069	Cavalry	73,369
Artillery	9,934	Artillery	97,571
Germany.		**Great Britain.**	
Infantry	498,474	Infantry	95,799
Cavalry	85,703	Cavalry	14,709
Artillery	126,165	Artillery	32,549
Belgium.		**Russia.**	
Infantry	26,815	Infantry	710,000
Cavalry	5,973	Cavalry	130,000
Artillery	9,671	Artillery	153,000

SMALL ARMS USED.

Country.	Gun.	Caliber, inches.
Austria-Hungary	Mannlicher	31
Germany	Mauser	31
Turkey	Mauser	30
Belgium	Mauser	30
Britain	Lee-Enfield	30
France	Lebel	31
Japan	Arisakae	26
Montenegro	"3-line"	30
Russia	"3-line"	30
Servia	Mauser	27

ARTILLERY.

Austria-Hungary—Field gun, 14½ lb. shrapnel; 10.5 cm. caliber howitzer; 12 inch howitzer.

Germany—Field Krupp gun, 15 lb. shell; 30-pound field howitzer; heaviest siege gun, 16.5 inch.

Turkey—Krupp, Schneider and Austrian guns of various kinds.

Belgium—Field Krupp quick firing gun, 7.5 cm. caliber.

France—Field gun, 2.95 inch quick firing, shielded.
Great Britain—Field gun, 18-pounder; field howitzer, 40-pounder; heavy guns, 60-pounders.
Japan—Field gun, Krupp quick firing, 7.5 cm. caliber.
Russia—Field gun, shielded, 13.5 pound shell.
Servia—Field gun, quick firing Schneider-Canet.

NAVIES.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Dreadnoughts	2
Other battle ships	12
Armored cruisers	3
Cruisers	5
Destroyers	18
Torpedo boats	63
Submarines	8
Men, 17,920.	

GERMANY.

Dreadnoughts	17
Other battle ships	29
Armored cruisers	9
Cruisers	36
Destroyers	140
Torpedo boats	47
Submarines	27
Men, 73,000.	

TURKEY.

Dreadnoughts	2
Other battle ships	4
Cruisers	2
Torpedo gunboats	2
Destroyers	8
Torpedo boats	9
Men, 30,929.	

FRANCE.

Dreadnoughts	4
Other battle ships	21
Armored cruisers	19
Cruisers	12
Gunboats	7
Destroyers	84
Torpedo boats	159
Submarines	55
Men, 25,500.	

GREAT BRITAIN.

Superdreadnoughts	11
Dreadnoughts	15
Other battle ships	40
Cruisers	50
Light cruisers	68
Torpedo gunboats	18
Other gunboats	17
Destroyers	228
Torpedo boats	100
Submarines	77
Men, 138,196.	

JAPAN.

Dreadnoughts	3
Other battle ships	16
Armored cruisers	13
Cruisers	20
Gunboats	6
Destroyers	50
Torpedo boats	30
Submarines	13
Men, 49,562.	

RUSSIA.

Battle ships	10
Armored cruisers	6
Cruisers	8
Destroyers	103
Torpedo boats	16
Submarines	14
Men, 53,500.	

ITALY.

Dreadnoughts	3
Other battle ships	11
Armored cruisers	10
Cruisers	12
Gunboats	10
Destroyers	35
Torpedo boats	86
Submarines	20
Men, 39,927.	

MILITARY AIRSHIPS.

Country.	Aeroplanes.	Hydroplanes.	Dirigibles.	Airship sheds.
Austria-Hungary	26	4	4	3
Germany	400	14	17	45
Belgium	27	..	2	2
France	408	20	14	21
Great Britain	168	10	7	7
Japan	4	..	..	4
Russia	250	12	12	21
Italy	50	7	10	11

ACTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY PROCLAMATION.

Issued Aug. 4, 1914.

By the President of the United States of America—A Proclamation:

Whereas, a state of war unhappily exists between Austria-Hungary and Servia, and between Germany and Russia, and between Germany and France; and whereas the United States is on terms of friendship and amity with the contending powers and with the persons inhabiting their several dominions;

And, whereas, there are citizens of the United States residing within the territories or dominions of each of the said belligerents and carrying on commerce, trade or other business or pursuits therein;

And, whereas, there are subjects of each of the said belligerents residing within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States and carrying on commerce, trade or other business or pursuits therein;

And, whereas, the laws and treaties of the United States, without interfering with the free expression of opinion and sympathy or with the commercial manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war, nevertheless impose upon all persons who may be within their territory and jurisdiction the duty of an impartial neutrality during the existence of the contest;

And, whereas, it is the duty of a neutral government not to permit or suffer the making of its waters subservient to the purposes of war;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States and of its citizens and of persons within its territory and jurisdiction, and to enforce its laws and treaties, and in order that all persons, being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United States in this behalf, and of the law of nations, may thus be prevented from any violation of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that by certain provisions of the act approved on the 4th day of March, A. D., 1909, commonly known as the penal code of the United States, the following acts are forbidden to be done, under severe penalties, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, to wit:

"1. Accepting and exercising a commission to serve either of the said belligerents by land or by sea against the other belligerents.

"2. Enlisting or entering into the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.

"3. Hiring or retaining another person to enlist or enter himself in the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.

"4. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

"5. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid.

"6. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

"7. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid. (But the said act is not to be construed to extend to a citizen or subject of either belligerent who, being transiently within the United States, shall, on board of any vessel of war, which, at the time of its arrival within the United States, was fitted and equipped as such vessel of war, enlist or enter himself or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same belligerent, who is transiently within the United States, to enlist or enter himself to serve such belligerent on board such vessel of war, if the United States shall then be at peace with such belligerent.)

"8. Fitting out and arming, or attempting to fit out and arm, or procuring to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly being concerned in the furnishing, fitting out or arming of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of either of the said belligerents.

"9. Issuing or delivering a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for any ship or vessel to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid.

"10. Increasing or augmenting, or procuring to be increased or augmented, or knowingly being concerned in increasing or augmenting the force of any ship of war, cruiser or other armed vessel, which at the time of her arrival within the United States was a ship of war, cruiser or armed vessel in the service of either of the said belligerents, or belonging to the subjects of either by adding to the number of guns of such vessels or by changing those on board of her for guns of a larger caliber, or by the addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war.

"11. Beginning or setting on foot or providing or preparing the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States against

the territories or dominions of either of the said belligerents."

And I do hereby further declare and proclaim that any frequenting and use of the waters within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States by the armed vessels of a belligerent, whether public ships or privateers, for the purpose of preparing for hostile operations, or as posts of observation upon the ships of war or privateers or merchant vessels of a belligerent lying within or being about to enter the jurisdiction of the United States, must be regarded as unfriendly and offensive and in violation of that neutrality which it is the determination of this government to observe.

And to the end that the hazard and inconvenience of such apprehended practices may be avoided, I further proclaim and declare that from and after the 5th day of August inst., and during the continuance of the present hostilities between Austria-Hungary and Servia, and Germany and Russia, and Germany and France, no ship of war or privateer of any belligerent shall be permitted to make use of any port, harbor, roadstead or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States from which a vessel of an opposing belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war, a privateer or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last mentioned vessel beyond the jurisdiction of the United States.

If any ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall, after the time this notification takes effect, enter any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States, such vessel shall be required to depart and to put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, except in case of stress of weather or of her requiring provisions, or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or for repairs; in any of which cases the authorities of the port or of the nearest port (as the case may be) shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use, and no such vessel which may have been permitted to remain within the waters of the United States for the purpose of repair shall continue within such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed, unless within such twenty-four hours a vessel, whether ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent, shall have departed therefrom, in which case the time limit for the departure of such ship of war or privateer shall be extended so far as may be necessary to secure an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between such departures and that of any ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent which may have previously quit the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters.

No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation.

No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be permitted, while in any port, harbor, roadstead or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel, if without any sail power, to the nearest port of her own country, or, in case the vessel is rigged to go under sail, and may also be propelled by steam power, then with half the quantity of coal which she would be entitled to receive, if dependent upon steam alone, and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war or privateer in the same or any other port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within the waters of the United States, unless such ship of war or privateer shall, since last thus supplied, have entered a port of the government to which she belongs.

And I do further declare and proclaim that the statutes and the treaties of the United States and the law of nations alike require that no person, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, shall take part, directly or indirectly, in the said wars, but shall remain at peace with all of the said belligerents, and shall maintain a strict and impartial neutrality.

And I do hereby enjoin all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within the territory or the jurisdiction of the United States, to observe the laws thereof, and to commit no act contrary to the provisions of the said statutes or treaties or in violation of the law of nations in that behalf.

And I do hereby warn all citizens of the United States and all persons residing or being within its territory or jurisdiction that, while the free and full expression of sympathies in public and private is not restricted by the laws of the United States, military forces in aid of a belligerent cannot lawfully be originated or organized within its jurisdiction, and that, while all persons may lawfully and without restriction, by reason of the aforesaid state of war, manufacture and sell within the United States arms and munitions of war and other articles ordinarily known as contraband of war, yet they cannot carry such articles on the high seas for the use or services of a belligerent, nor can they transport soldiers and officers of a belligerent or attempt to break any blockade which may be lawfully established and maintained during the said wars without incurring the risk of hostile capture and the penalties denounced by the law of the nations in that behalf.

And I do hereby give notice that all citizens of the United States and others who may claim the protection of this government who may misconduct themselves in the premises will do so at their peril, and that they can in nowise obtain any protection from the government of the United States against the consequences of their misconduct.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-eighth.

The proclamation was subsequently extended so as to apply to Great Britain and the other belligerent nations.

COMMENT BY OFFICERS FORBIDDEN.

Aug. 6 President Wilson addressed the following letter to the secretaries of war and of the navy:

"I write to suggest that you request and advise all officers of the service, whether active or retired, to refrain from public comment of any kind upon the military or political situation on the other side of the water. I would be obliged if you would let them know that the request and advice comes from me. It seems to me highly unwise and improper that officers of the navy and army of the United States should make any public utterances to which any color of political or military criticism can be given where other nations are involved."

APPEAL TO AMERICANS.

Aug. 18 President Wilson addressed the following appeal to the people of the United States:

My Fellow Countrymen: I suppose that every thoughtful man in America has asked himself

during the last troubled weeks what influence the European war may exert upon the United States, and I take the liberty of addressing a few words to you in order to point out that it is entirely within our own choice what its effects upon us will be and to urge very earnestly upon you the sort of speech and conduct which will best safeguard the nation against distress and disaster.

The effect of the war upon the United States will depend upon what American citizens say or do. Every man who really loves America will act and speak in the true spirit of neutrality, which is the spirit of impartiality and fairness and friendliness to all concerned. The spirit of the nation in this critical matter will be determined largely by what individuals and society and those gathered in public meetings do and say, upon what newspapers and magazines contain, upon what our ministers utter in their pulpits and men proclaim as their opinions on the streets.

The people of the United States are drawn from many nations, and chiefly from the nations now at war. It is natural and inevitable that there should be the utmost variety of sympathy and desire among them with regard to the issues and circumstances of the conflict. Some will wish one nation, others another, to succeed in the momentous struggle. It will be easy to excite passion and difficult to allay it. Those responsible for exciting it will assume a heavy responsibility; responsibility for no less a thing than that the people of the United States, whose love of their country and whose loyalty to its government should unite them as Americans all, bound in honor and affection to think first of her and her interests, may be divided in camps of hostile opinions, hot against each other, involved in the war itself in impulse and opinion, if not in action. Such divisions among us would be fatal to our peace of mind and might seriously stand in the way of the proper performance of our duty as the one great nation at peace, the one people holding itself ready to play a part of impartial mediation and speak the counsels of peace and accommodation, not as a partisan, but as a friend.

I venture, therefore, my fellow countrymen, to speak a solemn word of warning to you against that deepest, most subtle, most essential breach of neutrality which may spring out of partisanship, out of passionately taking sides. The United States must be neutral in fact as well as in name during these days that are to try men's souls. We must be impartial in thought as well as in action, must put a curb upon our sentiments as well as upon every transaction that might be construed as a preference of one party to the struggle before another.

My thought is of America. I am speaking, I feel sure, the earnest wish and purpose of every thoughtful American that this great country of ours, which is, of course, the first in our thoughts and in our hearts, should show herself in this time of peculiar trial a nation fit beyond others to exhibit the fine poise of undisturbed judgment, the dignity of self-control, the efficiency of dispassionate action, a nation that neither sits in judgment upon others nor is disturbed in her own counsels and which keeps herself fit and free to do what is honest and disinterested and truly serviceable for the peace of the world.

Shall we not resolve to put upon ourselves the restraint which will bring to our people the happiness and the great and lasting influence for peace we covet for them?

ACTION BY CONGRESS.

To meet exigencies growing out of the war in Europe congress passed several joint resolutions and bills as follows:

RELIEF OF AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

Resolved, That for the relief, protection and transportation of American citizens, for personal services and for other expenses which may be incurred in connection with or growing out of the existing political disturbances in Europe, there is appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $250,000, to be expended at the discretion of the president: Provided, That American citizens to whom relief is extended or transportation is furnished hereunder shall pay to or reimburse the United States all reasonable expenses so incurred, respectively, on their account, if financially able to do so. (Approved Aug. 3, 1914.)

Resolved, That for the relief, protection and transportation of American citizens, and for personal services, rent and other expenses which may be incurred in the District of Columbia or elsewhere in connection with or growing out of the existing political disturbance in Europe, there is appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $2,500,000, to be expended at the discretion of the president: Provided, That American citizens to whom relief is extended or transportation is furnished hereunder shall pay to or reimburse the United States all reasonable expenses so incurred, respectively, on their account, if financially able to do so. In the execution of the provisions hereof the president is authorized to employ any officers, employes and vessels of the United States and use any supplies of the naval or military establishments and to charter and employ any vessels that may be required. A detailed statement of all expenditures hereunder and under the appropriation of $250,000 made in the joint resolution approved Aug. 3, 1914, and of all amounts reimbursed to the United States of such expenditures shall be made to congress on or before the beginning of its next regular session. (Approved Aug. 5, 1914.)

ADMISSION OF FOREIGN BUILT SHIPS TO AMERICAN REGISTRY.

The words "not more than five years old at the time they apply for registry" in section 5 of the Panama canal act are repealed. The president of the United States is authorized, whenever in his discretion the needs of foreign commerce may require, to suspend by order, for such a length of time as he may deem desirable, the provisions of law prescribing that all the watch officers of vessels of the United States registered for foreign trade shall be citizens of the United States. Under like conditions, in like manner and to like extent the president is also authorized to suspend the provisions of the law requiring survey, inspection and measurement by officers of the United States of foreign built vessels admited to American registry under this act. (Approved Aug. 18, 1914.)

WAR RISK INSURANCE.

There is established in the treasury department a bureau of war risk insurance, the director of which is to have an annual salary of $5,000. The bureau, subject to the general direction of the secretary of the treasury, shall make provision for the insurance by the United States of American vessels, their freight and passage moneys and cargoes shipped or to be shipped therein, against loss and damage by the risks of war, whenever it shall appear to the secretary of the treasury that American vessels, shippers and importers in American vessels are unable in any trade to secure adequate war risk insurance on reasonable terms. The bureau is authorized to adopt a form of war risk policy and fix reasonable rates of premium for the insurance of American vessels, their freight and passage moneys and cargoes against war risks, which rates are subject to change, to each port and for each class, as may be required by circumstances. The proceeds of the premiums are to go to the treasury of the United States.

The secretary of the treasury is authorized to establish an advisory board of three members, skilled in the practices of war risk insurance, to assist the bureau in fixing rates of premium, in the adjustment of losses and in other matters. Provision is made for the prompt adjustment and payment of claims for losses. For the purpose of paying losses accruing under the act the sum of $5,000,000 is appropriated. For the purpose of defraying the expenses of the establishment and maintenance of the bureau the sum of $100,000 is appropriated. The president is authorized to suspend the operations of the act

whenever in his judgment the necessity for war risk insurance has ceased. This suspension, in any event, is to be made within two years after the passage of the act. (Approved Sept. 2, 1914.)

REPRESENTATION OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

To enable the United States to fulfill the obligations devolving upon it in connection with its representation of the interests of foreign governments and their nationals, and to extend temporary assistance to other governments and their nationals, made necessary by the hostilities in Europe and elsewhere, by transferring or advancing funds for diplomatic and consular expenses and for the care and benefit of citizens or subjects of foreign nations, there is appropriated the sum of $1,000,000, to be available in the fiscal year 1915, and to be disbursed under the direction of the secretary of state. (Approved Sept. 11, 1914.)

RED CROSS SHIP.

Authority is granted the American Red Cross, during the continuance of the present war [European], to charter a ship or ships of foreign register, to carry the American flag, for the transportation of nurses and supplies and for all uses in connection with the work of the society. (Approved Aug. 20, 1914.)

AMERICAN OFFER OF MEDIATION.

Aug. 5 President Wilson sent the following message to King George, Emperor William, Emperor Francis Joseph, President Poincare and King Albert:

"As official head of one of the powers signatory to The Hague convention, I feel it to be my privilege and my duty under article 3 of that convention to say to you in a spirit of most earnest friendship that I should welcome an opportunity to act in the interest of European peace, either now or any other time that might be thought more suitable, as an occasion to serve you and all concerned in a way that would afford me lasting cause for gratitude and happiness. WOODROW WILSON."

Courteous replies were received from the rulers addressed, but the offer was declined.

HOME RULE PROMISED POLAND.

Grand Duke Nicholas, commander in chief of the Russian armies, addressed the following manifesto to Poland Aug. 15, 1914:

"The hour has sounded when the sacred dream of your fathers may be realized. A hundred and fifty years ago the living body of Poland was torn to pieces, but her soul survived and she lived in hope that for the Polish people would come an hour of regeneration and reconciliation with Russia.

"The Russian army brings you the solemn news of this reconciliation which effaces the frontiers severing the Polish people, whom it unites conjointly under the scepter of the czar of Russia. Under this scepter Poland will be born again, free in her religion, her language and autonomous.

"Russia expects from you only the loyalty to which history has bound you. With open heart and a brotherly hand extended, great Russia comes to meet you. She believes that the sword which struck her enemies at Greunewald is not yet rusted.

"Russia from the shores of the Pacific ocean to the North sea marches in arms. The dawn of a new life commences for you. In this glorious dawn is seen the sign of the cross—the symbol of suffering and the resurrection of a people."

ATROCITIES IN THE WAR.

APPEALS TO AMERICA.

Many charges of cruel and inhuman acts were made against the armies of all the belligerents. The Germans were accused of wantonly destroying homes and other property, burning cities and villages, attacking women and killing noncombatants. The Belgians were accused of torturing German wounded, the French of using dumdum bullets, the English of mistreating prisoners in England, and the Cossacks of pillaging and murder in East Prussia. Henry Carton de Wiart, minister of justice, headed a special mission sent by King Albert to lay before President Wilson in Washington a report on the outrages alleged to have been committed by the Germans in Belgium and to appeal for the influence of the United States in securing justice. The members of the mission were received by the president in the white house Sept. 16 and their report accepted.

In presenting it M. de Wiart spoke of the consequences suffered by Belgium because it declined to permit its neutrality to be violated by the German army. "This army," he said, "not only seized a great portion of our territory, but it committed incredible acts of violence, the nature of which is contrary to the rights of mankind.

"Peaceful inhabitants were massacred, defenseless women and children were outraged, open and undefended towns were destroyed, historic and religious monuments were reduced to dust, and the famous library of the University of Louvain was given to the flames."

Replying, Mr. Wilson spoke of the strong friendship existing between the United States and Belgium, promised to give the report his most thoughtful consideration and continued:

"I am honored that you should have turned to me for an impartial judgment as the representative of a people truly disinterested as respects the present war and truly desirous of knowing and accepting the truth.

"You will, I am sure, not expect me to say more.

"Presently, I pray God very soon, this war will be over. The day of accounting will then come, when, I take it for granted, the nations of Europe will assemble to determine a settlement. Where wrongs have been committed their consequences and the relative responsibility involved will be assessed.

"The nations of the world have fortunately, by agreement, made a plan for such a reckoning and settlement. What such a plan cannot compass the opinion of mankind, the final arbiter of all such matters, will supply.

"It would be unwise, it would be premature, for a single government, however fortunately separated from the present struggle, it would even be inconsistent with the neutral position of any nation, which like this has no part in the contest, to form or express a final judgment.

"I speak thus frankly, because I know that you will expect and wish me to do so as one friend should to another, and because I feel sure that such a reservation of judgment until the end of the war, when all its events and circumstances can be seen in their entirety and in their true relation, will commend itself to you as a true expression of sincere neutrality."

REPLY TO EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Under date Sept. 4 Emperor William sent a cablegram to President Wilson as the "most notable representative of the principles of humanity," informing him that after the capture of the French fort of Longwy his troops found thousands of dumdum bullets made by the French government. The cablegram continued:

"I solemnly protest to you against the way in which this war is being waged by our opponents, whose methods are making it one of the most barbarous in history. Besides the use of these awful weapons, the Belgian government has openly incited the civil population to participate in the fighting and has for a long time carefully organized their resistance. The cruelties practiced in this guerrilla warfare, even by women and priests, toward wounded soldiers and doctors and hospital nurses—physicians were killed and

lazarettos fired on—were such that eventually my generals were compelled to adopt the strongest measures to punish the guilty and frighten the bloodthirsty population from continuing their shameful deeds.

"Some villages and even the old town of Louvain, with the exception of its beautiful town hall, had to be destroyed for the protection of my troops.

"My heart bleeds when I see such measures inevitable and when I think of the many innocent people who have lost their houses and property as a result of the misdeeds of the guilty."

President Wilson's reply was sent on the same day that he received the Belgian mission and was identical in language with that part of his reply to the Belgians, as quoted as above.

EFFECT OF WAR ON MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

STOCK MARKETS.

The effect of the European war crisis during the last week of July, 1914, on the stock and other markets of the world was naturally very great. On the stock market it would have been disastrous but for the prompt closing of the exchanges, the declaration of moratoriums and other measures on the part of bankers and governments. According to the London Bankers' Magazine the depreciation from July 20 to July 30 in 387 representative securities dealt in on the London stock exchange amounted to $940,000,000, the fall being greatest in British and foreign funds. From July 23 to July 30 the shrinkage in the capital value of 135 American stocks, due chiefly to selling by foreign holders, amounted to more than $686,900,000. Some of the heaviest shrinkages were as follows:

Stocks.	Shrinkage.
Amalgamated Copper	$31,162,110
American Telephone and Telegraph	29,962,859
Atchison	16,422,605
Baltimore & Ohio	13,518,134
Canadian Pacific	70,200,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	14,214,737
Great Northern preferred	25,394,490
New York Central	11,561,026
Pennsylvania railroad	26,207,790
Reading	15,750,000
Union Pacific	29,454,618
United States Steel	48,288,690

The crisis on the stock exchanges and bourses became acute July 28 when the Brussels, Montreal and Toronto exchanges closed. On the 29th the St. Petersburg exchange closed and dealings on the Berlin exchange were only on a cash basis. Continental banks were withdrawing foreign balances in London and there were heavy shipments of gold from New York to Europe. July 30 the Bank of England rate increased from 3 to 4 per cent, the Bank of France rate from 3½ to 4½ per cent, and the Bank of Belgium rate from 4 to 5 per cent. The Vienna stock exchange closed and all the machinery for transmitting money from one country to another stopped. July 31 the London stock exchange closed and practically all of the continental bourses ceased doing business. In the United States the New York, Boston, Chicago, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Indianapolis and Detroit exchanges closed. The bank rates were again raised, that of the Bank of England going from 4 to 8 per cent. The German Reichsbank rate rose from 4 to 5 per cent and the Austro-Hungarian bank rate from 5 to 6 per cent. Aug. 1 the Bank of England rate was raised to 10 per cent and bank rate increases were reported from Germany, Holland, Denmark and France. By this time the whole system of credit was demoralized and most of the stock exchanges throughout the world were closed. The New York and Chicago exchanges were reopened under restrictions near the close of November.

MORATORIUMS DECLARED.

Moratoriums, by which financial settlements were postponed for periods of from one to six months, with provisions for further extensions, were declared by many countries. France led off on Aug. 1, and Aug. 3 the British parliament passed a "postponement of payments" act, the moratorium to remain in force six months. Within ten days moratoriums had been declared in Denmark, Norway, Bulgaria, Argentine Republic, Russia, Brazil, Italy, Egypt, Cyprus and Turkey. No moratorium was declared in Germany, though it was claimed that other measures led to the same end and that settlements were virtually suspended. Specie payments were suspended in all the continental countries of Europe.

[Moratorium—An emergency act of legislation authorizing a debtor or bank to suspend payments for a given period.—Webster.]

Some bank failures occurred in New York and elsewhere through the demoralization of the stock market, but the closing of the exchanges, the adoption of emergency rules as to withdrawals of deposits and the application of currency laws prevented anything like a serious panic.

COTTON MARKETS.

The war in Europe completely demoralized the American cotton market. July 30 on the New Orleans market there was a drop of 76 points, or about $4 a bale. The next day the New Orleans and New York cotton exchanges closed after short periods of trading during which prices dropped 120 to 134 points. The cotton growers in the south were threatened with ruin and to help them the so-called "buy a bale of cotton" movement was started in the north. Congress was appealed to for relief, but nothing was done by that body. The banks of the country, however, subscribed to a cotton loan of $150,000,000 and the crisis was tided over.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

The produce markets of the world were demoralized in sympathy with the stock markets. Wheat advanced sharply and other grains followed. Wheat in the twin cities, Chicago, Duluth, Winnipeg, St. Louis, Kansas City and Milwaukee, July 30, advanced 3 to 6½ cents, while corn advanced 1¾ to 4¼ cents. The price of rye also rose and remained high.

RELIEF OF STRANDED AMERICANS.

The sudden outbreak of the war in Europe caused an immense amount of inconvenience, loss and even suffering to Americans traveling abroad on business or for pleasure. The stoppage of trains for ordinary traffic on account of mobilization, the complete breakdown of the international credit system, the suspension of specie payments, the disappearance of gold and other currency, the closing of many hotels and the cancellation of steamship sailings left the tourists in a helpless condition. Those traveling on the continent in automobiles had their machines seized without ceremony and moving from one country to another was attended with the greatest difficulty. Those without passports had to obtain other identification papers. There was an endless amount of trouble, of annoyance and of privation.

There was a mania for looking upon all strangers as spies. In the first days of the crisis American tourists, with or without money, were in many instances subjected to indignities and uncivil treatment. Later on they fared better, especially in Germany, where, after the rush of mobilization was ended, they were treated with kindness and consideration. One of the worst features of the situation was that all means of communication by telegraph, cable and even by mail were stopped for a considerable period and the relatives and friends of travelers in Europe had to spend many days of anxiety and distress before they could get any trace of them. The state department through its consular and other representatives abroad gave a great amount of assistance in locating tourists and placing them in communication with their home people. Ameri-

can newspapers with offices in the European capitals where Americans registered did much work along the same line.

Committees of American residents in London, Paris, Berlin and other European capitals were formed and these, working in conjunction with ambassadors, ministers and consuls, helped to relieve the distress among the travelers and to help them to find accommodations on the comparatively few steamers sailing for the United States and Canada.

Congress also, as shown elsewhere, appropriated $2,750,000 for the relief, protection and transportation of Americans stranded in Europe. The state, war, navy and treasury departments co-operated in finding the travelers, supplying them with usable funds and securing transportation for them. It was a task of magnitude, as the tourists caught in the war crisis numbered from 100,000 to 150,000. Many of these managed in one way or another to get home without help, but thousands would have been absolutely helpless without assistance from the government. Two ships of the navy, the cruisers Tennessee and North Carolina, were made ready, a number of army officers, headed by Henry S. Breckinridge, assistant secretary of war, were placed in charge, and with $1,500,000 in gold on board sailed for Europe. They arrived at Falmouth, England, Aug. 17, and the distribution of the gold in England, France and other countries where there were tourists in trouble was begun. The work was done systematically and carefully and probably a majority of those deserving help were given all the necessary assistance.

United States consuls were authorized to secure ships at places where the transportation facilities were inadequate and many refugee Americans were enabled in this way to get away from the continent. Later on regular services were resumed by the English, Dutch, French and Scandinavian lines in the north and the Italian lines in the south, so that all who wished to do so might return to America with speed and comfort.

COST OF THE WAR IN MEN.

IN LAND WARFARE.

The number of men killed, wounded, missing or incapacitated by illness during the first four months of the European war cannot yet be given with any degree of accuracy. Such official reports as had been made up to Dec. 7 proved, however, that for the time it had been waged the conflict was the bloodiest on record. The heaviest losers were undoubtedly the Germans and Austrians, as their armies did most of the attacking, but all the belligerents suffered severely.

The official casualty list issued by Germany Dec. 5 showed a total loss of 658,483 officers and men killed, wounded or missing. This did not include the losses of the Saxon, Bavarian and Wuerttemberg armies. Adding these, the total would undoubtedly exceed 1,000,000. A correspondent in Copenhagen, Denmark, reported that an examination of official reports showed that the average Austrian and German loss per day for four months had been 20,000, making the aggregate for that period 2,440,000.

No official reports of the losses sustained by Russia were made public. The Vienna Rundschau estimated that up to Nov. 4 they amounted to 1,150,000 in dead, wounded, victims of disease, deserters and prisoners. By Dec. 1 the number probably did not fall below 1,500,000.

Reports originating in Bern, Switzerland, placed the French losses up to Nov. 1 at 667,000 in killed, wounded and missing. By Dec. 1 they were perhaps in the vicinity of 1,000,000.

Premier Asquith in the British house of commons Nov. 13 said that the casualties in the forces of the empire up to Oct. 31 were approximately 57,000 men of all ranks. By Dec. 1 they probably aggregated 75,000 men.

Servia and Montenegro had each lost about one-third of their forces at the end of November. This would be about 100,000 for Servia and 17,000 for Montenegro.

Belgium in the first four months of the war lost approximately 100,000 men.

Summarized in tabular form, these estimates give the following result:

Germany and Austria	2,440,000
Russia	1,500,000
France	1,000,000
Great Britain	75,000
Belgium	100,000
Servia	100,000
Montenegro	17,000
Total	5,232.000

The losses of the Japanese at Tsingtao were probably under 2,000. The Turkish losses had not been reported up to Dec. 7.

It should be kept in mind that the figures here given do not mean that more than 5,000,000 men were actually incapacitated for service. A considerable proportion of the slightly wounded returned to the front after a short stay in hospital.

Losses in separate battles were not made public by any of the belligerents.

LOSSES IN NAVAL BATTLES.

Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, said in the house of commons Nov. 18 that the total British naval casualties to that date were: Officers killed, 222; wounded, 37; missing, 5. Men killed, 3,455; wounded, 423; missing, 1. To this list he said should be added 875 men lost on the cruiser Good Hope, making the grand total 3,924. The German loss was not reported, but it was considerably smaller. Probably it was in the neighborhood of 1,500. In the encounter off Helgoland bight Aug. 28 in which the Mainz, Koeln and Ariadne were sunk, the German loss was placed at about 900 without counting those lost on the destroyers that were sent to the bottom. Three hundred were captured. The British loss was sixty-nine killed and wounded.

The British lost 1,400 men when the cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy were torpedoed in the North sea Sept. 22.

Through the sinking of the Monmouth and Good Hope in a battle off the coast of Chile Nov. 1 the British lost 1,450 men.

Through the sinking of the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Nurnberg Dec. 8 the Germans lost, so far as known, about 2,500 men.

Casualties through the damaging or sinking of individual warships by gunfire, mines or submarines included the following: Takachiho, Japanese, 281; Jemtchug, Russian, 86; Pegasus, British, 26; Pallada, Russian, 568; Emden, German, 250; Hawke, British, 350; Bulwark, British, 700. No figures as to the loss of life on torpedo boats, destroyers or submarines were made public.

NAVAL VESSELS LOST IN THE WAR.

BY THE BRITISH.

Date.	Name of ship.	Type.	Tons.
Aug. 5	Amphion*	Cruiser	3,440
Sept. 4	Pathfinder*	Cruiser	2,940
Sept. 8	Oceanic†	Auxiliary cruiser	17,274
Sept. 20	Pegasus‡	Cruiser	2,140
Sept. 22	Aboukir§	Cruiser	12,000
Sept. 22	Cressy§	Cruiser	12,000
Sept. 22	Hogue§	Cruiser	12,000
Oct. 15	Hawke§	Cruiser	7,350
Oct. 28	Audacious*	Superdreadnought	23,000
Oct. 31	Hermes§	Cruiser	5,600
Nov. 1	Good Hope¶	Cruiser	14,100
Nov. 1	Monmouth¶	Cruiser	9,800
Nov. 11	Niger§	Gunboat	800
Nov. 26	Bulwark**	Battle ship	15,000
Nov. 27	Khartoum§	Collier	1,930

*Sunk by mine or submarine. †Wrecked. ‡Disabled by gunfire. §Sunk by submarine. ¶Sunk by gunfire. **Sunk by explosion.

In addition to the foregoing the British lost the gunboat Speedy and the submarine AE-3 in September; the submarine E-3 Oct. 18 and the submarine D-5 Nov. 3.

BY THE JAPANESE.

Date.	Name of ship.	Type.	Tons.
Oct. 1	—(Not given*)	Mine sweeper	
Oct. 17	—Takachiho†	Cruiser	3,700

*Sunk by mine. †Torpedoed.

BY THE RUSSIANS.

Oct. 11	—Pallada*	Cruiser	7,775
Oct. 28	—Jemtchug†	Cruiser	3,100
Oct. 29	—Donets‡	Gunboat	1,224

*Sunk by submarine. †Sunk by Emden. ‡Sunk by gunfire.

BY THE FRENCH.

Oct. 9	—No. 338*	Torpedo boat	97
Oct. 9	—No. 347*	Torpedo boat	97
Oct. 28	—Mousquet†	Destroyer	300

*In collision. †Sunk by Emden.

BY THE GERMANS.

Aug. 5	—Koenigin Louise*	Auxiliary cruiser	10,000
Aug. 27	—K. W. der Grosse*	Auxiliary cruiser	21,000
Aug. 27	—Magdeburg†	Cruiser	4,500
Aug. 28	—Ariadne*	Cruiser	2,660
Aug. 28	—Mainz*	Cruiser	4,232
Aug. 28	—Koeln*	Cruiser	4,350
Sept. 13	—Hela‡	Cruiser	2,000
Sept. 14	—Cap Trafalgar*	Auxiliary cruiser	26,000
Oct. 18	—S-90	Destroyer	350
Oct. 30	—Koenigsberg§	Cruiser	3,350
Nov. 1	—Yorcke¶	Cruiser	9,350
Nov. 10	—Emden*	Cruiser	3,200
Nov. 22	—S-124	Destroyer	420
Dec. 8	—Scharnhorst*	Cruiser	11,420
Dec. 8	—Gneisenau*	Cruiser	11,420
Dec. 8	—Leipzig*	Cruiser	3,200
Dec. 8	—Nurnberg*	Cruiser	3,396

*Sunk by gunfire. †Run ashore and blown up. ‡Torpedoed by submarine. §Bottled up. ¶Sunk by mine.

In addition to the foregoing the Germans were reported to have lost two destroyers Aug. 28 and another Oct. 1. They lost one submarine Sept. 9, another Oct. 24 and a third Nov. 23. The cruiser Geier was interned at Honolulu Nov. 8 and the cruiser Berlin at Bergen, Norway, Nov. 17.

BY THE AUSTRIANS.

Aug. 17	—Zrinyi*	Battle ship	14,226
October	—Kaiserin Elizabeth†	Cruiser	4,000

*Sunk by gunfire. †Sunk in Tsingtao harbor to prevent capture by Japanese; exact date not reported.

COST OF WAR IN MONEY.

Estimates of the daily cost of the European war to the countries directly involved vary from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000. This includes only actual expenses and not losses through destruction of property, depreciation in values, stagnation or cessation of trade and industry and nonproduction generally. According to an Associated Press report, the daily war bill of Europe Oct. 19 was figured at $40,225,000, divided as follows:

Russia	$14,000,000
Germany	7,225,000
France	7,000,000
England	5,000,000
Austria-Hungary	4,000,000
Other countries	3,000,000

The estimates in the case of the individual countries also vary widely. Those of Germany, for example, have at different times been placed as low as $4,500,000 and as high as $15,000,000 a day. In the British house of commons Nov. 16 Premier Asquith said that the war was costing the empire $5,000,000 a day. Some idea of the cost of the conflict may be gained from the war credits voted by three or four of the powers. These credits are in addition to the regular army and navy budgets.

Aug. 5 Germany voted a credit of $1,250,000,000 and Dec. 2 it voted an additional credit of the same amount, or $2,500,000,000 in all.

Aug. 6 Great Britain voted a credit of $500,000,000 and Nov. 16 it voted for $1,125,000,000 more, or $1,625,000,000 in all. Of the new credit $50,000,000 was to be loaned to Belgium and $4,000,000 to Servia.

Aug. 5 France voted a credit of $600,000,000.

Nov. 29 it was announced that the people of Austria-Hungary had subscribed for more than $600,000,000 of war bonds.

According to the Wall Street Journal, the total of the war loans issued by the countries involved directly or indirectly up to the middle of October was $1,696,250,000, divided as follows:

German war loan 5s, at 97½	$780,250,000
German treasury bills, about 5% basis	335,000,000
Russian treasury bonds	150,000,000
British treasury bills, about 3¾% basis	300,000,000
Belgium (from British and French governments)	100,000,000
French treasury bills, 5% basis, in London	10,000,000
Danish domestic loan	15,000,000
Switzerland, about 5¼% basis	6,000,000
Total	$1,696,250,000

In a speech in the house of commons Nov. 17 David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, estimated that the cost of one year of the war to Great Britain would be $2,250,000,000.

All the countries in Europe that were compelled to mobilize their troops had to bear a share of the direct as well as of the indirect expenses of the war. Thus in Italy up to Dec. 1 more than $200,000,000 had been appropriated for war preparations. Holland by April 1, 1915, will have been put to an expense of $80,000,000 on account of mobilization, caring for Belgian refugees and war measures generally. The Scandinavian countries, Switzerland, Portugal, Spain and the Balkan states were also compelled to meet extraordinary expenses on account of the war.

Oct. 17 Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, the French economist, estimated that each of the greater belligerents was spending on an average $200,000,000 a month and that each of the smaller states, including Japan, would have expenses of from $600,000,000 to $800,000,000 to meet. Assuming that the war would last seven months, he concluded that it would cost the fighting powers alone from $9,000,000,000 to $10,000,000,000.

NEW DEVICES USED IN THE WAR.

The war in Europe was not many days old before it became apparent that it would be fought under conditions quite different from those of previous great struggles. The conflict was carried on, not only on the surface of land and sea, but in the air and beneath the waters. Men and guns, food and ammunition were carried at great speed for long distances, not only on railroad trains but on automobile trucks, and communication between different points of the long extended lines was by wireless messages as well as by telephone and telegraph.

AEROPLANES AND DIRIGIBLES.

In the fighting on land the most important innovation was the extensive use made of aeroplanes. All the main divisions of the troops were accompanied by military aviators whose services were of the utmost value to the commanders. It was estimated that in the early months of the war there were 5,000 aeroplanes and more than 100 dirigibles distributed among the belligerents. They were used chiefly for scouting purposes and in this line of work they proved vastly more effective than cavalry. No

SOME MILITARY AND NAVAL LEADERS IN THE GREAT WAR IN EUROPE.

LT.-GEN. FALKENHAYN, GERMANY.

EARL KITCHENER, ENGLAND.

ARCHDUKE FREDERICK, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

ADMIRAL JELLICOE, ENGLAND.

FIELD MARSHAL FRENCH, ENGLAND.

GEN. JOFFRE, FRANCE.

CROWN PRINCE WILLIAM, GERMANY.

GEN. VON KLUCK, GERMANY.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS, RUSSIA.

GEN. RENNENKAMPF, RUSSIA.

GEN. RUSSKY, RUSSIA.

GEN. SIR D. HAIG, ENGLAND.

GEN. VON HINDENBURG, GERMANY.

GEN. K. W. P. VON BULOW, GERMANY.

GEN. VON HAUSEN, GERMANY.

GEN. HOTZENDORF, AUSTRIA.

ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ, GERMANY.

GEN. SMITH-DORRIEN, ENGLAND.

LT.-GEN. HENDERSON, ENGLAND.

CROWN PRINCE RUPRECHT, BAVARIA.

movements of large bodies of troops could be made without being seen and hence surprise attacks were made practically impossible. They were also used in range finding for artillery and in dropping bombs and steel arrows on the enemy. Long and daring flights were made by British, German and other aviators and some damage was done by them at points remote from their starting points. Field Marshal Sir John French, commanding the British army operating in France, said in a report to Lord Kitchener, secretary of war:

"I wish particularly to bring to your lordship's notice the admirable work done by the royal flying corps under Sir David Henderson. Their skill, energy and perseverance have been beyond all praise. They have furnished me with most complete and accurate information which has been of incalculable value in the conduct of operations."

Many aviators lost their lives, were disabled by bullets or by accident or were taken prisoners, but their places were filled by others from the training grounds, and the service was maintained with undiminished efficiency.

Germany's Zeppelins played a somewhat conspicuous part in the war, not so much because of what they actually accomplished as because of what they threatened to do. London was in constant fear of a visit from a fleet of German dirigibles and all kinds of precautions were taken against such an invasion. The fact that these ships of the air could be more easily seen and hit than aeroplanes prevented their use for scouting purposes, but that they could be dangerous under certain circumstances was shown by their bomb dropping exploits at Antwerp and elsewhere. The French and English dirigibles had not accomplished anything of note up to the end of the fourth month of the war.

MOTOR CARS.

Motor cars were used extensively by all the armies where the roads were practicable for vehicles of this kind. They carried food, ammunition, supplies, camp equipage, detachments of troops, artillery and all sorts of things needed on a military campaign. Officers used them for hurried trips and the soldiers for patrol duty. They carried wounded men quickly and comfortably from near the front to the field or fixed hospitals in the rear. They were invaluable in Red Cross work for transporting not only the wounded but physicians, nurses and medical supplies. Motor ambulances were used in the vicinity of all the big battle fields in Belgium and France. There were armored automobiles used for attacking small forces of the enemy and there were motor cars having mounted on them guns made especially for firing at airships. In fact, they were used for all things that a horse drawn vehicle could be used for and for many things besides, where the circumstances were at all favorable. Motorcycles were, of course, used by many soldiers where fast work was required.

WIRELESS APPARATUS.

Portable wireless outfits were extensively used, especially by the German armies. They were carried on motorcycles and automobiles and were used for sending messages over distances averaging thirty-five miles. Heavier outfits were supplied for longer distances. Along well established lines of communication telephone and telegraph lines were used.

SUBMARINES.

The part played by the submarines in the war up to the time this record closed was remarkable. They proved their effectiveness by sending to the bottom many big cruisers and several battle ships at points near and far from the home base. The British naval vessels, as will be seen from the list of ships lost given in another place, were the chief sufferers because they were the most numerous and most easily accessible. In one day England lost three cruisers costing $12,000,000, all sunk by one German submarine. The Germans themselves, the Russians and Japanese were also sufferers from the operations of these unseen and deadly foes.

SIEGE GUNS.

The invention by the Krupps of siege guns of great range and using shells of tremendous destructive power was also one of the surprises of the early days of the war. This was especially true of the 42 centimeter (16.5 inch) mortar, which played such havoc with the forts at Liege and Antwerp. Its work probably put an end forever to the building of forts of the old model, for it proved that they were easily destroyed and not worth the money spent upon them. The trenches dug by the armies after the first weeks of the war proved far more effective against the big, long range guns than the immense forts that were supposed to be impregnable to any kind of attack.

STEEL DARTS.

Steel arrows or darts, as well as bombs, are now dropped from aeroplanes. They are about five inches long and a little thicker than a lead pencil. They are dropped in batches of 500, a mechanical device spreading them over an area of 200 yards. Falling from a height of 1,500 feet or more, they acquire a terrific velocity and will penetrate a man's body from head to foot. Maj.-Gen. von Meyer of the German army was reported Dec. 7 as having been killed by one of these steel arrows as he was entering a motor car. They were first used by the French aviators.

OUTLINE NARRATIVE OF THE WAR.

Up to the time this edition of The Almanac and Year-Book went to press no decision in the European war had been arrived at and the belligerent nations were still carrying on military operations as vigorously as at the beginning of hostilities in midsummer, each claiming to see indications of eventual victory for itself and defeat for its foes. Such indications to impartial observers were not conclusive and the end of the great conflict was not in sight. The complete history of the war remains to be written, but enough history was made in the first four months of the struggle to fill many volumes. For the present a mere outline of what happened in those four months will have to suffice.

From the official documents printed on the preceding pages it will have been seen that the immediate or precipitating cause of the war was the assassination in Sarajevo, Bosnia, June 28, 1914, of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, nephew of the emperor of Austria, heir to the throne and commander in chief of the dual monarchy's armed forces. With him at the time was his wife, the duchess of Hohenberg, who shared his fate. Both were killed by a Servian student, one of a band of conspirators of the same race, who were filled with hatred of the country which, according to their ideas, had repressed the growth and trampled upon the national aspirations of their fatherland. The deed was the culmination of a long series of disputes between Austria-Hungary and Servia, which on more than one occasion had brought them to the brink of war.

Naturally the anger of the Austrians and Hungarians was aroused to a high pitch by the assassination of the heir to the throne and his wife. Anti-Serb demonstrations took place in various towns and cities and the newspapers used bitter language in calling for vengeance on the Servians. The Austro-Hungarian government itself was ominously quiet until July 23, almost a month after the murders. Then it delivered an ultimatum to Servia and demanded a reply within forty-eight hours. Among the ten demands in that ultimatum were some with which the Servian government felt it could not possibly as a sovereign nation comply. The reply made was conciliatory in tone, but it was pronounced unsatisfactory by the Austro-Hungarian minister at Belgrade, who withdrew at the expiration of the time limit on July 25. Three days later Austria-Hungary formally declared war on Servia and within a few hours hostilities had begun and the first shots in the world's greatest war were fired.

MARCH OF EVENTS.

Events from that time on moved with great rapidity. Russia had made it plain that an attack upon its protege, Servia, would be considered an attack upon itself. It proceeded at once, according to reports made to the German and Austrian authorities, partially to mobilize its forces on the western frontiers. Russia denied that this concentration of troops was with hostile intent against Germany, claiming that it was merely a precautionary measure for self-protection. Whatever actually was the case, Germany proceeded on the assumption that the mobilization was directed either against its ally, Austria-Hungary, or against itself. July 30 the Berlin government sent an ultimatum to St. Petersburg demanding that Russian mobilization cease within twelve hours or Germany would mobilize. Russia did not cease mobilizing and Aug. 1 Germany declared war. In doing so it announced that it was acting in accordance with the terms of its alliance with Austria-Hungary. This compact was known as the triple alliance because it included Italy, but the southern kingdom held aloof and refused to be drawn into an aggressive war. So the compact again became what it was at the beginning, a dual alliance.

But the war was not to be confined to Austria-Hungary and Germany on the one side and Russia and Servia on the other. There was another international combination known as the triple entente, which had to be reckoned with. This included France, Russia and Great Britain. Recognizing that France was an ally of Russia and that as such it would come to the aid of the czar, Germany, apparently in accordance with plans matured long before, resolved to strike France a tremendous blow first and then deal with Russia. The impression among the men in authority in the foreign office in Berlin seemed to be that England need not become involved in the struggle provided certain concessions were made. At any rate, the policy adopted was to make war on France without regard to what attitude Britain might assume. It was claimed that French troops were mobilizing and that some of them had already crossed the border and attacked the Germans. This was denied by the French, who, nevertheless, expected war and were not surprised when it came.

NEUTRAL NATIONS INVADED.

To reach France quickly and with the minimum of opposition it was necessary to cross Belgium and the grand duchy of Luxemburg. The neutrality of both these states had been guaranteed by the powers, including Germany itself, for many years, but on the plea that it was a case of bitter necessity Germany disregarded its treaty obligations and prepared to send its armies across the smaller states to the northern French frontier and thence to the great objective —Paris. With Luxemburg it had no trouble. That state was much too weak to offer any sort of resistance and it could only protest when the soldiers of the fatherland entered its territory.

With Belgium it was different. King Albert was determined to protect the neutrality and integrity of his country by force of arms if necessary, and he notified Germany to that effect. At the same time he appealed to Great Britain and France to assist him diplomatically. The documents in the Belgian "Gray Book," printed in full in this volume (see page 417), tell the whole story of the negotiations between Belgium and Germany and need not be repeated. It is sufficient to say that King Albert and his advisers refused to grant the kaiser permission to send his armies through the country and demanded that the powers guaranteeing Belgian neutrality should observe their treaty obligations.

Britain's efforts up to this time had been directed mainly to the preservation of the peace of Europe, or at least to localize the war between Austria-Hungary and Servia, but when Germany proposed to violate the neutrality of Belgium the situation changed quickly and radically. Aug. 4, when there could no longer be any doubt as to Germany's intentions, England sent an ultimatum to Berlin demanding the unqualified observance of Belgian neutrality and to return an answer within twelve hours. No reply was received and Aug. 5 a state of war existed between Great Britain and the German empire. France was already involved, Belgium was invaded and the stage was set for the great tragedy of the nations.

From the beginning of active military operations the movements of armies, of commanders and of fleets were shrouded in mystery so far as possible. Strict censorships were established and newspapers in the countries at war were forbidden to publish anything regarding the location of troops, their number or their encounters with the enemy. Correspondents were not allowed at the front and if they succeeded in getting news of victories or defeats or of anything else which might be of the least value to the enemy, it could not be transmitted by telegraph, telephone, wireless or by mail. The fear of spies amounted to a mania and such newspaper writers as succeeded in getting near the firing line incurred serious danger of meeting with a sudden and ignominious death. Many of them were arrested and only pressure from influential sources secured their release. Some were not released, but were kept in confinement for the term of the war.

Yet while so much trouble was taken to keep the public in the dark it was not difficult to follow the greater movements and to learn the more important results flowing from them. The governments themselves gave out brief official reports, which, while not saying much, indicated a great deal. Comparing them from day to day, discriminating readers learned to interpret them accurately and to get a fairly clear idea of what was going on. Thus it speedily became known that the Germans had attacked Liege and had met with a serious check; that King Albert and his little army were opposing the invasion with dogged perserverance at all points and were causing the Germans to lose much precious time as well as many valuable lives; that the Germans were pouring larger and larger bodies of troops into Belgium and in spite of reverses here and there were steadily pushing their way forward toward the French frontier and that the French and English could not be brought up in sufficient numbers to offer effective resistance at this time. So it was with the subsequent campaigns in northern France, in East Prussia, in Galicia, in Servia and in Russian Poland. The truth came out sometimes quickly and sometimes little by little, but it came out and the public had a pretty clear understanding of the general situation.

CAMPAIGN IN BELGIUM.

The progress of the war may best be followed by reading the appended chronology, but something may be said of the larger movements which took place in each of the main theaters of war. The Germans began their interrupted march through Belgium the first week in August and before the end of the month they had crossed the French frontier. They had taken and occupied Liege, Brussels, Mons, Charleroi, Louvain, Huy, Namur and most of the other cities and towns in Belgium except Ostend and Antwerp. They had driven the Belgian government from Brussels and compelled it to take refuge in Antwerp and they had established a provisional German government in the former Belgian capital, with Field Marshal von der Goltz as military governor. They did not at first appear to pay much attention to Antwerp and other places in the northern and northwestern part of Belgium. They were more concerned with sending a seemingly endless number of troops—about 900,000, it is said—toward the west. Later on Antwerp was besieged, its forts battered down by the heavy Krupp mortars and the city itself taken. This did not happen until Oct. 10, or after the rush to Paris failed and it had become necessary to protect the German lines of communication and to prevent a flanking movement by the allies. The Belgian capital had been moved to Ostend and when this once gay city was threatened the civil authorities

transferred their headquarters to Havre, France. King Albert's troops were gradually pushed westward, but they continued to put up a stubborn resistance until finally they formed the extreme of the allies' left wing, or a part of a battle line extending from the North sea through West Flanders and northern France in a southeasterly direction so far as the point where the frontiers of France, Switzerland and Germany meet. From this time on the Belgian army, or what was left of it, refused to be driven any farther. Assisted by the French and also by the English warships on the coast it held its position west of the Yser canal and contributed its share toward preventing the Germans from sweeping down the coast toward Dunkerque and Calais. King Albert himself had not up to Dec. 10 been forced out of his own country.

Much has been written of the burning of Louvain, Malines and other cities, of alleged atrocities, of the laying waste of the country through which the armies passed and of the military measures which sent 100,000 Belgians to England and thousands of others to Holland and France and which finally brought destitution and actual famine upon all who remained. It is not necessary to go into details concerning these events. They are merely mentioned as forming one of the darkest chapters in the history of war and as outstanding features of the Belgian campaign of 1914.

Not all the German troops approached France by way of Liege and Brussels. The army of the Meuse, as it was called, which took this route, was much the largest, as it was expected to do the most work and do it speedily. Another body of troops, called the army of the Moselle, marched westward from Coblenz toward Longwy. A third army, known as the army of the Rhine, starting from Mayence and Strassburg, took a more southerly route and advanced in the direction of Nancy. The main forces of the Germans were led by the following commanders: On the extreme left or southern end of the line was the crown prince of Bavaria. Then followed Crown Prince William, Duke Albrecht of Wuerttemberg, Gen. von Hausen, Gen. von Bulow, and on the extreme right Gen. von Kluck. The movements of the armies were directed by the general staff with Gen. von Moltke at its head. Emperor William was very active and was credited with determining the main military policies pursued. He had the assistance of Gen. von Falkenhayn, the Prussian minister of war, who took Gen. von Moltke's place when the chief of staff was incapacitated by illness.

THE CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE.

The advance of the armies of the Rhine and of the Moselle was not rapid. They were faced by the strongest fortifications on the French frontier and in addition to that they were delayed by the failure of the army of the Meuse to make as rapid progress as had been expected. They met strong opposition and many battles took place in which heavy losses were suffered on both sides. These occurred in the vicinity of Verdun, St. Mihiel, Belfort and in the Argonne forest region. The Germans won notable victories at Longwy, Maubeuge and other places. The attention of the world, however, was directed toward the advance of the powerful right wing and particularly to the operations of Gen. von Kluck and his hosts. These continued to attack in mass formations as they had done in Belgium, depending upon numbers to carry them through in spite of the extremely heavy losses in killed and wounded.

As was the case in Belgium, the allies reported brilliant victories at various points, but the victories were followed by retreats and it was apparent to close observers that the Germans were driving ahead with considerable speed toward Paris.

France and Great Britain in the meantime had not been idle. The French cabinet was reorganized on a national rather than a party basis and Gen. Joffre, until then comparatively unknown outside of European military circles, was placed in supreme command of the armies. England made Lord Kitchener secretary for war, placed Field Marshal Sir John D. P. French in charge of an expeditionary force to operate with the Belgians and French in resisting the German invasion, appointed Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe to the supreme command of the home fleets and gave Lord Roberts the title of colonel in chief of the oversea forces. An expedition of less than 100,000 men, but made up of veterans from the Boer and other wars, was secretly hurried across the channel and sent to the front with such leaders as Gen. Smith-Dorrien, Gen. Haig and Gen. Hamilton. Later a large number of native troops from India were brought to France and re-enforcements were received from time to time from the training camps in England, where before the end of the year something like 2,000,000 men were being prepared for home defense or service abroad. Toward the end of September Canada sent a contingent of 33,000 men across the Atlantic to assist the mother country.

This increase in the British forces and also in the fighting line of the French armies took time and during the first month or more of the war the allies, especially on the left flank, were outnumbered. So they were driven from the Belgian frontier back through Lille, Amiens, St. Quentin, Compiegne and other places until at the end of the first week in September the Germans were within a few miles of the outer defenses of Paris. In that city hurried preparations for a siege were made and Sept. 2 the government offices and archives were removed to Bordeaux, which remained the capital until early in December.

On the extreme right of the French line the offensive was taken early in August and an invasion of Alsace and Lorraine was attempted with some success. Altkirch and Muelhausen were captured, but the German forces rallied and retook them. Fighting in this vicinity was heavy, but from a strategical point of view was not of the highest importance, except in so far as the passes in the Vosges mountains were occupied and held against the enemy.

BATTLES OF THE MARNE AND AISNE.

Things looked very dark for the allied cause until Sept. 7, when after having crossed the Marne and having come almost within striking distance of Paris the Germans suddenly began to retreat. Precisely why they did so was not disclosed. It was asserted that through losses in killed and wounded they had become numerically inferior to the allies, that they had outrun their transport service and were suffering from lack of food and ammunition and that it was necessary to withdraw for some distance to avoid a disaster. It was also asserted that the pressure of the Russian invasion of Prussia had become so heavy that re-enforcements from the western theater of war to the east had to be sent in a hurry. Whatever the reason was, the Germans wavered and when the allies at once took the offensive retreated toward the east and north away from Paris.

The battle of the Marne so called was in reality a series of battles in the vicinity of the river of that name. No statement of losses on either side was made, though it was admitted that they were heavy, as more than 2,000,000 took part in the struggle. The Germans withdrew in fairly good order until they reached prepared positions back of the Aisne river. Here they intrenched themselves and here for many days raged another series of desperate battles. The tide flowed back and forth with success first on one side and then on the other. It was expected to be the great decisive battle of the war. It was great, but it was not decisive. Both sides now dug a series of bomb-proof and almost weather-proof trenches, which eventually extended in a semicircular line from Nieuport on the North sea coast of Belgium to the Vosges mountains. The fighting along this line was for a time continuous and savage, but gradually as winter approached the attacks became less frequent and by Dec. 10 they had almost ceased.

In November and the early part of December there were violent assaults by the Germans along a line extending from the North sea as far south as Arras and especially in the vicinity of Dixmude, but no decided gains were made by either side. When this record closed the Germans on the one hand and the allies on the other hand, so far as the western theater of war was concerned, practically fought each other to a standstill.

CAMPAIGN IN EAST PRUSSIA.

Turning now to the east, it may be remarked that the Russians were, as was predicted, slow to get started in the war, but they did better than some had predicted. Grand Duke Nicholas had charge of the military strategy and the greater movements. Under him were many generals who had gained experience and some fame in the war with Japan. Among them were Gen. Rennenkampf, Gen. Russky, Gen. Sazonoff and a host of others. Gen. Demitrieff, the "Bulgarian Napoleon," as he was often called on account of his success against the Turks, offered his services and they were accepted. The czar's forces advanced in two main divisions. One was directed against East Prussia and the other against the Austro-Hungarian province of Galicia. By the end of August the Russians had penetrated into East Prussia as far as Insterburg and Allenstein. They defeated the numerically inferior German forces opposed to them and were threatening to besiege the great fortress of Koenigsberg.

Early in September Gen. von Hindenburg, having received re-enforcements, inflicted a crushing defeat on the Russians at the battle of Allenstein, taking some 70,000 prisoners. He then drove the invaders back across the border, but there they turned on him and he suffered several reverses, which compelled him to remain on the defensive. There were a number of attacks and counter attacks in this part of the war zone later, but they were not of a decisive character.

FIGHTING IN POLAND.

In Galicia, with the Austrians as their opponents, the Russians scored a number of brilliant victories, the greatest being the capture of Lemberg, a city second in importance in the province only to Cracow. They approached close to Cracow itself and penetrated into Hungary through the passes of the Carpathian mountains. Afterward the Austrians received German support and were able to check the Russian advance. The combats in this part of the war territory were sanguinary, but no reliable figures as to the losses sustained by either side are available.

The "front" in Russia was even more extended than that in France and Belgium. It was, in fact, more than 300 miles long, running in a southwesterly direction from the Baltic sea to Lemberg, in Galicia. Battles were fought at various times at or near Kovno, Suwalki, Grodno, Plock, Kalish, Plotrkow, Warsaw, Lodz and many other places. The fortress of Jaroslaw was captured by the Russians and the stronger Przemysl was besieged, but had not been taken when this was written. In November the Germans made a swift advance on Warsaw from the west, but were driven back with heavy loss. Later, spurred on by the kaiser himself and with Gen. von Hindenburg, now become the military hero of Germany, and Gen. Mackensen they advanced again, captured Lodz and once more threatened Warsaw. The Austrians in Galicia also advanced and inflicted some losses on the Russians. The campaign on the eastern front of the war was still in progress in the second week in December without any decisive result having been reached.

SERVIAN CAMPAIGN.

Of the struggle between the Servians and the Austrians little need be said. In the opening weeks of the hostilities the veterans of the Servian armies met and defeated many Austrian forces at such places as Visegrad, Shabats and Semlin. Belgrade, the bombardment of which virtually opened the great war, held out until Dec. 2, when it finally had to surrender. The Servians after four months of fighting, in which they are said to have lost 100,000 men, were worn out and had to give way before the superior numbers and resources of the dual monarchy. They received some financial assistance from England and it appeared early in December as though they were still able to keep a considerable force of Austrians busy They even routed some of the pursuing forces with heavy loss. Montenegro did its share of the fighting, especially in Bosnia. Its army had, it was reported in December, lost one-third of its original strength. Great pressure was brought upon Bulgaria and Roumania to enter the war, but up to Dec. 10 they had preserved their neutrality.

Turkey, at the instigation of Germany, entered the war Oct. 29 by attacking Russia. The Mussulman head priests proclaimed a holy war against Russia, France and Great Britain, but up to the beginning of the second week in December neither Turkey nor its fanatical population had become a serious factor in the war, except in so far that it was made necessary for the allies to divert some of their troops for the protection of the Suez canal and various threatened points.

Japan, as the ally of Great Britain and as the "protector of peace in the far east," declared war against Germany when that country declined voluntarily to give up Kiaochow and the port of Tsingtao in Shantung province, China. It laid siege to Tsingtao and with the aid of the British captured the stronghold Nov. 6 with comparatively small loss of life.

There were minor land engagements between the British and Germans in their colonies in various parts of the world, but these, aside from the fact that they deprived Germany of a number of her smaller possessions, were relatively unimportant.

WAR ON THE SEA.

On the sea the war was carried on chiefly by Great Britain and Germany. At the opening of hostilities the main force of the German navy was in or near the Kiel canal and it remained there up to the time this record closed. The German naval authorities adopted the policy of sowing a large part of the North sea with mines and sending out submarines to attack the enemy's ships. In this policy they were quite successful, as will be seen from the list of British naval losses given elsewhere. There were four encounters on the sea in which the loss of ships and men was serious. In the latter part of August a British squadron sent three light German cruisers and two or three destroyers to the bottom near Helgoland in the North sea. Then, nearly a month later, a German submarine torpedoed and sank the British cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy in the North sea with a loss of more than 1,000 lives. The next battle was off the coast of Chile, Nov. 1, when the German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Nurnberg met and sank the British cruisers Monmouth and Good Hope and damaged the lighter cruisers Glasgow and Otranto. The British more than evened up the score Dec. 8 when a squadron under Admiral F. C. D. Sturdee encountered the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig, Nurnberg and Dresden near the Falkland islands in the South Atlantic. The three first named were sunk after a five hours' battle. The Nurnberg and Dresden fled, but the former was overtaken and sunk the same day.

The exploits of the German cruiser Emden deserve a chapter to themselves, but space does not permit more than mention of the fact that this vessel destroyed British merchantmen having a value of from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 and also sank a Russian cruiser and a French destroyer in the harbor of Penang before it was itself finally destroyed by an Australian cruiser in the second week in November.

It may be said in conclusion that while fleet German cruisers did vast damage to British shipping the commerce of Britain was maintained without much more than temporary interruption. That of Germany and Austria ceased almost entirely.

NOTED DEAD IN WAR.

BRITISH.

Capt. R. N. Grenfell, polo player.
Brig.-Gen. Neil Douglas Findlay.
Lieut.-Col. Le Marchant.
Lieut.-Col. A. Grant Duff.
Maj.-Gen. H. Ian W. Hamilton.
Lord Bernard C. Gordon-Lennox.
Lord Roberts.
Rear-Admiral C. Cradock.

GERMAN.

Prince Henry of Reuss.
Lieut.-Gen. F. W. von Dankenschwell.
Maj.-Gen. Pochhammer.
Lieut.-Gen. Karl von Meyer.
Lieut.-Gen. Prince Frederic of Saxe-Meiningen.
Maj.-Gen. Augustus Zelman.
Maj.-Gen. Freiherr von der Horst.
Maj.-Gen. Scherbening.
Lieut.-Gen. Steinmetz.
Maj.-Gen. von Trotha.
Prince Frederick of Lippe.
Maj.-Gen. von Blankensee.
Lieut.-Gen. von Busse.
Admiral von Spee.
Gen. Stenger.

RUSSIAN.

Gen. Samsonoff.
Gen. Komaroff.
Gen. Martos.

FRENCH.

Gen. Rondony.
Gen. Marcot.
Gen. Jen Roussau.
Gen. Marquet.
Gen. Charles Roques.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.

Oct. 6, 1908—Bosnia and Herzegovina annexed by Austria-Hungary; Servians greatly incensed; war threatened.

March 31, 1909—Servia promises to accept annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina as an accomplished fact and to refrain from anti-Austrian agitation.

April 23, 1913—Austria demands evacuation of Scutari by Montenegrins.

April 29, 1913—Austrian troops massed on Montenegrin frontier.

Oct. 18, 1913—Austria sends ultimatum to Servia to evacuate points in Albania occupied by Servian troops.

June 28, 1914—Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria and his wife, the duchess of Hohenberg, assassinated by Gavrilo Prinzip, a Servian student, in Sarajevo, Bosnia.

July 7—Joint meeting of cabinets of Austria and Hungary held.

July 23—Austria-Hungary sends ultimatum to Servia demanding among other things the suppression of anti-Austrian societies, the punishment of all concerned in murder of the archduke and to allow Austrian representatives to be present at the inquiry into the anti-Austrian propaganda; time limit for reply set at forty-eight hours.

July 24—Servia, backed up by Russia, asks for an extension of time; request is refused.

July 25—Servia hands in reply to Austro-Hungarian ultimatum; minister of dual monarchy declares reply is unsatisfactory and leaves Belgrade.

July 27—Emperor William arrives in Berlin from northern trip; Sir Edward Grey, British foreign minister, proposes conference of Germany, France, Italy and Great Britain to localize Austro-Servian conflict.

July 28—Austria-Hungary formally declares war on Servia; Servian vessels on the Danube seized; Germany and Austria decline proposal for a conference of four powers.

July 29—Austrians begin bombardment of Belgrade; Czar Nicholas issues ukase calling reservists to colors.

July 31—Germany sends ultimatum to Russia demanding that order for mobilization be countermanded within twelve hours; mobilization ordered in Belgium and Germany; American stock exchanges closed.

Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia and begins mobilization; France mobilizes; Austria-Hungary mobilizes.

Aug. 2—German troops enter France at Cirey; Russian troops enter Germany at Schwidden; German troops enter Luxemburg against protest of government of that state; Germany asks Belgium to permit free passage of troops across its territory; France declares moratorium.

Aug. 3—British fleet mobilized; skirmishing on Russo-German frontier; France declares martial law; German troops approach Belgium; Belgium asks diplomatic aid of England; German ambassador leaves Paris.

Aug. 4—Ultimatum sent by Great Britain to Germany demanding that neutrality of Belgium be respected; ultimatum rejected and war between two nations is declared; British army mobilized; France declares war on Germany; President Wilson issues neutrality proclamation; Germany declares war on Belgium.

Aug. 5—German-American cable cut; President Wilson offers mediation; fighting begins on Belgian frontier; Liege attacked by Germans; Koenigin Luise, German mine laying ship, sunk by British; Lord Kitchener becomes British war minister; Canada calls for 20,000 volunteers; Germany asks for Italy's help.

Aug. 6—Austria declares war on Russia; British parliament passes war credit of $500,000,000; Italy decides to remain neutral; French army placed under command of Gen. Joseph Joffre; British cruiser Amphion sunk off Harwich by German mine; Germans lose many men in siege of Liege.

Aug. 7—Emperor William issues proclamation to German nation; Germans defeated by French at Altkirch; South Togoland seized by British forces; Germans reduce two of Liege forts; British ambassador leaves Berlin.

Aug. 8—Portugal announces that it will support Great Britain in war; French troops enter Muelhausen, Alsace-Lorraine; Liege captured by Germans; British troops land in France.

Aug. 9—German submarine U-15 sunk by British cruiser Birmingham; Germans seek compromise with Belgium, declaring that they do not intend to annex country.

Aug. 10—France declares war on Austria-Hungary; fighting between French and Germans in vicinity of Muelhausen; Servian troops reported to be invading Bosnia.

Aug. 11—French driven out of Muelhausen and Cerney; Germans defeat French at Tirlemont; battles at Longwy and Longuyon in France; Servians occupy Sarajevo; Russians begin invasion of Galicia.

Aug. 12—Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary; fighting between Belgians and Germans near Hasselt; German cruisers Goeben and Breslau sold to Turkey; Montenegro declares war on Germany.

Aug. 13—Announcement is made that French have occupied passes in Vosges mountains; Lord Roberts appointed colonel-in-chief of British oversea forces; Belgium again refuses German appeal to be allowed to pass through country without opposition; England declares state of war to exist with Austria-Hungary.

Aug. 14—Baron Gautsch, Austrian steamer, blown up by mine off Dalmatian coast; Germans drop bombs on Namur city; battles in vicinity of Diest.

Aug. 15—Field Marshal Sir John French, commander in chief of British forces in France, arrives in Paris; Japan sends ultimatum to Germany to withdraw its warships from Japanese and Chinese waters and evacuate Kiaochow, neutral territory, by Aug. 23; Russia offers autonomy to Poland.

Aug. 16—U. S. cruisers Tennessee and North Carolina arrive at Falmouth with money for stranded Americans; fighting at Dinant.

Aug. 17—Germans threaten Brussels and seat of Belgian government is moved to Antwerp; German emperor leaves for front; French repulsed in battle in Lorraine; Liege forts reduced by heavy German siege guns of new type.

Aug. 18—Germans advance on Brussels, Louvain and Dinant.

Aug. 19—Russians defeated by Germans at Stallupolnen, East Prussia.

Aug. 20—Germans enter Brussels; Belgian army

retires toward Antwerp without attempting to defend Brussels; French reoccupy Muelhausen; Germans occupy Louvain and destroy large part of city; Russians win at Lyck.

Aug. 21—Germans occupy Brussels in force; Servians drive Austrians from Drina river; Germany and Austria call the landsturm to the colors; forts at Namur bombarded by Germans; Russians victorious at Gumbinnen.

Aug. 22—Fighting extends from Namur to Charleroi; Servian general staff announces victory in four day battle near Losnitza.

Aug. 23—Japan declares war on Germany and sends land and naval forces to Kiaochow; Germans occupy Luneville, France, and march toward Lille; French and English forces move northward between Sambre and Meuse rivers.

Aug. 24—Japanese warships bombard Tsingtao; Germans in East Prussia retreat before Russians; allied forces from Mons to the Moselle suffer serious defeat and fall back upon covering positions.

Aug. 25—Austria and Japan break off diplomatic relations; Lord Kitchener makes first speech in house of commons and predicts long war; Germans in East Prussia retreat on Koenigsberg; French evacuate Muelhausen; German Zeppelin drops bombs on Antwerp, killing a number of citizens.

Aug. 26—French cabinet resigns and new ministry announced; ministers of foreign powers at Antwerp protest against throwing of bombs from air craft; Belgium protests to the United States; German Togoland surrenders to British; British marines land at Ostend.

Aug. 27—The Kaiser Wilhem der Grosse, German auxiliary cruiser, sunk by the British cruiser Highflyer on west coast of Africa; Russian advance in East Prussia continues, inhabitants fleeing westward; Russians in Galicia marching on Lemberg; Austria declares war on Belgium; fortress of Longwy captured by Germans; French retreat from Lille, Roubaix and Valenciennes; Japan blockades Kiaochow; German cruiser Magdeburg sunk in Gulf of Finland.

Aug. 28—French cabinet issues manifesto; Gen. von Kluck defeats French near Maubeuge; Gens. von Bulow and von Hausen defeat Franco-Belgian forces between the Sambre and the Meuse; native troops on the way from India to fight for Britain; British battle ships, cruisers and torpedo boats sink two German cruisers and two torpedo boats near Helgoland; Norway and Sweden form military alliance to preserve neutrality; German airships again drop bombs on Antwerp.

Aug. 29—Germans inflict heavy defeat on Russians near Allenstein, East Prussia; Germans in France advance to La Fere, sixty-five miles from Paris; Germans sending troops to the east to defend East Prussia; German Samoan islands taken by force from New Zealand.

Aug. 30—German aeroplane drops bombs on Paris; preparations for defense of city; Germans take Amiens and force back French line.

Aug. 31—Belgium makes official reply to Austrian declaration of war.

Sept. 1—Allied left wing falls back in northern France; name of St. Petersburg changed to Petrograd; more bombs dropped on Paris; Turkish army mobilized; Zeppelin drops bombs on Antwerp; Germans occupy Amiens in force and approach Compiegne; Germans win in East Prussia, taking many prisoners.

Sept. 2—Government of France transferred to Bordeaux; allies' left wing forced further back; German and French aeroplanes fight above Paris; Germans reach Criel, near Chantilly, and then turn away from Paris; Russians capture Lemberg; Germans and Austrians take Lodz.

Sept. 3—Martial law proclaimed in Paris; Servians defeat Austrians at Jadar; turning movement by Germans checked; Germans approach valley of the Marne; Prince of Wied leaves Albania.

Sept. 4—Fighting between Alost and Termonde, Belgium; Germans cross Marne and assault French center.

Sept. 5—England, France and Russia sign an agreement to fight together to the end and not to conclude peace separately; Reims occupied by Germans; Austrian army thrown back on the Carpathians; allies attack German right in France; Wilson liner Runo sunk by mine in North sea.

Sept. 6—British cruiser Pathfinder sunk in North sea by German submarine; French fleet bombards Cattaro.

Sept. 7—Allies announce victories along whole line from Nanteuil to Verdun; German right wing retreats across Marne; Dinant destroyed by Germans; Maubeuge captured by the Germans.

Sept. 8—Allies repel Germans along line of Ourcq and Petit Morin rivers; Servians begin invasion of Bosnia; British merchant cruiser Oceanic wrecked on north coast of Scotland.

Sept. 9—British and French forces cross the Marne in pursuit of Germans; force of 60,000 native soldiers from India lands in France; Japanese force of 20,000 men landed at Lunkow, China; Maubeuge and 40,000 men captured by the Germans; Emperor William protests to President Wilson against use of dumdum bullets by French.

Sept. 10—German forces between Meaux and Montmirail in France announced; allied armies gain thirty-seven miles in four days; Turkey abrogates series of conventions, treaties and privileges exempting foreigners from local jurisdiction; Russians suffer reverses in East Prussia.

Sept. 11—German right wing in France continues its retreat north of the River Marne; center also gives way between Sezanne and Revigny; Russians win in Galicia.

Sept. 12—Amiens and Lille evacuated by Germans; French on right wing reoccupy Draon, Nomeny and Pont-a-Mousson; Servians capture Semlin, in Hungary.

Sept. 13—German cruiser Hela sunk by British submarine; German forces in France cease their retreat and occupy prepared positions along the River Aisne from Noyon to Verdun.

Sept. 14—Battle of the Aisne begins; Germans repel all attacks.

Sept. 15—Battle of Soissons fought; German troops in Belgium hurried to France.

Sept. 16—Belgian commission presents to President Wilson list of atrocities said to have been committed by Germans in Belgium; President Wilson replies to Emperor William's letter of protest.

Sept. 17—Battle raging from Noyon, on the River Oise, to the River Meuse, north of Verdun.

Sept. 18—Germans destroy Termonde, Belgium; Germans bombard Reims and damage famous cathedral; battle of Aisne continues without marked advantage to either side.

Sept. 19—Battle between allies and Germans in France develops into trench fighting with alternate losses and gains.

Sept. 20—Russians capture Jaroslau and begin bombarding fortress of Przemysl in Galicia; British light cruiser Pegasus disabled by German cruiser Koenigsberg in Zanzibar harbor; Gen. Hindenburg begins movement against Grodno in Russian Poland.

Sept. 21—Austrians defeated by Servians at Kroupani; Germans bombard Antwerp forts; battle at Craonne, east of Soissons; Russians cross the San river.

Sept. 22—British cruisers Cressy, Aboukir and Hogue torpedoed and sunk in North sea by German submarines with heavy loss of life; Germans capture Craonne.

Sept. 23—British aviators drop bombs on Zeppelin airship plant at Dusseldorf.

Sept. 24—Canada's contingent of 32,000 troops sent to England; Russians occupy Soldau in the north and get close to Cracow in Galicia; German aviators drop bombs on Ostend.

Sept. 25—Allies attack at St. Quentin, but are driven back; Kaiser Wilhelm Land occupied by Australian force.

Sept. 26—French gain in Woevre region; Ger-

mans advance across the Meuse at St. Mihiel; Japanese take Weihsien in China in campaign against Tsingtao

Sept. 27—German airmen drop four bombs on Paris; Germans place guns for siege of Antwerp; heavy fighting on allied left wing; German advance into Poland checked.

Sept. 28—Gen. Hindenburg's army forced to retire from Poland.

Sept. 29—Outlying defenses of Antwerp bombarded.

Sept. 30—Russia announces that prohibition of sale of vodka, begun at outbreak of hostilities, will be continued after the war.

Oct. 1—Allies win fight around Roye; bombardment of Antwerp forts continues.

Oct. 2—American Red Cross ship arrives at Pauillac, France.

Oct. 3—Outer defenses of Antwerp taken by Germans; fight still raging around Roye; Russians fighting the Austrian and German armies along the whole line from near Cracow almost to the Baltic sea.

Oct. 4—Prayers for peace offered in American churches; Russian forces under Gen. Rennenkampf advance in Suwalki region.

Oct. 5—Allied forces on left flank take offensive, but are repulsed; Japanese squadron seizes German naval base in Marshall archipelago; German forces from East Prussia defeated by the Russians.

Oct. 6—Heavy fighting in vicinity of Lille; German torpedo boat destroyer S-126 sunk by British submarine.

Oct. 7—Germans on East Prussian frontier check Russian advance; Canadian troops land in England; Belgian government moves to Ostend.

Oct. 8—Germans bombarding Antwerp; two more German bombs dropped on Paris; Zeppelins also drop bombs on oil tanks at Antwerp; Germans recapture Douai, in France.

Oct. 9—Russians drive Germans out of Lyck, in East Prussia; Germans capture Antwerp; many people flee to Holland; Belgian king and army escape.

Oct. 10—Austrians check Russian attack on Przemysl; Germans enter Antwerp in force.

Oct. 11—Twenty bombs fall on Paris, killing four and wounding twenty persons; Russian armored cruiser Pallada torpedoed and sunk in Baltic sea.

Oct. 12—German troops occupy Ghent and push on toward Ostend; Belgian government moves to Havre, France.

Oct. 13—Rebellion against British breaks out in South Africa; rebels led by Col. Maritz; Germans make a dash for Warsaw in Poland and come close to city; fierce fighting begins in vicinity of Dixmude and Ypres, Gen. von Kluck trying to turn the allies' left wing; Germans retake Lille.

Oct. 14—Bruges, Belgium, occupied by the Germans; Russians repulse German forces advancing on Warsaw; Russian forces in eastern Galicia driven back.

Oct. 15—German troops take Ostend and Blankenberghe on the North sea; French retake Altkirch and Muelhausen.

Oct. 16—British cruiser Hawke sunk by a German submarine; Germans occupy Zeebrugge; fighting on line from Ypres to Nieuport in progress; allies recapture Armentieres.

Oct. 17—Allies stop German advance on Dunkerque; anti-German riots in London; British cruiser Undaunted and four destroyers sink four German destroyers off Dutch coast; Japanese cruiser Takachiho sunk at Kiaochow.

Oct. 18—Severe fighting near Nieuport.

Oct. 19—Germans continue effort to break allies' left line from Ostend to Lille; allies aided by British warships repel German advance between Nieuport and Dixmude.

Oct. 20—Battles along banks of the Yser river, on the line Arras-Albert-Roye and on the Meuse near Verdun.

Oct. 21—British fleet bombards Belgian coast held by Germans in vicinity of Ostend; no definite gains made by either side; Russians defeat German-Austrian army in northern Poland.

Oct. 22—French retake Altkirch; Gen. Helmuth von Moltke, chief of German general staff, retired on account of ill health.

Oct. 23—Russians win battle along the Vistula.

Oct. 24—Germans cross Yser canal in force; repulse Russians west of Augustowo.

Oct. 25—Russians drive Germans from Vistula river.

Oct. 26—French steamer Amiral Ganteaume torpedoed or hit by mine just outside of Boulogne harbor; twenty passengers drown; slayers of Archduke Ferdinand found guilty of treason.

Oct. 27—Violent battles between La Bassee and the Somme; Gens. De Wet and Beyers join revolt in South Africa; British dreadnought Audacious sunk on coast of Ireland by mine or torpedo.

Oct. 28—Cessation of heavy fighting in West Flanders; slayers of Archduke Ferdinand sentenced; Germans retreat before Russians advancing from Warsaw and Ivangorod; German bombs dropped in Bethune kill a number of women; German cruiser Emden sinks Russian cruiser Jemtchug and a French torpedo boat destroyer at Penang, Straits Settlements.

Oct. 29—Turkey begins hostilities against Russia by bombarding towns on coast of Black sea; Prince Louis of Battenberg resigns as first lord of the British admiralty and is succeeded by Admiral Sir John A. Fisher; Col. Maritz's rebellion in South Africa quelled.

Oct. 30—German cruiser Koenigsberg bottled up in Rufiji river on African coast; Belgians flood lower part of Yser river valley.

Oct. 31—British light cruiser Hermes sunk by German submarine in Straits of Dover; Germans gain near Verdun; Germans occupy Ramscapelle.

Nov. 1—Rockefeller Foundation to help feed starving Belgians; flooding of trenches in the vicinity of Nieuport and Dixmude hampers Germans; British lose naval battle off coast of Chile; cruisers Monmouth and Good Hope sunk.

Nov. 2—All of North sea declared in war zone and dangerous to merchant vessels.

Nov. 3—British bombard Turkish barracks at Akabah on Turco-Egyptian frontier and the Dardanelles forts; British submarine D-5 sunk by mine in North sea.

Nov. 5—Great Britain and France declare war on Turkey; fighting around Ypres continues; Russians capture Mlava, north of Warsaw.

Nov. 6—Russians capture Galician town of Jaroslau with 5,000 prisoners.

Nov. 7—Tsingtao captured by the Japanese and British.

Nov. 8—German cruiser Geier interned at Honolulu; Gen. Beyers' rebels defeated in South Africa; Germans capture Vienne-le-Chateau, east of Verdun.

Nov. 9—Germans bombard and set Ypres on fire; German cruiser Emden driven ashore on Cocos island and burned by Australian cruiser Sydney.

Nov. 10—Russian fleet sinks four Turkish transports in Black sea; Carl H. Lody shot in tower of London as German spy.

Nov. 11—Germans take Dixmude; British torpedo gunboat Niger sunk by German submarine near Dover.

Nov. 12—Battle continues from Dixmude to Arras; Russians capture Johannisburg in East Prussia.

Nov 13—Battle between aviators near Ypres; French attacks near Soissons repulsed.

Nov. 14—Field Marshal Lord Roberts dies at front in France from pneumonia.

Nov. 15—Allies drive Germans from left bank of Yser; King Albert's birthday anniversary observed in France and England as honor to fighting monarch.

Nov. 16—House of commons votes war credit of $1,125,000,000 and another million soldiers; Germans defeat Russians in East Prussia and Russian Poland; American launch from cruiser Tennessee fired upon by Turks at Smyrna; German converted cruiser Berlin interned at

Trondhjem, Norway; blizzards sweep trenches in Belgium and northern France.

Nov. 17—French make progress between Bixschoote and Yser canal; fighting in the Argonne forest region; British government pronounces copper and oil contraband of war; British warships bombard Knocke and Zeebrugge.

Nov. 18—Russian Black sea fleet wins in fight with Turkish warships off coast of Anatolia; Goeben is damaged by Russian shell; fighting along whole line in France and Belgium without decisive results.

Nov. 19—British and French troops take Schoorbakke, Belgium; funeral of Field Marshal Lord Roberts takes place in St. Paul's cathedral, London.

Nov. 20—Germans again advance to a point near Warsaw; Prince von Bulow appointed German ambassador to Italy; damp and bitter weather causes suffering among men in trenches.

Nov. 21—Turks explain that shooting on American launch was to warn it away from mines; Germans make vigorous attacks in the Woevre district; French capture heights of Ornes; battle in north slackens on account of severe weather; British aeroplanes drop bombs on Zeppelin plant at Friedrichshafen, Germany.

Nov. 22—Cholera cases reported in East Prussia and upper Silesia.

Nov. 23—Grand Duke Nicholas' forces win victory over Germans between the Vistula and the Warta; British bombard new German naval base at Zeebrugge, Belgium; German submarine U-18 sunk by British patrolling vessel on north coast of Scotland.

Nov. 24—France claims victory as result of campaign, especially in West Flanders.

Nov. 25—Russians win great battle near Lodz; illness in trenches on western front increasing; deadlock all along the line in France and Belgium; allies ask the United States to help enforce neutrality on the part of Colombia and Ecuador.

Nov. 26—British battle ship Bulwark destroyed by explosion at Sheerness, England; steamer Malachite torpedoed by German submarines off Havre; France and Austria announce that war bonds are selling well.

Nov. 27—British collier Khartoum blown up off Grimsby, England; allies pushing northward along Belgian coast; Germans bombarding Reims; English war loan oversubscribed.

Nov. 28—New York stock exchange reopens; Gen. Joffre given the medaille militaire; Germans collect heavy force near Arras; Austrian positions protecting Carpathian passes captured by Russians.

Nov. 30—France issues Yellow Book placing blame for war on Germany; Russians reported to be besieging Cracow.

Dec. 1—Violent fighting resumed along Yser canal; stubborn Russo-German conflict in vicinity of Lowicz.

Dec. 2—Belgrade, Servia, occupied by Austrian troops; Germans report victories in Poland; Germany votes a new war credit of $1,250,000,000; capture (Dec. 1) of Gen. Christian De Wet, leader of the South African rebels, announced; six Belgians killed in riot at Dutch concentration camp.

Dec. 3—Premier Salandra at opening of Italian parliament says the country will maintain an attitude of armed neutrality; Berlin reports that Servia has lost 100,000 men since the beginning of the war.

Dec. 4—Russians claim victory at Lodz; King George decorates many soldiers for valor; Austrians report further defeats of Servians.

Dec. 5—Great battle in progress in Poland near Lodz; allies advance between Ypres and Dixmude.

Dec. 6—Germans capture Lodz, in Russian Poland; allies advance in Flanders and northern France.

Dec. 8—German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Nurnberg sunk at Falkland islands by British fleet.

Dec. 9—British repulse Germans at St. Eloy; Gen. Beyers, Boer rebel in South Africa, shot and reported dead; Russians form new lines in Poland after German victory.

Dec. 10—Kaiser reported ill, but improving; Servians drive Austrians back.

Dec. 11—German advance on Warsaw checked.

Dec. 13—Italy demands apology from Turkey for removing British consul from Italian consulate at Hodeida, Arabia; Turkish battle ship Messudieh torpedoed and sunk by British submarine in Dardanelles.

Dec. 14—Belgrade recaptured by Servians.

Dec. 15—Turkey complies with Italy's demand; German converted cruiser Cormoran interned at Guam.

Dec. 16—German cruisers bombard Scarborough, Hartlepool and Whitby on the coast of England, killing fifty or more persons, and make their escape in the fog; allied forces advance near Nieuport and also in Alsace; Austrians reported to have lost 100,000 men in Servian defeat.

Dec. 17—Austro-Hungarian forces report successes at Przemysl and southeast of Cracow in Galicia; official report says fifty-five persons were killed and 115 wounded by bombardment of Hartlepool.

PRONUNCIATION OF WAR NAMES.

The following list, while not complete, contains the names of the most important places mentioned in the press dispatches being received in this country from the European war zone. Care has been taken to make the phonetic pronunciation as accurate as possible. The latest edition of the Standard dictionary was used, after which the names were checked over by natives of the countries in which those places are located—consuls, college professors, court interpreters, etc.

It is impossible to spell phonetically, in English letters, some of the sounds of foreign languages and pronunciations here given do not pretend to be minutely accurate. The nasal "n" of the French and guttural "gh" and "ch" of the German are examples, and only an approximation of the correct sound can be made by any but a native. In each of these cases the letters are set in *italics*. The apostrophe (') is used to denote a quickly disappearing sound, appearing chiefly in the French, as "Hah'vr" for Havre. The accent (') is used to show syllables emphasized.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Bilek—Bee'lek.
Bosnia—Bohs'nee-ah.
Botzen—Bo'tsen.
Brody—Bro'dy.
Brzezany—Bzhe'za-ny.
Bukowina—Boo-ko-vee'-nah.
Cracow—Krah-ko.
Croatia—Kro-a-sha.
Czech—Check.
Czernowitz—Cher'no-vits.
Dalmatia—Dal-may'sha.
Dniester—Dnye'ster.
Drina—Dree'nah.
Fiume—Fi-u'meh.
Galicia—Gay-li-h'a.
Halicz—Hah'lich.
Herzegovina—Her-tse-go-vee'nah
Innsbruck—Ins'bruk.
Jaroslaw—Yah'ro-slahf.
Kolomea—Ko-lah-meh'-ah.
Kozel—Ko'zel.
Lemberg—Lem'berg*h*.
Mitrovitza—Mit-ro-vit'-sah.
Pola—Po'lah.
Przemysl—Pshem'ishl.
Ragusa—Rah-goo'sah.
Rzeszow—Zheh'zhof.
Sambor—Sahm'bor.
San—Sahn.
Sandec—Sahn'dets.
Sarajevo—Sah-rah-yay'-vo.
Save—Sah'veh.
Sczuko—S'choo'ko.
Semlin—Sem'lin.
Sokol—So'kohl.
Stanislaw—Stah'nis-lahf.
Stryj—Stree.
Suvotor—Soo'vo-tor.
Svornik—Svor'neck.

Tarnopol—Tahr-no'pol.
Tarnow—Tahr'nof.
Temesvar—Tem'esh-vahr.
Teschen—Tesh'en.
Trieste—Tri-est'.
Troppau—Tro'paw.
Valjevo—Val-yay'voh.
Visegrad—Vish'eh-grahd.
Wielicza—Vee-eh'li-cha.
Zara—Zah'rah.

BELGIUM.

Aerschot—Air-shot'.
Alost—Ah'lawst.
Andenne—Ahn-den'.
Antwerp—Ahnt-wearp.
Arlon—Ahr'lon.
Beaumont—Bo-mon'.
Binche—Ban-jhe.
Blankenberghe—Blah-ken-behr'yeh.
Bouvigne—Boo-ving'.
Braine l'Alleud—Brain-luh-leuh'.
Braine-le-Comte—Brain-luh-Kont'.
Bruges—Bruzh.
Brussels—Brus'elz.
Charleroi—Shar-lah-rwah'.
Chimay—Shih-may'.
Cortemarck—Kort-mark.
Courtrai—Koor-tray'.
Diest—Deest.
Dinant—Dee-nahn'.
Dyle—Dill.
Dixmude—Dee-muhd.
Eghezee—Egg-a-zay'.
Enghien—Ahn-yan'.
Furnes—Fuirn.
Gembloux—Ghon-blew'.
Genappe—Gheh-napp'.
Gheel—Gail.
Ghent—Gent.
Grammont—Gram-mon'.
Haelen—Hah-len'.
Hal—Hahl.
Hamme—Hahm.
Hasselt—Hah-selt'.
Herenthals—Heir'en-tals.
Heyst—Hiest.
Huy—Wee.
Jodoigne—Jho-doo-en'.
Jongres—Zhongh.
Knocke—K'noc-ky.
La Belle Alliance—Lah Bell' Ah-lee-anz.
Laeken—Lah'ken.
La Roche—Lah Rozh'.
Liege—Lee-ayzh'.
Llerre—Lee-air'.
Ligny—Li-nyi'.
Limbourg—Lan-bour'.
Lipramont—Lip'rah-mon.
Lokeren—Lo'ker-yen.
Lombartzeyde—Lom-bart-zide.
Louvain—Loo-van'.
Malines—Mah-lin'.
Manage—Mah-nahzh'.
Mariembourg—Mah-ree'om-boor.
Middelkerke—Middle-kerk.
Mons—Mons.
Mont St. Jean—Mon San Zhon.
Namur—Nah-muhr'.
Neerwinden—Nair'vin-den.
Neufchateau—Nuf-shah-to'.
Nieuport—New-port.
Nivelles—Nee-vel'.
Nonove—No-nov'.
Ostend—Os-tend'.
Ottignies—Ot-ting'ye.
Oudenarde—Ood'n-ard.
Pervyse—Pair-veez'.
Ramillies—Rah-mee-yay'.
Ramscapelle—Rahms-kch-pel'leh.
Renaix—Reh-nay'.
Roulers—Roo-lay'.
Sambre—San'r.
Seraing—Seh-ran'.
Soignies—Swahn-yee'.
St. Trond—San Tron.
Tamise—Tah-meez'.
Termonde—Tair-mon'd.
Terveuren—Tehr-voo'-ren.
Thielt—Teelt.
Thourout—Too-roo'.
Thuin—Twen.
Tirlemont—Teer-leh-mon'.
Tongres—Tong'r.
Tournai—Toor-nay'.
Verviers—Vair-vee-ay'.
Vilvorde—Vil-vort'.
Virton—Veer-ton'.
Vise—Vee-zay'.
Waremme—Wah-rem.
Wavre—Wah'f.
Ypres—Eep'r.
Yser—Ee-say'.
Zeebrugge—Zay'brug-geh.

FRANCE.

Aire—Air.
Aisne—Ain.
Amiens—Ah-mee-an'.
Ardennes—Ahr-den'.
Ardres—Ahrd.
Argonne—Ahr'-gon.
Arleux—A-ree-yeu.
Armentieres—Ahr-mahn-tee-air'.
Arras—Ah-rah'.
Audruico—O-dree'ko.
Bailleul—Bi-yeul'.
Bar le Duc—Bar-leh-duhq'.
Bavai—Bahv'a-i.
Beaufort—Bo-for'.
Beauvais—Bo-vay'.
Belfort—Bel-for'.
Bergues—Berg.
Berlaimont—Behr-leh-mon.
Berry au Bac—Ber-ree'-o-bak.
Besancon—Beh-zahn-son'.
Bethune—Bay-toon'.
Blamont—Blah-mon'.
Bohain—Bo-ain'.
Bordeaux—Bor-do'.
Boulogne—Boo-lon'yah.
Bourbourg—Boor-boor'.
Bourges—Burzh.
Brest—Brest.
Breteuil—Bre-toil'.
Calais—Kah-lay'.
Cambrai—Kon-bray'.
Cassel—Kay'sel.
Chalons sur Marne—Shah-lon'-soor-Marn.
Chambley—Shahn-blay'.
Chantilly—Shahn-tee-yee'.
Chateau-Thierry—Shah-toh'-Tee'ree.
Chaumont—Sho-mon'.
Chauny—Sho-nee'.
Cherbourg—Sher-boor'.
Clermont-Ferrand—Kler-mon'-Fer-ran'.
Compiegne—Kon-pee-eng'.
Conde—Kon-day'.
Coulommiers—Kool-ohm-yay'.
Courcy-les-Eppes—Koor-see'-lay-zepp.
Crecy—Kray-see.
Crepy-en-Valois—Krep-ee'-on-Val-oo-ah'.
Denain—Deh-neh'.
Dieppe—Dee-epp'.
Douai—Doo-ay'.
Douzy—Doo-zee'.
Dunkerque—Daihn-keerk.
Epernay—Ay-pair-nay'.
Epinal—Ay-pee-nal'.
Escalles—Es-sall'.
Etain—Av'-tan.
Etapes—Ay'tapp.
Fontaine—Fon-tain'.
Frouard—Froo'ahr.
Fumay—Feu-may'.
Ghyvelde—Chee-veld'.
Givet—Zhee-vay'.
Gravelines—Grahv-lin.'.
Guines—Ginn.
Havre—Hah'vr.
Hazebrouck—Hahz-bruk'.
Hondschoote—Hon-shoot'ah.
La Bassee—Lah Bah-say'.
La Ferte—Lah Fert'.
Laon—Lohn.
Laventie—Lah-von-tee'.
Le Cateau—Leh Kah-to'.
Lens—Lahn.
Le Quesnoy—Leh Kay-no-ah'.
Liancourt—Lee-on'coor.
Lille—Lill.
Lillers—Lee-yay'.
Longwy—Lon-vee.'
Lumbries—Lahn-bree'.
Luneville—Leun-vill'.
Lys—Liss.
Malplaquet—Mahl-plah-kay'.
Marne—Marn.
Marquise—Mar-keez'.
Marseilles—Mar-say'-yah.
Maubert—Mo-bair'.
Maubeuge—Mo-buhzh'.
Meaux—Mo.
Mercin—Mair-sen'.
Messempre—Mess-somp'.
Meurthe et Moselle—Murt-ay-Mo-sel'.
Meuse—Muhz.
Mezieres—May-shee-air'.
Montdidier—Mon-tih-d'aye.
Montfaucon—Mon-fo-kon'.
Montherme—Mon-airm'.
Montmedy—Mon-meh-dee'.
Montreuil—Mon-trul'.
Mouzon—Moo-zon'.
Nancy—Nahn-see'.
Nanteuil—Non-teul'.
Neuilly—Neu-yee'.
Nord—Nor.
Novelles—No-vell'.
Noyon—Nwah-yohn'.
Oise—Wahz.
Orchies—Or-shee'.
Orleans—Or-lay-on'.
Oye—Waah.
Pas de Calais—Pah day Kah-lay'.
Peronne—Peh-run'.
Reims—Rans.
Rethel—Reh-tel'.
Ribemont—Reeb-mon'.
Rocroi—Rok-rwah'.
Roubaix—Roo-bay'.
Rouen—Roo-an'.
Seclin—Seh-clen.'.
Sedan—Seh-don'.
Senlis—Son'lee.
Soissons—Swah-son'.
Somme—Som.
Spincourt—Spehn-coor'.
St. Armand—San Tar-mon'.
St. Die—San Dee-ay'.
St. Erme—San Airm.
St. Menehould—San Me-noo'.
St. Mihiel—San Meal.
St. Omer—San O-mair'.
St. Pol—San Pohl.
St. Quentin—San Kon-tan'.
St. Remy—San Ruh-mee'.
Tardinghem—Tar-ding'-hem.
Thiaucourt—Tee-oo-koor'.
Toul—Tool.
Toulon—Too-lon'.
Valenciennes—Val-lon-s'yenn'.
Varennes—Vah-ren'.
Verdun—Vair-dun'.
Vervins—Ver-van'.
Vesoul—Vay-zool'.
Vic sur Aisne—Vic surrain'.
Villers Cotterts—Vih-yay' Kah-tair'.
Vireux—Vee-reuh'.
Vitry—Vee-tree'.
Vosges—Vohzh.
Waville—Vah-vill'.
Woevre—Wuh'vf.
Wormhoudt—Worm-oot'.
Zaydcoote—Zaid'koht.

GERMANY.

Aix la Chapelle—Aks lah Shah-pell'.
Allenstein—Ah'len-shtine.
Altkirch—Ahlt'kirch.
Breslau—Brcs'lau.
Coblentz—Ko'blents.
Colmar—Kahl'mahr.
Cologne—Ko-lone'.
Cuxhaven—Kooks'hah-fen.
Eilau—Ey'lau.
Essen—Es'en.
Eydtkuhnen—Idt-kuh'-nen.
Friedrichshafen—Freedrichs-hahf'en.
Gnesen—K'ney'zen.
Goldapp—Gohl-dahp'.
Gothland—Goat-lahnd.
Helgoland—Hel'go-lahnd.
Herbesthal—Hair'bes-tal.
Insterburg—In'stahr-burgh.
Kiel—Keel.
Koenigsberg—Ker'nigsbergh.
Lissa—Lis'ah.
Lotzen—Lot'zen.
Lyck—Leek.
Malmedy—Mahl'mah-dee.
Marggrabowa—Mahr-grah-boo'vah.
Markirch—Mahr'kirch.
Metz—Mets.
Mosel—Mo-zel'.
Muelhausen—Muel'how-zen.
Netze—Net'seh.
Oder—O'dahr.
Osterode—Os-teh-ro'deh.
Posen—Po'zen.
Ribnik—Rib'nik.
Saarbrucken—Zahr'-bruk-en.
Saarburg—Zahr'burgh.
Schleswig-Holstein—Schles'-vigh-Hohl'-shtine.

Silesia—Sih-lih'see-ah.
Soldau—Zol'dau.
Stallupoenen—Stah-loo-pier'nen.
Stettin—Shtet-teen'.
Strassburg—Strahs'-burgh.
Thann—Tahn.
Thionville—Tee-on'vill.
Thorn—Torn.
Tilsit—Til'sit.
Treves—Tray'v.
Warthe—Vahr'-teh.
Wesel—Vay'zel.
Weser—Vay'-zahr.
Wilhelmshaven—Vil'-helms-hahf-en.
Zabern—Zah'bern.

HOLLAND.

Alkmaar—Ahlk'mahr.
Amersfoort—Ah'mahrs-fort.
Bergen-op-Zoom—Bear'-ghen-ahp-Zome.
Esschen—Es-en.
Flushing—Flush'ing.
Harderwyk—Hahr'dehr-vyke.
Hoek van Holland—Hook vahn Hul'landt.
Hulst—Hilst.
Kerkrade—Kehrk'rah-deh.
Maestricht—Mahs'tright
Roosendaal—Ro'sen-dahl.
Scheldt—Shelt.
Sluis—Slys.
Terneuzen—Tair-n'yi'-zen.
Utrecht—Eu'-treght.
Ymuiden—Ey-my'den.

LUXEMBURG.

Clerf—Klehrf.
Diekirch—Dee'kirch.
Echternach—Ekh'ter-nahch.
Eich—Ey-ch.
Esch—Eh-sh.
Fels—Fehls.
Lorenzweiler—Loh'renz-wi-ler.
Luxemburg—Looks'em-burgh.
Remich—Ray'mich.
Vianden—Vee-ahn'den.
Wiltz—Wilz.

MONTENEGRO.

Antivari—Ahn-ti-vay'-ree.
Cetinje—Tse-teen'yeh.
Podgoritza—Pod-go-ree'tzah.
Njegus—Neeah-goosh'.
Rijeka—Ree-yekah'.
Lovcen—Lov'chen.
Ostrog—O'strog.
Grahovo—Gray-ho-vo'.

PERSIA.

Bushire—Boo-sheer'.
Ispahan—Ees-pan-hahn'.
Resht—Reh-sht.
Tabriz—Tah-breez'.
Teheran—Tee-heh-rahn'.

CHINA.

Kiaochow—Ki-aw-chow'.
Shantung—Shahn-tooing'.
Tsingtao—Tseen'ta-o.
Weihsien—Wee-shee-en'.

TURKEY.

Adrianople—Ahd-rih-no'pol.
Aivalyk—Eye'vah-leek.
Beirut—Bee-root'.
Bosporus—Bahs'po-russ.
Enos—Ee'nos.
Erzerum—Ehrz'room.
Kirk Kilisse—Keerk Kee-lee-see'.
Shopes—Sih-no'pee.
Skutari—Sku'tah-ree.
Smyrna—Smoor'nah.
Stamboul—Stahm-booi'.
Trebizond—Treeb'ih-sahnd.

RUSSIA.

Annopol—Ahn'noh-pol.
Augustowo—Au-goos-to'vo.
Batum—Bah-toom'.
Bialystok—Byah'liss-tok.
Brest-Litovsk—Brest-Lih-tofsk'.
Bug—Boog.
Bzura—Bzoo'rah.
Caucasus—Kaw'kah-soos.
Czenstochowa—Chen-stoh-ho'vah.
Gombin—Gom-bean'.
Grodno-Grod'no.
Ivangorod—Ee-vahn'go-rod.
Jendrzejew—Yen'dzheh-yeff.
Kalisz—Kah-leesh.
Kielce—K'yel'tse.
Kishinev—Kee-shee-nef'.
Kaluski—Kah-loos'keh.
Konskie—Koyn-skeh.
Kovno—Kov'no.
Kronstadt—Kron'stadt.
Lenczyca—Len-chi'tzah
Libau—Lee'baw.
Lipno—Leep'-no.
Lodz—Lodj.
Lomza—Lahm'zah.
Lowicz—Lo'veetch.
Lublin—Loo'bleen.
Novo-Georgievsk—No-vo-geh-or'gefsk.
Odessa—O-des'ah.
Opalow—O-pahl'lov.
Ostrolenka—Ostro-len'kah.
Ostrowa—Os'tro-vah.
Petrograd—Pet'ro-grahd.
Pilica—Pee-leet'sah.
Piotrkow—Pee-otr'kof.
Podolsk—Poh-dolsk'.
Poti—Poh-tee'.
Pultuck—Pool'toosk.
Radzivilov—Rah-jee'-vee-loff.
Reval—Ray'val.
Riga—Ree'gah.
Rovno—Rov'no.
Sandomierz—Sahn-doh'-myezh.
Sebastopol—Seh-bahs'-to-pol.
Skiernowice—Skaer-no-vee'tse.
Sobota—Soh-boh'tah.
Strykow—Stree'kof.
St. Rypin—St. Rih'peen.
Szczecin—Sh'cheh'-cheen.
Sukhum-Kale—Sookum-Kah-leh.
Suwalki—Su-vahl'kee.
Szydlowiec—Shee-dlo'-v'yets.
Tiflis—Tee-flees'.
Vilna—Veel'naa.
Vistula—Vis'chu-lah.
Warsaw—War'saw.
Warta—Vahr'tah.
Wielun—Vyeh-loon'.
Wroclawice—Vroh-tslah-vee'tzeh.
Zgierz—Zgy-erzh'.
Ziolczewo—Zhol-cheh'vo.

SERVIA.

Belgrade—Bay'o-grahd.
Jadar—Yah'der.
Kragujevatz—Krah-goo'-yay-vahtz.
Krupani—Kru-pan'y.
Lazarevatz—Lah-zahr'-a-vahtz.
Loznitza—Lahs-nee'tzah.
Mitrovitza—Mee-tro-vit'zah.
Morava—Mo-rah'vah.
Nish—Neesh.
Novi-Pazar—No-vee'-Pah-zahr.
Obrenovatz—O-bray-no'-vahtz.
Prishtina—Pree-stee'-nah.
Prizren—Preez'ren.
Schabatz—Shah-bahtz.
Uskub—Oos-koob.
Vallevo—Val-ee-yeh'vo.

ROUMANIA.

Bucharest—Boo-kah-rest'.
Constantza—Kon-stan'-tzah.
Kustendje—Koo-sten'-jah.
Ploesti—Plo-es'tee.
Silistria—Si-liss'tri-ah.

BULGARIA.

Dedeagatch—Day-day-gotch'.
Rustchuk—Rust-chook'.
Sofia—So-fi'ah.
Varna—Vahr'nah.

ALBANIA.

Alessio—A-les'si-o.
Avlona—Ahv-lo'nah.
Durazzo—Doo-rood'zo.
Elbasan—El-bah-sahn'.
Scutari—Sku'tay-rye.

MEXICO.

Aguascalientes—Ah-gwas-kah-lee-en'tes.
Campeche—Kahm-pay'-chay.
Chihuahua—Che-wah'-wah.
Coatzacoalcos—Ko-aht-sah-ko-ahl'kos.
Colima—Ko-lee'mah.
Cordoba—Kor'do-bah.
Durango—Doo-rahng'go.
Guadalajara—Gwah-dah-lah-hah'rah.
Guanajuato—Gwah-nah-hwah'to.
Hermosillo—Hehr-mo-see'yo.
Irapuato—Ee-rah-pwah'to.
Ixtaccihuatl—Ees-tahk-see'hwat'l.
Jalapa—Hah-lah'pah.
Mazatlan—Mah-saht-lahn'.
Merida—Mehr'ee-dah.
Mexico—Meh'hee-ko.
Monterey—Mon-tay-ray'.
Morelia—Mo-ray'lee-ah.
Oaxaca—Wah-hah'kah.
Orizaba—O-ree-sah'bah.
Pachuca—Pah-choo'kah.
Puebla—Pweb'lah.
Queretaro—Kay-ray'tah-ro.
Saltillo—Sahl-teel'yo.
San Luis Potosi—Sahn Loo-ees' Po-to-see'.
Tacubaya—Tah-koo-bi'ah.
Tampico—Tam pee'ko.
Tehuantepec—Tay-wahn-tay-pek'.
Toluca—To-loo'kah.
Xochimilco—Ho-chee-mil'ko.
Vera Cruz—Vay'rah Krooss.
Zacatecas—Say-kay-tay'kahs.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

UNRESERVED LANDS (1914).

State.	Surveyed acres.	Unsurveyed acres.	Total acres.
Alabama	51,920	.....	51,920
Alaska*	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	9,890,583	27,068,166	36,958,749
Arkansas	317,972	51,000	368,972
California	16,133,344	4,719,408	20,902,752
Colorado	16,979,843	1,919,598	18,899,441
Florida	176,233	131,691	307,924
Idaho	7,648,380	8,694,401	16,342,781
Kansas	102,200	.....	102,200
Louisiana	87,480	35,565	123,045
Michigan	79,316	.....	79,316
Minnesota	1,082,199	.....	1,082,199
Mississippi	46,793	.....	46,793
Missouri	1,061	.....	1,061
Montana	11,648,232	10,589,428	22,237,660
Nebraska	265,642	4,520	270,162
Nevada	29,523,553	25,978,886	55,502,439
New Mexico	20,062,529	10,042,312	30,104,843
North Dakota	672,949	.....	672,949
Oklahoma	42,353	.....	42,353
Oregon	13,573,535	2,396,311	15,969,846
South Dakota	3,519,488	53,781	3,573,269
Utah	12,411,611	21,344,891	33,756,502
Washington	1,090,748	709,026	1,799,774
Wisconsin	8,760	.....	8,760
Wyoming	29,449,767	2,103,656	31,553,423
Grand total	174,916,493	115,842,640	290,759,133

*The unreserved lands in Alaska are not included herein. They approximate 367,900,000 acres and are mostly unsurveyed and unappropriated.

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

Races.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
African (black).	3,598	3,786	5,235	4,626	4,307	4,966	6,721	6,759	6,634	8,447
Armenian	1,878	1,895	2,644	3,299	3,108	5,508	3,092	5,222	9,353	7,785
Bohemian*	11,757	12,958	13,554	10,164	6,850	8,462	9,223	8,439	11,091	9,928
Bulgarian†	5,823	11,548	27,174	18,246	6,214	15,130	10,222	10,657	9,087	15,084
Chinese	1,971	1,485	770	1,263	1,841	1,770	1,307	1,608	2,022	2,354
Croatian‡	35,104	44,272	47,826	20,472	20,181	39,562	18,982	24,366	42,499	37,284
Cuban	7,259	5,591	5,475	3,323	3,380	3,331	3,914	3,155	3,099	3,539
Dalmatian§	2,639	4,568	7,393	3,747	1,888	4,911	4,400	3,672	4,520	5,149
Dutch and Flem.	8,498	9,735	12,467	9,526	8,114	13,012	13,862	10,935	14,507	12,566
East Indian....	145	271	1,072	1,710	337	1,782	517	165	188	172
English	50,865	45,049	51,126	49,056	39,021	53,498	57,258	49,689	55,522	51,746
Finnish	17,012	14,136	14,860	6,746	11,687	15,736	9,779	6,641	12,756	12,805
French	11,347	10,379	9,392	12,881	19,423	21,107	18,132	18,382	20,652	18,166
German	82,360	86,813	92,936	73,038	58,534	71,380	66,471	65,343	80,865	79,871
Greek	12,144	23,127	46,283	28,808	20,262	39,135	37,021	31,566	38,644	45,881
Hebrew	129,910	153,748	149,182	103,387	57,551	84,260	91,223	80,595	101,330	138,051
Irish	54,266	40,959	38,706	36,427	31,185	38,382	40,246	33,922	37,023	33,898
Italian (north).	39,930	46,286	51,564	24,700	25,150	30,780	30,312	26,443	42,534	44,802
Italian (south).	186,390	240,528	242,497	110,547	165,248	192,673	159,638	135,830	231,613	251,612
Japanese	11,021	14,243	30,824	16,418	3,275	2,798	4,575	6,172	8,302	8,941
Korean	4,929	127	39	26	11	19	8	33	64	152
Lithuanian	18,604	14,257	25,884	13,720	15,254	22,714	17,027	14,078	24,647	21,584
Magyar	46,030	44,261	60,071	24,378	28,704	27,302	19,996	23,599	30,610	44,538
Mexican	227	141	91	5,682	15,591	17,760	18,784	22,001	10,954	13,089
Pacific islander.	22	13	3	2	7	61	12	3	11	1
Polish	102,437	95,835	138,033	68,105	77,565	128,348	71,446	85,163	174,365	122,657
Portuguese	4,855	8,729	9,648	6,809	4,606	7,657	7,469	9,403	13,566	9,647
Roumanian	7,818	11,425	19,200	9,629	8,041	14,199	5,311	8,329	13,451	24,070
Russian	3,746	5,814	16,807	17,111	10,038	17,294	18,721	22,558	51,472	44,957
Ruthenian	14,473	16,257	24,081	12,361	15,808	27,907	17,724	21,965	30,588	36,727
Scandinavian ..	62,284	58,141	63,425	32,789	34,996	52,037	45,859	31,601	38,737	36,053
Scotch	16,144	16,463	20,516	17,014	16,446	24,612	25,625	20,293	21,293	18,997
Slovak	52,368	38,221	42,041	16,170	22,586	32,416	21,415	25,281	27,234	25,819
Spanish	5,590	5,332	9,495	6,636	4,939	5,837	8,068	9,070	9,042	11,064
Spanish-Am. ...	1,658	1,585	1,060	1,063	890	900	1,153	1,342	1,363	1,544
Syrian	4,822	5,824	5,880	5,520	3,668	6,317	5,444	5,525	9,210	9,023
Turkish	2,145	2,033	1,902	2,327	820	1,283	918	1,336	2,015	2,693
Welsh	2,531	2,367	2,754	2,504	1,699	2,244	2,248	2,239	2,820	2,558
West Indian¶..	1,548	1,476	1,381	1,110	1,024	1,150	1,141	1,132	1,171	1,396
Other peoples..	351	1,027	2,058	1,530	1,537	3,330	3,323	3,660	3,038	3,830
Total	1,026,499	1,100,735	1,285,349	782,870	751,786	1,041,570	878,587	838,172	1,197,892	1,218,480

*Includes Moravian. †Includes Servian and Montenegrin. ‡Includes Slovenian. §Includes Bosnian and Herzegovinian. ¶Except Cuban.

IMMIGRATION BY MONTHS.

Fiscal year 1914.

July	138,244	February	46,873
August	126,180	March	92,621
September	136,247	April	119,885
October	134,140	May	107,796
November	104,671	June	71,728
December	95,387		
January	44,708	Total	1,218,480

DEPORTATION OF ALIENS.

The following table shows the deportation of aliens from the United States after entry by fiscal years:

1894.....	417	1901.....	363	1908.....	2,069
1895.....	177	1902.....	465	1909.....	2,124
1896.....	238	1903.....	547	1910.....	2,695
1897.....	263	1904.....	779	1911.....	2,788
1898.....	199	1905.....	845	1912.....	2,450
1899.....	263	1906.....	676	1913.....	3,461
1900.....	356	1907.....	995	1914.....	4,610

IMMIGRATION SINCE 1876.

Years ended June 30.

1876.....	169,986	1889.....	444,427	1902.....	648,743
1877.....	141,857	1890.....	455,302	1903.....	857,046
1878.....	138,469	1891.....	560,319	1904.....	815,361
1879.....	177,826	1892.....	623,084	1905.....	1,026,499
1880.....	457,257	1893.....	502,917	1906.....	1,100,735
1881.....	669,431	1894.....	285,631	1907.....	1,285,349
1882.....	788,992	1895.....	258,536	1908.....	782,870
1883.....	603,322	1896.....	343,267	1909.....	751,786
1884.....	518,592	1897.....	230,832	1910.....	1,041,570
1885.....	395,346	1898.....	229,299	1911.....	878,587
1886.....	334,203	1899.....	311,715	1912.....	838,172
1887.....	490,109	1900.....	448,572	1913.....	1,197,892
1888.....	546,889	1901.....	487,918	1914.....	1,218,480

The total recorded immigration into the United States since the organization of the government is 32,027,424 persons.

DESTINATION OF IMMIGRANTS (1914).

Alabama	1,450	Arkansas	399
Alaska	886	California	32,089
Arizona	3,886	Colorado	4,493
Connecticut	33,192	New Mexico.....	895
Delaware	1,559	New York.....	344,663
Dist. of Colu'bia	1,913	North Carolina..	463
Florida	6,471	North Dakota...	4,313
Georgia	778	Ohio	74,615
Hawaii	5,622	Oklahoma	946
Idaho	1,976	Oregon	5,547
Illinois	105,811	Pennsylvania ...	184,438
Indiana	14,727	Philippine Islands	13
Iowa	9,307	Porto Rico.....	1,203
Kansas	2,520	Rhode Island...	12,569
Kentucky	944	South Carolina.	260
Louisiana	2,268	South Dakota...	1,754
Maine	7,278	Tennessee	846
Maryland	8,944	Texas	14,639
Massachusetts .	93,290	Utah	3,387
Michigan	49,639	Vermont	3,503
Minnesota	22,232	Virginia	1,959
Mississippi	500	Washington	20,061
Missouri	13,781	West Virginia..	12,399
Montana	6,070	Wisconsin	20,660
Nebraska	5,056	Wyoming	1,377
Nevada	1,171		
New Hampshire	7,313	Total	1,218,480
New Jersey.....	62,495		

INWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT (1914).

Sex.	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	U. S. citizens.	Aliens debarred.	Total.
Male	798,747	123,425	167,386	26,800	1,116,358
Female ..	419,733	61,176	119,200	6,241	606,350
Total ..	1,218,480	184,601	286,586	33,041	1,722,708

OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT (1914).

Sex,	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.	U.S. citizens.	Total.
Male	242,208	241,057	210,353	693,618
Female	61,130	89,410	158,444	308,984
Total	303,338	330,467	368,797	1,002,602

WHOLESALE PRICES, 1912 TO 1914.

[From bulletin of the bureau of labor statistics, Washington, D. C.]

The marked upward tendency of wholesale prices manifested during recent years did not continue throughout the whole of 1913. Prices moved within very narrow limits from month to month during the year, the most significant feature being a decline in the groups of farm products and food, which have such an important bearing upon the cost of living.

The average of wholesale prices in 1913, as measured by the prices of 252 commodities, was 1.2 per cent higher than the average for 1912. This average was 19.8 per cent higher than in 1890, 22.4 per cent higher than in 1900, 2.7 per cent higher than in 1910, and 35.2 per cent higher than the average price for the 10 years 1890-1899.

The upward movement of prices, which began in July, 1905, continued until October, 1907, from which time there was a general decline until August, 1908. From September, 1908, wholesale prices again moved upward without a break until March, 1910, from which time they declined slightly until January, 1911. During the year 1911 the variations from month to month were small, with the tendency slightly upward, but in the early part of 1912 prices rose rapidly until May. Slight recessions occurred during the summer months of 1912, but prices rose again during the latter part of the year, while throughout the year 1913 only slight variations in prices from month to month occurred, November and December showing slight declines from the high level of the year, which occurred in October.

Wholesale prices in December, 1913, were but 0.4 per cent higher than in December, 1912. As here measured for 1913 they were slightly higher than for any other year of the 24-year period, 1890 to 1913, covered by the bureau of labor statistics price reports, and were higher than for any year since 1883.

Comparing 1913 with 1912, the group of commodities showing the greatest increase in prices was fuel and lighting, the increase in the group as a whole being 6.2 per cent. Six other groups show an increase in 1913 of 1 per cent to 3.9 per cent, while two of the 9 groups into which the 252 commodities have been classified show a decrease. Farm products declined 3.2 per cent in price, while food shows a decline of 1.7 per cent.

LIQUORS AND SPIRITS PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year ended June 30, 1913.

	Barrels.
Fermented liquors	65,324,876
Distilled spirits—	Gallons.
Whisky	99,615,828
Rum	2,750,846
Gin	4,014,601
Highwines	90,294
Alcohol	30,320,894
Commercial alcohol	48,560,920
Fruit brandy	8,252,875
Total spirits	193,606,258

PRODUCTION BY STATES.

State.	Spirits, gallons.	Liquors, barrels.
Alabama[1]	122,427	44,945
Alaska	.....	5,891
Arizona	.....	20,440
Arkansas	113,103	10,550
California	[2]11,076,156	1,335,449
Colorado	.....	389,472
Connecticut	151,714	786,267
Florida	141,177	25,500
Georgia	218	141,620
Hawaii	30,934	25,348
Idaho	.....	27,213
Illinois	43,964,336	6,656,823
Indiana	28,552,317	1,699,281
Iowa	.....	484,088
Kansas	.....	.....
Kentucky	43,404,841	821,640
Louisiana	11,322,848	542,156
Maryland	6,007,113	1,139,620
Dist. Columbia	635,023	266,580
Delaware	.....	145,895
Massachusetts	5,066,211	2,541,615
Michigan	2,004,580	2,008,371
Minnesota	.....	1,633,452
Missouri	530,028	4,170,085
Montana[3]	.....	268,851
Nebraska	2,214,558	442,388
Nevada	.....	15,420
N. Hampshire[4]	678	289,010
New Jersey	70,786	3,531,616
New Mexico[5]	1,873	8,756
New York	10,057,414	13,956,878
N. Carolina	2,208	.....
Ohio	11,268,793	5,150,187
Oklahoma	.....	178
Oregon	259	222,888
Pennsylvania	11,679,566	7,959,509
Rhode Island	4,212	701,630
S. Carolina	548,614	3,362
South Dakota	.....	44,352
Tennessee	1,956	278,882
Texas	622	744,911
Utah	.....	140,648
Virginia	1,437,649	208,511
Washington[6]	448,963	876,772
West Virginia	296,403	371,017
Wisconsin	2,448,678	5,171,179
Wyoming	.....	15,300
Total	193,606,258	65,324,876

[1]Including Mississippi. [2]Including Nevada. [3]Including Idaho and Utah. [4]Including Maine and Vermont. [5]Including Arizona. [6]Including Alaska.

THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.

Organized Feb. 27, 1902.

Chairman—Frederick T. Gates.
Secretary—Wallace Buttrick.
Assistant secretaries—E. C. Sage, Abraham Flexner.
Treasurer—L. G. Myers.
Assistant treasurer—L. M. Dashiel.
Members of Board—Frederick T. Gates, Walter H. Page, J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Albert Shaw, Wallace Buttrick, Starr J. Murphy, Edwin A. Alderman, Hollis B. Frissell, Harry Pratt Judson, Charles W. Eliot, Andrew Carnegie, Edgar L. Marston, Wickliffe Rose, Jerome D. Greene, Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Abraham Flexner, George E. Vincent.
Offices—17 Battery place, New York, N. Y.

The general education board was informally organized Feb. 27, 1902, at the suggestion of John D. Rockefeller's committee on benevolence and was given a charter by congress and formally organized in January, 1903. The plan was designed and adapted to assist Mr. Rockefeller in distributing his gifts to education and to afford a medium through which other men of means might contribute to the same end. The board, a few days after its initial meeting, received from Mr. Rockefeller the sum of $1,000,000, the use of which was to be confined to the study and promotion of education in the southern states.

June 30, 1905, the board was notified that Mr. Rockefeller would donate $10,000,000, the principal of which was to be held in perpetuity as a foundation for education, the income to be used for the benefit of institutions of learning in such manner as might be deemed best adapted to promote a comprehensive system of higher education in the United States. In 1907 Mr. Rockefeller gave the board $32,000,000 and in 1909 added $10,000,000 more to the fund. The board was authorized to distribute the principal of the fund, and all other endowment funds hitherto contributed by Mr. Rockefeller, whenever in the discretion of the members or their successors it should be deemed advisable to do so.

The charter of the board provides that the object of the corporation shall be "the promotion of education within the United States of America, without distinction of race, sex or creed."

HISTORICAL DATA AS TO STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Admitted to the union.	Population, 1910.	Area. Sq. M.	Settled at.	Date	By whom.	Rep. in cong.	Electoral vote.
Alabama	Dec. 14, 1819..	2,138,093	51,998	Mobile	1702	French	10	12
Alaska Territory	†July 27, 1868..	64,356	590,884	Sitka	1801	Russians	‡1	.....
Arizona	June 20, 1910..	204,354	113,956	Tucson	1580	Spaniards	1	3
Arkansas	June 15, 1836..	1,574,449	53,335	Ark'nsas Post	1685	French	7	9
California	Sept. 9, 1850..	2,377,549	158,297	San Diego	1769	Spaniards	11	13
Colorado	Aug. 1, 1876...	799,024	103,948	Near Denver	1858	Americans	4	6
Connecticut	*Jan. 9, 1788...	1,114,756	4,965	Windsor	1635	Puritans	5	7
Delaware	*Dec. 7, 1787...	202,322	2,370	C. Henlopen	1627	Swedes	1	3
District of Columbia	†July 16, 1790..	331,069	70		1660	English	.....	.....
Florida	March 3, 1845.	752,619	58,666	St. Augustine	1565	Spaniards	4	6
Georgia	*Jan. 2, 1788...	2,609,121	59,265	Savannah	1733	English	12	14
Guam Colony	¶Aug. 12, 1898.	9,000	150	Agana	.....	Spaniards	.....	.....
Hawaii Territory	*April 30, 1900.	191,909	6,449				‡1	.....
Idaho	July 3, 1890...	325,594	83,888	Cœur d'Alene	1842	Americans	2	4
Illinois	Dec. 3, 1818...	5,638,591	56,665	Kaskaskia	1720	French	27	29
Indiana	Dec. 11, 1816..	2,700,876	36,354	Vincennes	1730		13	15
Iowa	March 3, 1845.	2,224,771	56,147	Burlington	1788	French	11	13
Kansas	Jan. 29, 1861..	1,690,949	82,158		1831	Americans	8	10
Kentucky	Feb. 4, 1792...	2,289,905	40,598	Lexington	1765	From Va	11	13
Louisiana	April 8, 1812..	1,656,388	48,506	Iberville	1699	French	8	10
Maine	March 3, 1820.	742,371	33,040	Bristol	1624	English	4	6
Maryland	*April 28, 1788.	1,295,346	12,327	St. Mary's	1634	English	6	8
Massachusetts	*Feb. 6, 1788..	3,366,413	8,266	Plymouth	1620	Puritans	16	18
Michigan	Jan. 26, 1837.	2,810,173	57,980	Near Detroit	1650	French	13	15
Minnesota	May 11, 1858..	2,075,708	84,682	St. Peter's R.	1805	Americans	10	12
Mississippi	Dec. 10, 1817..	1,797,114	46,865	Natchez	1716	From S. C.	8	10
Missouri	March 2, 1821.	3,293,335	69,420	St. Louis	1764	French	16	18
Montana	Nov. 8, 1889...	376,053	146,997		1809	Americans	2	4
Nebraska	March 1, 1867.	1,192,214	77,520	Bellevue	1847	Americans	6	8
Nevada	*Oct. 13, 1864..	81,875	110,690	Genoa	1850	Americans	1	3
New Hampshire	*June 21, 1788.	430,572	9,341	‡‡Dover	1623	Puritans	2	4
New Jersey	*Dec. 18, 1787..	2,53 ,167	8,224	Bergen	1620	Swedes	12	14
New Mexico	June 20, 1910..	327,301	122,634	Santa Fe	1537	Spaniards	1	3
New York	*July 26, 1788..	9,113,614	49,204	Manhattan I.	1614	Dutch	43	45
North Carolina	*Nov. 21, 1789..	2,206,287	52,426	Albemarle	1650	English	10	12
North Dakota	Nov. 2, 1889...	577,056	70,837	Pembina	1780	French	3	5
Ohio	Nov. 29, 1802..	4,767,121	41,040	Marietta	1788	Americans	22	24
Oklahoma	Nov. 16, 1907..	1,657,155	70,057		1889	Americans	8	10
Oregon	Feb. 14, 1859..	672,765	96,699	Astoria	1810	Americans	3	5
Pennsylvania	*Dec. 12, 1787..	7,665,111	45,126	Delaware R.	1682	English	36	38
Philippines	**Nov. 28, 1898.	7,635,426	114,000	Manila	1570	Spaniards	.....	.....
Porto Rico	¶Aug. 12, 1898.	1,118,012	3,435	Caparra	1510	Spaniards	††1	.....
Rhode Island	*May 29, 1790..	542,610	1,248	Providence	1636	English	3	5
South Carolina	*May 23, 1788..	1,515,400	30,989	Port Royal	1670	Huguenots	7	9
South Dakota	Nov. 2, 1889...	583,888	77,615	Sioux Falls	1856	Americans	3	5
Tennessee	June 1, 1796...	2,184,789	42,022	Ft. Loudon	1757	English	10	12
Texas	Dec. 29, 1845..	3,896,542	265,896	Matagorda B.	1686	French	18	20
Utah	Jan. 4, 1896...	373,351	84,990	Salt Lake City	1847	Americans	2	4
Vermont	Feb. 18, 1791..	355,956	9,564	Ft. Dummer	1764	English	2	4
Virginia	*June 26, 1788..	2,061,612	42,627	Jamestown	1607	English	10	12
Washington	Nov. 11, 1889..	1,141,990	69,127	Astoria	1811	Americans	5	7
West Virginia	Dec. 31, 1862..	1,221,119	24,170	Wheeling	1774	English	6	8
Wisconsin	May 29, 1848...	2,333,860	56,066	Green Bay	1670	French	11	13
Wyoming	July 11, 1890..	145,531	97,914	Ft. Laramie	1834	Americans	1	3

*Ratified the constitution. †Organized as territory. ‡Delegate. ¶Signing of protocol relinquishing sovereignty. **Yielding sovereignty. Population in 1903. ††Commissioner. ‡‡Also Portsmouth.

Historians do not all agree as to some of the dates in the above table. The dates given are from the statistical abstract of the United States published by the government and are well supported in all disputed cases.

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE STATES (1913).

[From census bureau report.]

State.	Debt.	*Per capita.
Alabama	$13,132,375	$5.95
Arizona	3,594,371	13.28
Arkansas	1,250,500	0.76
California	11,091,058	3.83
Colorado	3,173,949	3.70
Connecticut	7,110,451	6.12
Delaware	826,785	3.70
Florida	619,199	0.77
Georgia	6,934,202	2.57
Idaho	2,450,703	5.92
Illinois	2,272,620	0.39
Indiana	1,350,783	0.49
Iowa	356,670	0.16
Kansas	370,000	0.14
Kentucky	4,452,174	1.90
Louisiana	13,546,150	7.89
Maine	1,254,998	1.67
Maryland	13,035,750	5.56
Massachusetts	117,802,991	22.78
Michigan	7,089,092	2.41
Minnesota	1,345,290	0.63
Mississippi	4,460,519	2.41
Missouri	4,775,527	1.40
Montana	1,747,910	3.73
Nebraska	374,394	0.31
Nevada	670,759	6.70
New Hampshire	2,120,611	4.50
New Jersey	642,069	0.24
New Mexico	1,236,632	3.41
New York	111,457,332	9.05
North Carolina	8,058,430	3.54
North Dakota	937,300	1.29
Ohio	5,300,430	1.05
Oklahoma	6,930,243	3.74
Oregon	30,852	0.04
Pennsylvania	659,160	†
Rhode Island	5,800,308	9.02
South Carolina	7,111,875	3.98
South Dakota	370,000	0.58
Tennessee	11,811,726	5.32
Texas	4,656,499	1.14
Utah	1,429,694	3.62
Vermont	569,906	1.58
Virginia	24,654,851	10.46
Washington	1,556,012	1.21
Wisconsin	2,251,000	0.93
Wyoming	122,375	0.77
Total	422,796,525	3.57

*Debt less sinking fund assets. †Sinking fund exceeds debt.

NOTE—The debt of the District of Columbia is included with the municipal debt. West Virginia reports no debt, but will eventually have to assume part of the debt of Virginia.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

President Woodrow Wilson read the following message at a joint session of the house and senate Dec. 8, 1914:

Gentlemen of the Congress: The session upon which you are now entering will be the closing session of the 63d congress, a congress, I venture to say, which will long be remembered for the great body of thoughtful and constructive work which it has done, in loyal response to the thought and needs of the country. I should like in this address to review the notable record and try to make adequate assessment of it; but no doubt we stand too near the work that has been done and are ourselves too much part of it to play the part of historians toward it.

Moreover, our thoughts are now more of the future than of the past. While we have worked at our tasks of peace the circumstances of the whole age have been altered by war. What we have done for our own land and our own people we did with the best that was in us, whether of character or of intelligence, with sober enthusiasm and a confidence in the principles upon which we were acting which sustained us at every step of the difficult undertaking; but it is done. It has passed from our hands. It is now an established part of the legislation of the country. Its usefulness, its effects will disclose themselves in experience.

What chiefly strikes us now, as we look about us during these closing days of a year which will be forever memorable in the history of the world, is that we face new tasks, have been facing them these six months, must face them in the months to come—face them without partisan feeling, like men who have forgotten everything but a common duty and the fact that we are representatives of a great people whose thought is not of us but of what America owes to herself and to all mankind in such circumstances as these upon which we look amazed and anxious.

War has interrupted the means of trade not only, but also the processes of production. In Europe it is destroying men and resources wholesale and upon a scale unprecedented and appalling. There is reason to fear that the time is near, if it be not already at hand, when several of the countries of Europe will find it difficult to do for their people what they have hitherto been always easily able to do—many essential and fundamental things. At any rate, they will need our help and our manifold services as they have never needed them before; and we should be ready—more fit and ready than we have ever been.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

It is of equal consequence that the nations whom Europe has usually supplied with innumerable articles of manufacture and commerce of which they are in constant need, and without which their economic development halts and stands still, can now get only a small part of what they formerly imported and eagerly look to us to supply their all but empty markets. This is particularly true of our own neighbors, the states, great and small, of Central and South America. Their lines of trade have hitherto run chiefly athwart the seas, not to our ports, but to the ports of Great Britain and of the older continent of Europe. I do not stop to inquire why or to make any comment on probable causes. What interests us just now is not the explanation, but the fact, and our duty and opportunity in the presence of it. Here are markets which we must supply, and we must find the means of action. The United States, this great people for whom we speak and act, should be ready, as never before, to serve itself and to serve mankind; ready with its resources, its energies, its forces of production and its means of distribution.

It is a very practical matter, a matter of ways and means. We have the resources, but are we ready to use them? And, if we can make ready what we have, have we the means at hand to distribute it? We are not fully ready; neither have we the means of distribution. We are willing, but we are not fully able. We have the wish to serve and to serve greatly, generously; but we are not prepared as we should be. We are not ready to mobilize our resources at once. We are not prepared to use them immediately and at their best, without delay and without waste.

To speak plainly, we have grossly erred in the way in which we have stunted and hindered the development of our merchant marine. And now, when we need ships, we have not got them. We have year after year debated, without end or conclusion, the best policy to pursue with regard to the use of the ores and forests and water powers of our national domain in the rich states of the west, when we should have acted; and they are still locked up. The key is still turned upon them, the door shut fast at which thousands of vigorous men, full of initiative, knock clamorously for admittance. The water power of our navigable streams outside the national domain also, even in the eastern states, where we have worked and planned for generations, is still not used as it might be, because we will and we won't; because the laws we have made do not intelligently balance encouragement against restraint. We withhold by regulation.

I have come to ask you to remedy and correct these mistakes and omissions, even at this short session of congress, which would certainly seem to have done all the work that could reasonably be expected of it. The time and the circumstances are extraordinary, and so must our efforts be also.

Fortunately two great measures, finely conceived, the one to unlock, with proper safeguards, the resources of the national domain, the other to encourage the use of the navigable waters outside that domain for the generation of power, have already passed the house of representatives and are ready for immediate consideration and action by the senate. With the deepest earnestness I urge their prompt passage. In them both we turn our backs upon hesitation and makeshift and formulate a genuine policy of use and conservation, in the best sense of those words. We owe the one measure not only to the people of that great western country for whose free and systematic development, as it seems to me, our legislation has done so little, but also to the people of the nation as a whole; and we as clearly owe the other in fulfillment of our repeated promises that the water power of the country should in fact as well as in name be put at the disposal of great industries which can make economical and profitable use of it, the rights of the public being adequately guarded the while and monopoly in the use prevented. To have begun such measures and not completed them would indeed mar the record of this great congress very seriously. I hope and confidently believe that they will be completed.

And there is another great piece of legislation which awaits and should receive the sanction of the senate; I mean the bill which gives a larger measure of self-government to the people of the Philippines. How better, in this time of anxious questioning and perplexed policy, could we show our confidence in the principles of liberty as the source as well as the expression of life, how better could we demonstrate our own self-possession and steadfastness in the courses of justice and disinterestedness than by thus going calmly forward to fulfill our promises to a dependent people, who will now look more anxiously than ever to see whether we have indeed the liberality, the unselfishness, the courage, the faith we have boasted and professed. I cannot believe that the senate will let this great measure of constructive justice await the action of another congress. Its passage would nobly crown the record of these two years of memorable labor.

MERCHANT MARINE DEMANDED.

But I think that you will agree with me that this does not complete the toll of our duty. How are we to carry our goods to the empty markets of which I have spoken if we have not the ships? How are we to build up a great trade if we

have not the certain and constant means of transportation upon which all profitable and useful commerce depends? And how are we to get the ships if we wait for the trade to develop without them? To correct the many mistakes by which we have discouraged and all but destroyed the merchant marine of the country, to retrace the steps by which we have, it seems almost deliberately, withdrawn our flag from the seas, except where, here and there, a ship of war is bidden carry it or some wandering yacht displays it, would take a long time and involve many detailed items of legislation, and the trade which we ought immediately to handle would disappear or find other channels while we debated the items.

The case is not unlike that which confronted us when our own continent was to be opened up to settlement and industry and we needed long lines of railway, extended means of transportation prepared beforehand, if development was not to lag intolerably and wait interminably. We lavishly subsidized the building of transcontinental railroads. We look back upon that with regret now because the subsidies led to many scandals of which we are ashamed; but we know that the railroads had to be built and if we had to do it over again we should, of course, build them, but in another way.

Therefore I propose another way of providing the means of transportation, which must precede, not tardily follow, the development of our trade with our neighbor states of America. It may seem a reversal of the natural order of things, but it is true, that the routes of trade must be actually opened—by many ships and regular sailings and moderate charges—before streams of merchandise will flow freely and profitably through them.

Hence the pending shipping bill, discussed at the last session, but as yet passed by neither house. In my judgment such legislation is imperatively needed and cannot wisely be postponed. The government must open these gates of trade and open them wide; open them before it is altogether profitable to open them, or altogether reasonable to ask private capital to open them at a venture. It is not a question of the government's monopolizing the field. It should take action to make it certain that transportation at reasonable rates will be promptly provided, even where the carriage is not at first profitable; and then, when the carriage has become sufficiently profitable to attract and engage private capital and engage it in abundance, the government ought to withdraw. I very earnestly hope that the congress will be of this opinion and that both houses will adopt this exceedingly important bill.

RURAL CREDITS BILL.

The great subject of rural credits still remains to be dealt with and it is a matter of deep regret that the difficulties of the subject have seemed to render it impossible to complete a bill for passage at this session. But it cannot be perfected yet and therefore there are no other constructive measures the necessity for which I will at this time call your attention to, but I would be negligent of a very manifest duty were I not to call the attention of the senate to the fact that the proposed convention for safety at sea awaits its confirmation and that the limit fixed in the convention itself for its acceptance is the last day of the present month.

The conference in which this convention originated was called by the United States; the representatives of the United States played a very influential part, indeed, in framing the provisions of the proposed convention, and those provisions are in themselves for the most part admirable. It would hardly be consistent with the part we have played in the whole matter to let it drop and go by the board as if forgotten and neglected. It was ratified in May last by the German government and in August by the parliament of Great Britain. It marks a most hopeful and decided advance in international civilization. We should show our earnest good faith in a great matter by adding our own acceptance of it.

TO SAVE LIVES ON THE SEA.

There is another matter of which I must make special mention, if I am to discharge my conscience, lest it should escape your attention. It may seem a very small thing. It affects only a single item of appropriation. But many human lives and many great enterprises hang upon it. It is the matter of making adequate provision for the survey and charting of our coasts. It is immediately pressing and exigent in connection with the immense coast line of Alaska, a coast line greater than that of the United States themselves, though it is also very important, indeed, with regard to the older coasts of the continent.

We cannot use our great Alaskan domain, ships will not ply thither, if those coasts and their many hidden dangers are not thoroughly surveyed and charted. The work is incomplete at almost every point. Ships and lives have been lost in threading what were supposed to be well known main channels. We have not provided adequate vessels or adequate machinery for the survey and charting. We have used old vessels that were not big enough or strong enough and which were so nearly unseaworthy that our inspectors would not have allowed private owners to send them to sea. This is a matter which, as I have said, seems small, but is in reality very great. Its importance has only to be looked into to be appreciated.

DUTY OF ECONOMY IMPERATIVE.

Before I close may I say a few words upon two topics, much discussed out of doors, upon which it is highly important that our judgments should be clear, definite and steadfast?

One of these is economy in government expenditures. The duty of economy is not debatable. It is manifest and imperative. In the appropriations we pass we are spending the money of the great people whose servants we are—not our own. We are trustees and responsible stewards in the spending. The only thing debatable and upon which we should be careful to make our thought and purpose clear is the kind of economy demanded of us. I assert with the greatest confidence that the people of the United States are not jealous of the amount their government costs if they are sure that they get what they need and desire for the outlay, that the money is being spent for objects which they approve and that it is being applied with good business sense and management.

Governments grow piecemeal, both in their tasks and in the means by which those tasks are to be performed, and very few governments are organized, I venture to say, as wise and experienced business men would organize them if they had a clean sheet of paper to write upon. Certainly the government of the United States is not.

I think that it is generally agreed that there should be a systematic reorganization and reassembling of its parts so as to secure greater efficiency and effect considerable savings in expense. But the amount of money saved in that way would, I believe, though no doubt considerable in itself, running, it may be, into the millions, be relatively small—small, I mean, in proportion to the total necessary outlays of the government. It would be thoroughly worth effecting, as every saving would, great or small. Our duty is not altered by the scale of the saving. But my point is that the people of the United States do not wish to curtail the activities of this government; they wish, rather, to enlarge them; and with every enlargement, with the mere growth, indeed, of the country itself, there must come, of course, the inevitable increase of expense. The sort of economy we ought to practice may be effected, and ought to be effected, by a careful study and assessment of the tasks to be performed; and the money spent ought to be made to yield the best possible returns in efficiency and achievement. And, like good stewards, we should so account for every dollar of our appropriations as to make it perfectly evident what it was spent for and in what way it was spent.

It is not expenditure, but extravagance, that

we should fear being criticised for; not paying for the legitimate enterprises and undertakings of a great government whose people command what it should do, but adding what will benefit only a few or pouring money out for what need not have been undertaken at all or might have been postponed or better and more economically conceived and carried out. The nation is not niggardly; it is very generous. It will chide us only if we forget for whom we pay money out and whose money it is we pay. These are large and general standards, but they are not very difficult of application to particular cases.

POLICY OF PEACE.

The other topic I shall take leave to mention goes deeper into the principles of our national life and policy. It is the subject of national defense.

It cannot be discussed without first answering some very searching questions. It is said in some quarters that we are not prepared for war. What is meant by being prepared? Is it meant that we are not ready upon brief notice to put a nation in the field, a nation of men trained to arms? Of course we are not ready to do that, and we shall never be in time of peace so long as we retain our present political principles and institutions. And what is it that is suggested we should be prepared to do? To defend ourselves against attack? We have always found means to do that, and shall find them whenever it is necessary without calling our people away from their necessary tasks to render compulsory military service in times of peace.

Allow me to speak with great plainness and directness upon this great matter and to avow my convictions with deep earnestness. I have tried to know what America is, what her people think, what they are, what they most cherish and hold dear. I hope that some of their finer passions are in my own heart—some of the great conceptions and desires which gave birth to this government and which have made the voice of this people a voice of peace and hope and liberty among the peoples of the world, and that, speaking my own thoughts, I shall, at least in part, speak theirs also, however faintly and inadequately, upon this vital matter.

We are at peace with all the world. No one who speaks counsel based on fact or drawn from a just and candid interpretation of realities can say that there is reason to fear that from any quarter our independence or the integrity of our territory is threatened. Dread of the power of any other nation we are incapable of. We are not jealous of rivalry in the fields of commerce or of any other peaceful achievement. We mean to live our own lives as we will; but we mean also to let live.

We are, indeed, a true friend to all the nations of the world, because we threaten none, covet the possessions of none, desire the overthrow of none. Our friendship can be accepted and is accepted without reservation, because it is offered in a spirit and for a purpose which no one need ever question or suspect. Therein lies our greatness. We are the champions of peace and of concord. And we should be very jealous of this distinction which we have sought to earn. Just now we should be particularly jealous of it, because it is our dearest present hope that this character and reputation may presently, in God's providence, bring us an opportunity such as has seldom been vouchsafed any nation—the opportunity to counsel and obtain peace in the world and reconciliation and a healing settlement of many a matter that has cooled and interrupted the friendship of nations.

This is the time above all others when we should wish and resolve to keep our strength by self-possession, our influence by preserving our ancient principles of action.

From the first we have had a clear and settled policy with regard to military establishments. We never have had, and while we retain our present principles and ideals we never shall have, a large standing army. If asked, Are you ready to defend yourselves? we reply, Most assuredly, to the utmost; and yet we shall not turn America into a military camp. We will not ask our young men to spend the best years of their lives making soldiers of themselves. There is another sort of energy in us. It will know how to declare itself and make itself effective should occasion arise. And especially when half the world is on fire we shall be careful to make our moral insurance against the spread of the conflagration very definite and certain and adequate indeed.

Let us remind ourselves, therefore, of the only thing we can do or will do. We must depend in every time of national peril, in the future as in the past, not upon a standing army, nor yet upon a reserve army, but upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. It will be right enough, right American policy, based upon our accustomed principles and practices, to provide a system by which every citizen who will volunteer for the training may be made familiar with the use of modern arms, the rudiments of drill and maneuver and the maintenance and sanitation of camps. We should encourage such training and make it a means of discipline which our young men will learn to value. It is right that we should provide it not only, but that we should make it as attractive as possible, and so induce our young men to undergo it at such times as they can command a little freedom and can seek the physical development they need, for mere health's sake if for nothing more.

Every means by which such things can be stimulated is legitimate, and such a method smacks of true American ideas. It is right, too, that the national guard of the states should be developed and strengthened by every means which is not inconsistent with our obligations to our own people or with the established policy of our government. And this, also, not because the time or occasion specially calls for such measures, but because it should be our constant policy to make these provisions for our national peace and safety.

More than this carries with it a reversal of the whole history and character of our polity. More than this, proposed at this time, permit me to say, would mean merely that we had lost our self-possession, that we had been thrown off our balance by a war with which we have nothing to do, whose causes cannot touch us, whose very existence affords us opportunities of friendship and disinterested service which should make us ashamed of any thought of hostility or fearful preparation for trouble. This is assuredly the opportunity for which a people and a government like ours were raised up—the opportunity not only to speak but actually to embody and exemplify the counsels of peace and amity and the lasting concord which is based on justice and fair and generous dealing.

A powerful navy we have always regarded as our proper and natural means of defense and it has always been of defense that we have thought—never of aggression or of conquest. But who shall tell us now what sort of navy to build? We shall take leave to be strong upon the seas, in the future as in the past, and there will be no thought of offense or of provocation in that. Our ships are our natural bulwarks. When will the experts tell us just what kind we should construct, and when will they be right for ten years together, if the relative efficiency of craft of different kinds and uses continues to change as we have seen it change under our very eyes in these last few months?

But I turn away from the subject. It is not new. There is no new need to discuss it. We shall not alter our attitude toward it because some among us are nervous and excited. We shall easily and sensibly agree upon a policy of defense. The question has not changed its aspects because the times are not normal. Our policy will not be for an occasion. It will be conceived as a permanent and settled thing, which we will pursue at all seasons, without haste and after a fashion perfectly consistent with the peace of the world, the abiding friendship of states and the unhampered freedom of all with whom we deal. Let there be no mis-

conception. The country has been misinformed. We have not been negligent of national defense. We are not unmindful of the great responsibility resting upon us. We shall learn and profit by the lesson of every experience and every new circumstance, and what is needed will be adequately done.

I close, as I began, by reminding you of the great tasks and duties of peace which challenge our best powers and invite us to build what will last, the tasks to which we can address ourselves now and at all times with free hearted zest and with all the finest gifts of constructive wisdom we possess. To develop our life and our resources; to supply our own people, and the people of the world as their need arises, from the abundant plenty of our fields and our marts of trade; to enrich the commerce of our own states and of the world with the products of our mines, our farms and our factories, with the creations of our thought and the fruits of our character—this is what will hold our attention and our enthusiasm steadily, now and in the years to come, as we strive to show in our life as a nation what liberty and the inspirations of an emancipated spirit may do for men and for societies, for individuals, for states and for mankind.

GENERAL PEACE TREATIES OF 1914.

Eighteen treaties between the United States and foreign countries for the advancement of the cause of general peace were ratified by the United States senate Aug. 13, 1914. Up to Nov. 1, 1914, twenty-nine of these treaties had been signed with the prospects that they would all be ratified by the countries concerned. The treaties are substantially the same in scope and character and the text of that with Italy is given here as typical of all.

"The president of the United States of America and his majesty the king of Italy, being desirous to strengthen the bonds of amity that bind the two countries, and also to advance the cause of general peace, have resolved to enter into a treaty for those purposes, and to that end have appointed as their plenipotentiaries, the president of the United States of America, the Hon. William Jennings Bryan, secretary of state; and his majesty the king of Italy, his excellency the Marquis Cusani Confalonieri, commander of the Order of Saint Maurice and Saint Lazarus, Grand Cordon of the Order of the Crown of Italy, etc., his ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at Washington.

"Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

"The high contracting parties engage to submit for investigation and report to a commission, to be constituted according to the provisions of the following article, all differences of whatever nature they may be which may occur between them which cannot be composed by diplomatic methods or are not submitted to a tribunal of arbitration; they bind themselves not to declare war nor to open hostilities during the examination by the commission and before the commission has presented its report.

ARTICLE II.

"The international commission shall be composed of five members appointed according to the following rules: Each country, by means of its government, chooses two members, one from among its own subjects, the other from among those of a third state; the two governments, after agreement, will name the fifth member, on condition, however, that he be not a citizen of either of these two countries. Each commissioner shall hold his place during a term of four years; at the expiration of this term, or in the event of vacancy, the confirmation or the substitution of the commissioner whose term may have expired or whose place may be vacant shall be made in the same manner. Each of the high contracting parties shall have the right, before the investigation has begun, to substitute for one of the members of the commission appointed by it another one chosen from the category to which the commissioner to be replaced belonged. When the commissioners be actually occupied in the examination of a question they shall receive a compensation which will be mutually agreed upon by the high contracting parties. The expenses of the commission shall be borne by the two governments in equal proportion. The international commission shall be appointed within six months after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

ARTICLE III.

"In case the high contracting parties shall have failed to adjust a dispute by diplomatic methods or by means of a tribunal of arbitration, it shall at once be referred, either by common agreement or by one or the other party, to the international commission for investigation and report. The commission must inform the two governments of the date on which it will begin its labors, inviting them to furnish it with all the documents and to lend it the co-operation necessary for the investigation. The high contracting parties engage to furnish all the documents and to afford all facilities for the investigation and the report, provided that in their judgment this does not conflict with the laws or with the supreme interests of the state, and provided that the interests and rights of third states shall not thereby suffer damage. In the absence of an agreement to the contrary between the high contracting parties, the commission will itself adopt regulations governing its procedure. The report of the commission must be presented within a period of one year after the date on which it shall declare its investigation to have begun, unless the high contracting parties may have shortened or prolonged by mutual agreement this term. The report shall be prepared in triplicate; one copy shall be presented to each government, and the third shall be placed in the archives of the commission. The high contracting parties reserve to themselves the right to act independently on the subject matter of the dispute after the commission shall have presented its report.

ARTICLE IV.

"The present treaty shall be ratified by the president of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and by his majesty the king of Italy, and the ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible. The treaty will come into force, for a period of five years, immediately after the exchange of ratifications. It will thereafter remain in force for twelve months more after one of the high contracting parties shall have notified the other of its intention to terminate it.

"In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty and have affixed thereunto their seals. Done in duplicate in the English and Italian languages at Washington this fifth day of May, in the year 1914.

"WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN. [Seal.]
"CUSANI. [Seal.]"

POETS LAUREATE OF ENGLAND.

John Dryden, 1670-1689.
Thomas Shadwell, 1689-1692.
Nahum Tate, 1692-1715.
Nicholas Rowe, 1715-1718.
Laurence Eusden, 1718-1730.
Colley Cibber, 1730-1757.
William Whitehead, 1758-1785.
Thomas Warton, 1785-1790.
Henry James Pye, 1790-1813.
Robert Southey, 1813-1843.
William Wordsworth, 1843-1850.
Alfred Tennyson, 1850-1892.
Alfred Austin, 1896-1913.
Robert Bridges, 1913.

Election Returns.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT (1912).

[Compiled by the bureau of statistics from reports on file in the department of state, Washington, D. C.

STATE.	Dem. Wilson.	Prog. Roosevelt	Rep. Taft.	Soc. Debs.	Pro. Chafin.	S. L. Reimer.	Dem. Plurality's.	Prog. Plurality's	Rep. Plurality's.	Total vote.
Alabama	82,438	22,680	9,732	3,029	.....	.....	59,758	.....	.....	117,879
Arizona	10,324	6,949	3,021	3,103	265	.....	3,375	.....	.....	23,722
Arkansas	68,838	21,673	24,467	8,153	.....	.....	44,371	.....	.....	124,029
California*	283,436	283,610	3,914	79,201	23,366	.....	.....	174	.....	673,527
Colorado	114,232	72,306	58,386	16,418	5,063	475	41,926	.....	.....	266,880
Connecticut	74,561	84,129	68,324	10,056	2,068	1,260	6,237	.....	.....	190,398
Delaware	22,631	8,886	15,997	556	623	.....	6,634	.....	.....	48,695
Florida	36,417	4,535	4,279	4,806	1,854	.....	31,611	.....	.....	51,891
Georgia	93,076	21,980	5,191	1,026	147	.....	71,096	.....	.....	121,420
Idaho	33,921	25,527	32,810	11,960	1,537	.....	1,111	.....	.....	105,755
Illinois	405,048	386,478	253,593	81,278	15,710	4,066	18,570	.....	.....	1,146,173
Indiana	281,890	162,007	151,267	36,931	19,249	3,130	119,883	.....	.....	654,474
Iowa	185,325	161,819	119,805	16,967	8,440	.....	23,506	.....	.....	492,356
Kansas	143,663	120,210	74,845	26,779	.....	.....	23,453	.....	.....	481,009
Kentucky	219,584	102,766	115,512	11,647	3,233	956	104,072	.....	.....	338,186
Louisiana	60,971	9,323	3,334	5,249	.....	.....	51,648	.....	.....	79,377
Maine	51,113	48,495	26,545	2,541	946	.....	2,618	.....	.....	129,640
Maryland	112,674	57,789	54,956	3,996	2,244	322	54,885	.....	.....	231,981
Massachusetts	173,408	142,228	155,948	12,616	2,754	1,102	17,460	.....	.....	488,056
Michigan	150,751	214,584	152,244	23,211	8,984	1,52	.....	62,340	.....	550,976
Minnesota	106,426	125,856	64,334	27,505	7,886	2,212	.....	19,430	.....	334,219
Mississippi	57,227	3,645	1,595	2,061	.....	.....	55,582	.....	.....	64,528
Missouri	330,746	124,371	207,821	28,466	5,380	1,178	122,925	.....	.....	698,562
Montana	27,941	22,456	18,512	10,885	32	.....	5,485	.....	.....	79,826
Nebraska	109,008	72,614	54,029	10,174	3,383	.....	36,394	.....	.....	249,208
Nevada	7,986	5,620	3,196	3,313	.....	.....	2,366	.....	.....	20,115
New Hampshire	34,724	17,794	32,927	1,980	535	.....	1,797	.....	.....	87,960
New Jersey	174,282	145,409	88,834	15,900	2,875	1,322	24,873	.....	.....	424,622
New Mexico	22,189	8,347	17,900	2,859	.....	.....	4,289	.....	.....	51,245
New York	655,475	390,021	455,428	63,381	19,427	4,251	200,047	.....	.....	1,587,983
North Carolina	144,507	69,667	29,139	117	1,025	.....	74,840	.....	.....	244,455
North Dakota	29,555	25,726	23,090	6,966	1,243	.....	3,829	.....	.....	86,580
Ohio	424,834	229,807	278,168	90,144	11,511	2,630	146,666	.....	.....	1,037,094
Oklahoma†	119,156	.....	90,786	41,674	2,183	.....	28,370	.....	.....	253,801
Oregon	47,064	37,600	34,673	13,343	4,360	.....	9,464	.....	.....	137,040
Pennsylvania	395,619	447,426	273,305	80,915	19,533	704	.....	51,807	.....	1,217,502
Rhode Island	30,412	16,878	27,703	2,049	616	236	2,709	.....	.....	77,894
South Carolina	48,357	1,293	536	164	.....	.....	47,064	.....	.....	50,350
South Dakota‡	48,942	58,811	.....	4,662	3,910	.....	.....	9,869	.....	116,325
Tennessee	130,335	53,725	59,444	3,492	825	.....	70,891	.....	.....	247,821
Texas	219,489	28,530	26,745	24,896	1,698	450	190,959	.....	.....	301,788
Utah	36,579	24,174	42,100	9,023	.....	509	.....	.....	5,521	112,385
Vermont	15,354	22,132	23,332	928	1,095	.....	.....	.....	1,200	62,841
Virginia	90,332	21,777	23,288	820	709	50	67,044	.....	.....	136,976
Washington	86,840	113,698	70,445	40,134	9,810	1,872	.....	26,858	.....	322,799
West Virginia	113,046	78,977	56,667	15,336	4,534	.....	34,069	.....	.....	268,560
Wisconsin	164,228	62,460	130,695	33,481	8,586	522	33,533	.....	.....	399,972
Wyoming	15,310	9,232	14,560	2,760	434	.....	750	.....	.....	42,296
Total	6,286,214	4,126,020	3,483,922	897,011	208,920	29,079	1,827,099	170,478	6,721	15,031,169
Plurality	2,160,194									

*In California the electoral vote was split, the progressives getting eleven and the democrats two. The highest progressive elector received 174 more votes than the highest democratic elector.

†Oklahoma had no progressive ticket, though it was generally understood that the republican electors favored Roosevelt. ‡There were no republican electors on the official ballot in South Dakota.

ALABAMA (Population in 1910, 2,138,093).

COUNTIES. Population in 1910. (67)	U. S. SENATOR 1914 — Dem. Underwood	Rep. Birch	Prog. Longs're	Soc. Hinton
20038 Autauga	525	15	40	22
18178 Baldwin	539	27	20	75
32728 Barbour	707	10	1	2
22791 Bibb	742	13	8	59
21456 Blount	1159	1062	23	19
30196 Bullock	472	—	—	—
29030 Butler	694	9	9	8
39115 Calhoun	1000	85	23	11
36056 Chambers	1679	10	11	4
20226 Cherokee	803	861	35	30
23187 Chilton	823	108	1324	31
18483 Choctaw	473	—	—	—
30987 Clarke	763	5	2	13
21006 Clay	1100	135	593	2
12385 Cleburne	626	841	12	4
26119 Coffee	821	56	13	8
24802 Colbert	687	87	10	29
21433 Conecuh	502	8	2	4

Population.	Underwood	Birch	Longs're	Hinton
16634 Coosa	800	139	147	9
32124 Covington	1041	40	4	61
23313 Crenshaw	797	9	23	—
28321 Cullman	1373	861	125	10
21873 Dale	1535	283	3	4
53401 Dallas	860	2	—	—
28261 DeKalb	1352	966	44	15
28245 Elmore	1053	26	—	—
18889 Escambia	581	14	8	2
39109 Etowah	1755	655	176	116
16248 Fayette	852	497	4	7
19369 Franklin	831	845	3	83
26230 Geneva	696	116	52	22
22717 Greene	296	1	—	—
27883 Hale	505	—	—	—
20943 Henry	506	13	—	1
32414 Houston	1736	47	1	3
32918 Jackson	925	—	—	14
326470 Jefferson	4873	255	125	147
27487 Lamar	741	120	4	1

Population.		Underwood	Birch	Longs're	Hinton
30936	Lauderdale	862	150	3	31
21984	Lawrence	520	138	21	6
22867	Lee	657	5	1	1
16880	Limestone	513	7	3	—
31894	Lowndes	421	1	—	—
26049	Macon	697	2	1	—
47041	Madison	1234	23	11	35
39923	Marengo	904	—	—	—
17495	Marion	857	456	5	—
28553	Marshall	1340	1066	92	22
80854	Mobile	1508	9	7	23
27155	Monroe	628	2	—	1
82178	Montgomery	1576	6	3	7
33781	Morgan	1225	147	28	24
31222	Perry	508	—	2	2
25055	Pickens	639	8	4	2
30815	Pike	1088	8	3	—
24659	Randolph	697	220	3	2
25937	Russell	553	1	1	—
26949	Shelby	1202	222	998	9
20715	St. Clair	784	389	125	81
28699	Sumter	440	1	—	1
37921	Talladega	925	71	44	3
31034	Tallapoosa	1142	22	12	23
47559	Tuscaloosa	1075	41	2	6
37013	Walker	2721	1150	36	111
14454	Washington	316	2	—	—
33810	Wilcox	603	—	—	—
12855	Winston	530	909	10	3
	Total	63389	12320	4263	1159
	Plurality	51069			
	Per cent	73.13	15.19	5.25	1.43
	Total vote		81131		

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 82,438 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 22,680; Taft, Rep., 9,732, and Debs, Soc., 3,029.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

At Large—John W. Abercrombie, Dem.....62,831
James I. Abercrombie, Rep.....12,832
J. C. Maxwell, Soc.....1,142
G. A. Saylor, Prog.....3,742

1. The counties of Choctaw, Clarke, Marengo, Mobile, Monroe and Washington.
Oscar L. Gray, Dem.....4,609
2. The counties of Baldwin, Butler, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Escambia, Montgomery, Pike and Wilcox.
S. H. Dent, Jr., Dem.....7,470
3. The counties of Barbour, Bullock, Coffee, Dale, Geneva, Henry, Houston, Lee and Russell.
Henry B. Stegall, Dem.....7,950
4. The counties of Calhoun, Chilton, Cleburne, Dallas, Shelby and Talladega.
Fred L. Blackmon, Dem.....5,441
5. The counties of Autauga, Chambers, Clay, Coosa, Ellmore, Lowndes, Macon, Randolph and Tallapoosa.
J. Thomas Heflin, Dem.....8,100
6. The counties of Fayette, Greene, Lamar, Marion, Hale, Pickens, Sumter, Tuscaloosa and Walker.
W. B. Oliver, Dem.....8,239
Samuel Studdard, Rep.....2,179
7. The counties of Cherokee, Cullman, DeKalb, Etowah, Franklin, Marshall, St. Clair and Winston.
J. L. Burnett, Dem.....8,905
David R. Morton, Prog.....660
Thomas H. Stevens, Rep.....6,922
8. The counties of Colbert, Jackson, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison and Morgan.
Edward B. Almon, Dem.....6,101
William E. Hotchkiss, Prog.....87
Emil Boegler, Soc.....126
9. The counties of Bibb, Blount, Jefferson and Perry.
George Huddleston, Dem.....6,756
Robert Fulenweiler, Rep.....1,316

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Democrats	34	103	137
Republicans	1	4	5

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)

Governor—Emmett O'Neal.
Lieutenant-Governor—Walter D. Seed.
Secretary of State—Cyrus B. Brown.
State Treasurer—John Purifoy.

ARIZONA (Population in 1910, 204,354)

Population in 1910.	Counties. (14)	U. S. Senator 1914— Dem. Smith	Rep. Hunsell	Prog. Nelson	Soc. Dennis	I.P. Chafin
9196	Apache	454	400	29	18	23
34591	Cochise	4624	1015	553	602	1279
8130	Coconino	909	548	28	72	244
16780	Gila	2476	685	72	822	70
23547	Graham	1124	364	99	192	239
	Greenlee (new)	1252	433	54	181	177
34488	Maricopa	6304	1848	1060	660	3694
3773	Mohave	850	279	12	168	45
11491	Navajo	787	663	37	73	121
22818	Pima	1861	1060	188	111	791
9045	Pinal	1048	235	193	67	113
6766	Santa Cruz	638	282	15	40	65
15996	Yavapai	2098	1103	166	389	362
7733	Yuma	1375	268	102	187	110
	Total	25800	9183	2608	3582	7293
	Plurality	16,617				
	Per cent	53.23	18.94	5.38	7.39	15.04
	Total vote		48466			

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 10,174 votes; Taft, Rep., 2,975; Roosevelt, Prog., 6,881; Debs, Soc., 3,139; Chafin, 222.

Vote on prohibition amendment 1914: For, 25,887; against, 22,743.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Carl Hayden, Dem.....33,306
Henry L. Ends, Rep.....7,586
Ulrich Grill, Soc.....3,773

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Democrats	19	35	53
Republicans	1	0	1

(One woman elected in each house; both democrats).

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)

Governor—G. W. P. Hunt.
Secretary—Sidney P. Osborn.
Treasurer—Mitt Simms.

ARKANSAS (Population in 1910, 1,574,449).

Population (75) Dist.	Counties.	U.S.Sen.1914 Dem. Clark	Pres. 1912 Rep. Meyers	Dem. Wilson	Rep. Taft	Prog. Roosevelt
16103	Arkansas	232	67	869	249	305
25268	Ashley	246	21	1039	439	346
10389	Baxter	422	176	536	142	176
33389	Benton	1440	541	2353	541	660
14313	Boone	879	325	965	280	276
14518	Bradley	357	71	772	137	177
9894	Calhoun	185	13	438	72	147
16829	Carroll	884	498	919	464	358
21987	Chicot	228	14	419	89	308
23686	Clark	511	75	1051	376	262
23690	Clay	416	225	1299	622	358
11903	Cleburne	198	125	517	138	118
13481	Cleveland	276	77	685	275	98
23320	Columbia	442	30	1101	340	157
22729	Conway	638	188	1435	527	364
27627	Craighead	438	78	1259	269	229
23942	Crawford	497	265	969	407	423
22447	Crittenden	199	1	423	89	285
14042	Cross	331	100	491	293	234
12621	Dallas	255	22	654	228	406
15274	Desha	158	5	314	52	161
21960	Drew	364	53	882	424	194
23708	Faulkner	344	237	1316	402	264
20638	Franklin	514	190	1113	258	194
12193	Fulton	253	123	590	153	235
27271	Garland	354	151	1046	300	533
9425	Grant	101	10	440	110	47
23852	Greene	293	177	1251	286	259
28285	Hempstead	618	145	1248	836	468
15022	Hot Springs	300	107	665	248	247
16898	Howard	399	75	760	321	137
24776	Independence	553	247	1225	412	895
14561	Izard	413	141	746	215	137
23501	Jackson	370	110	837	543	159
52734	Jefferson	561	75	1659	579	753
19698	Johnson	473	88	926	189	216
13741	Lafayette	274	84	493	208	165
20001	Lawrence	496	85	929	218	167
24252	Lee	305	134	908	165	194
15118	Lincoln	220	23	390	292	152
13597	Little River	206	34	615	232	87
26359	Logan	688	849	1219	323	765

Population.		Clark	Meyers	Wilson	Taft	Roosevelt
27983	Lonoke	511	70	1129	254	425
16056	Madison	969	951	932	786	231
10203	Marion	440	164	537	160	145
19555	Miller	498	58	846	331	195
30468	Mississippi	337	86	767	263	183
19907	Monroe	174	36	537	400	201
12455	Montgomery	114	86	471	221	202
19344	Nevada	310	182	607	322	263
10612	Newton	252	346	290	235	247
21774	Ouachita	476	84	913	793	131
9402	Perry	271	127	522	163	216
23535	Phillips	537	19	826	198	189
12565	Pike	377	162	603	331	153
12791	Poinsett	836	106	593	205	157
17216	Polk	321	114	694	162	409
24527	Pope	554	132	1517	334	556
13353	Prairie	180	85	647	377	103
86751	Pulaski	1327	247	3369	1044	1547
18987	Randolph	399	102	997	264	178
16657	Saline	310	36	814	164	140
14302	Scott	333	154	640	206	225
14325	Searcy	290	431	438	389	180
52278	Sebastian	940	264	2395	514	748
16616	Sevier	487	86	792	173	166
11688	Sharp	249	93	681	114	194
22548	St. Francis	343	26	563	296	273
8946	Stone	169	72	337	118	90
20723	Union	567	30	1088	153	135
23509	Van Buren	461	335	675	254	263
33889	Washington	1604	708	1881	565	552
18574	White	653	261	1443	370	481
30049	Woodruff	196	7	903	473	258
26322	Yell	603	207	1461	426	433
	Total	33449	11222	68838	24467	21673
	Plurality	22227		44371		
	Per cent	74.88	25.12	55.50	19.73	17.48
	Total vote	44671		124029		

For president in 1912 Chafin, Pro., received 898 votes, and Debs, Soc., 8,153.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. Counties of Clay, Craighead, Crittenden, Cross, Greene, Lee, Mississippi, Phillips, Poinsett, St. Francis and Woodruff.
   T. H. Caraway, Dem.....4,806
2. Counties of Stone, Sharp, Randolph, Lawrence, Fulton, Izard, Independence, White, Cleburne, Jackson, Prairie and Monroe.
   W. A. Oldfield, Dem.....5,253
3. Counties of Washington, Benton, Madison, Carroll, Newton, Boone, Searcy, Baxter, Marion and Van Buren.
   J. N. Tillman, Dem.....7,588
   W. N. Ivie, Rep.....4,087
4. Counties of Crawford, Logan, Sebastian, Scott, Polk, Sevier, Howard, Pike, Little River, Miller and Montgomery.
   Otis A. Wingo, Dem.....5,163
   L. C. Packard, Prog.....4,160
5. Counties of Franklin, Johnson, Pope, Yell, Conway, Faulkner, Perry and Pulaski.
   H. M Jacoway, Dem.....5,586
6. Counties of Desha, Garland, Hot Springs, Saline, Dallas, Grant, Cleveland, Lincoln, Drew, Jefferson, Arkansas and Lonoke.
   Samuel M. Taylor, Dem.....4,110
7. Counties of Hempstead, Clark, Nevada, Columbia, Union, Ouachita, Calhoun, Bradley, Ashley, Chicot and Lafayette.
   W. S. Goodwin, Dem.....4,757

LEGISLATURE.

The legislature is heavily democratic.

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)

Governor—George W. Hays.
Secretary of State—Earle W. Hodges.
Treasurer—John W. Crockett.

CALIFORNIA (Population in 1910, 2,377,549).

Population (58) in 1910.	Counties.	Rep. Knowland	Prog. Heney	Dem. Phelan	Soc. Unterm'n	Pro Wheeler
246131	Alameda	38090	22570	17570	6131	1473
309	Alpine	38	18	26	4	1
9086	Amador	1069	552	1335	148	87
27301	Butte	2862	3223	4447	782	679
9171	Calaveras	1039	685	1150	223	106
7732	Colusa	764	672	1644	135	146
81674	Contra Costa	4532	2821	2497	1072	260
2417	Del Norte	305	268	332	90	49
7492	El Dorado	713	624	1395	196	77
76657	Fresno	4272	9901	8780	1957	1368
7172	Glenn	903	791	1449	139	183
33857	Humboldt	3192	3829	2583	1089	316
13591	Imperial	1097	1606	2269	493	437
6974	Inyo	621	426	651	378	107
37715	Kern	3235	4706	5317	1004	384
16230	Kings	1597	1185	1759	3.5	404
5526	Lake	696	438	805	274	165
4802	Lassen	588	541	846	245	123
504131	Los Angeles	55094	72636	52215	14317	14918
8368	Madera	683	750	1413	229	197
25114	Marin	2751	1661	3342	438	67
3956	Mariposa	299	269	734	74	45
23929	Mendocino	2740	1724	2352	569	242
15148	Merced	1476	1174	2002	457	355
6191	Modoc	596	394	964	140	104
2042	Mono	128	52	178	52	13
24140	Monterey	2186	1885	3061	305	348
19800	Napa	2501	2033	2404	389	213
14955	Nevada	1126	1368	1937	386	125
34436	Orange	5320	5116	3387	857	1590
18237	Placer	1208	2388	1971	432	220
5259	Plumas	464	529	658	175	45
34696	Riverside	3630	4176	2476	802	1231
67806	Sacramento	6152	9294	10556	1154	622
8041	San Benito	849	511	1300	117	91
56706	S. Bernardino	6708	4466	5229	1373	2159
61665	San Diego	11014	11399	7178	1817	1968
416912	S. Francisco	31477	29866	60625	7118	927
50731	San Joaquin	5334	6092	6030	924	817
19383	S. Luis Obispo	1694	1964	1982	481	281
26585	San Mateo	2951	2185	3323	479	129
27738	S'ta Barbara	2249	2554	2878	584	440
33539	Santa Clara	8391	8233	10052	1140	1239
26140	Santa Cruz	1929	2459	3702	527	426
18929	Shasta	1244	1406	2029	675	229
4098	Sierra	300	291	471	74	32
18801	Siskiyou	1615	1668	2069	527	231
27559	Solano	3991	2210	3353	484	236
48394	Sonoma	6150	4530	6110	1071	567
22522	Stanislaus	2337	3609	3137	573	1481
6328	Sutter	1050	647	1051	95	112
11401	Tehama	1105	1138	1784	363	400
3301	Trinity	339	371	512	210	24
35440	Tulare	2987	4494	4709	1297	826
9979	Tuolumne	920	659	1226	371	93
18347	Ventura	2197	1749	1645	317	247
13926	Yolo	1451	1155	2547	247	173
10042	Yuba	1002	1151	1434	142	94
	Total	254149	255142	279811	56797	39922
	Plurality			24669		
	Per cent	28.69	28.80	31.59	6.41	4.51
	Total vote			885821		

For president in 1912 Roosevelt, Prog., received 283,610 votes; Wilson, Dem., 283,436; Debs, Soc., 79,201; Chafin, Pro., 23,336; Taft, Rep., 3,914.

For governor in 1914 J. D. Fredericks received 271,990 votes; H. W. Johnson, Prog., 460,495; J. B. Curtin, Dem., 116,121; N. A. Richardson, Soc., 50,806; C. P. Moore, Pro., 27,342.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. Counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino Glenn, Butte, Lake, Colusa, Yuba, Sutter, Sonoma and Marin.
   William Kent, Prog.....35,403
   Edward H. Hart, Rep.....28,166
   O. F. Meldon, Dem.....7,987
   Henry P. Stipp, Pro.....2,068
2. Counties of Modoc, Siskiyou, Trinity, Shasta, Lassen, Tehama, Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Calaveras, Alpine, Tuolumne and Mariposa.
   John E. Baker, Dem.....32,575
   James T. Matlock, Rep.-Prog.....15,716
   W. P. Fassett, Pro.....2,086
3. Counties of Yolo, Napa, Sacramento, Solano, Contra Costa and San Joaquin.
   C. F. Curry, Rep.....66,034
   David T. Ross, Soc.....6,752
   Edwin F. Van Lear, Pro.....4,941
4. San Francisco (part).
   Julius Kahn, Rep.....41,044
   Henry Colombat, Dem.....13,550
   A. K. Gifford, Soc.....1,928
   J. C. Westenberg, Pro.....895

5. San Francisco (part).
John I. Nolan, Prog.-Rep.....53,875
Mads P. Christensen, Soc..... 7,366
Frederick Head, Pro..... 3,410
6. County of Alameda.
J. A. Elston, Prog.....36,164
George H. Derrick, Rep.....30,704
H. H. Caldwell, Soc.....11,365
H. E. Wolcott, Pro..... 3,211
7. Counties of Stanislaus, Merced, Madera, Fresno, Kings, Tulare and Kern.
Denver S. Church, Dem.....39,389
A. M. Drew, Rep.....25,106
Harry H. McKee, Soc..... 7,797
Don A. Allen, Pro..... 6,573
8. Counties of San Mateo, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, San Benito, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura.
Everis A. Hayes, Rep.....36,499
L. D. Bohnett, Prog.-Dem..... 3,706
J. M. Horton, Pro..... 4,157
9. Los Angeles (part).
Charles W. Bell, Prog.....27,560
Frank C. Roberts, Rep.....25,176
Charles H. Randall, Pro.....28,097
Henry A. Hart, Soc.....10,084
10. Los Angeles (part).
William D. Stephens, Prog.....44.141
H. Z. Osborne, Rep.....33,172
Nathan Newby, Dem.....17.819
R. L. Criswell, Soc.....14,900
H. C. Needham, Pro..... 4,903
11. Counties of San Bernardino, Mono, Inyo, Riverside, Orange, San Diego and Imperial.
William Kettner, Dem.....47,165
James C. Needham, Rep.....25,007
Kaspar Bauer, Soc..... 6,033
James S. Edwards, Pro.....11,278

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	4	31	35
Progressives	26	30	56
Democrats	10	15	25
Socialists	..	3	3
Prohibitionist	..	1	1

STATE OFFICERS.
Governor—Hiram W. Johnson, Prog.
Secretary of State—Frank C. Jordan, Rep.
State Treasurer—Friend W. Richardson, Prog.

COLORADO (Population in 1910, 799,024)

Population in 1910.	COUNTIES. (63)	U. S. SENATOR 1914—Prog. Griffith	Soc. Griffiths	Ind. Kindel	Dem. Thomas	Rep. Work
8892	Adams	284	135	219	1184	702
	Alamosa(new)	107	161	38	627	579
10263	Arapahoe	642	220	798	1154	1125
3302	Archuleta	32	39	15	409	432
2516	Baca	67	103	5	441	456
5043	Bent	150	43	22	711	746
30330	Boulder	655	583	236	4024	4315
7622	Chaffee	173	262	105	1259	986
3687	Cheyenne	88	95	17	346	438
5001	Clear Creek	58	52	92	766	640
11285	Conejos	34	26	47	590	1163
5498	Costilla	31	38	13	293	688
	Crowley (new)	81	51	22	570	719
1947	Custer	31	28	13	413	364
13688	Delta	817	459	155	1360	1322
213381	Denver	9983	2683	6249	25953	20500
642	Dolores	28	37	10	131	31
3192	Douglas	44	34	23	483	607
2985	Eagle	142	60	61	608	518
5331	Elbert	115	101	56	691	789
43221	El Paso	3149	704	198	5086	5216
18181	Fremont	525	346	124	2265	2440
10144	Garfield	304	291	135	1479	1180
4131	Gilpin	43	45	57	569	403
1862	Grand	31	29	61	357	393
5897	Gunnison	119	298	66	918	820
646	Hinsdale	6	22	1	117	107
13320	Huerfano	87	26	19	2040	2479
1013	Jackson	6	6	37	143	205
14231	Jefferson	363	247	405	2104	2064
2899	Kiowa	93	70	4	583	517
7483	Kit Carson	234	183	21	675	706
10600	Lake	378	283	158	1800	1281
10812	La Plata	159	241	88	1622	1036
25270	Larimer	543	401	154	2597	2901
33643	Las Animas	387	268	129	4011	4315
5917	Lincoln	108	91	28	873	957
9549	Logan	241	183	43	1238	1490
22197	Mesa	2015	879	156	2228	1106
1239	Mineral	9	43	8	194	164
	Moffat (new).	53	40	25	335	360
5029	Montezuma	77	97	33	930	419
10291	Montrose	491	394	90	1466	1373
9577	Morgan	344	133	91	777	1698
20201	Otero	233	239	49	2627	2797
3514	Ouray	99	120	28	576	545
2492	Park	38	46	52	432	366
3179	Phillips	128	61	53	379	515
4566	Pitkin	72	151	62	633	241
9520	Prowers	310	163	54	1025	1322
52223	Pueblo	412	741	162	5943	8437
2332	Rio Blanco	50	27	18	430	413
6563	Rio Grande	66	54	30	865	985
7561	Routt	129	160	116	1092	841
4160	Saguache	68	83	23	757	700
3063	San Juan	49	95	27	438	244
4700	San Miguel	19	119	63	930	646
3061	Sedgwick	173	39	24	252	458
2003	Summit	60	42	122	441	205
14351	Teller	414	395	182	2685	1600
6002	Washington	151	113	42	663	866
39177	Weld	1091	480	474	4235	5543
8499	Yuma	183	280	50	1069	1246
	Total	27072	13943	11433	102037	98728
	Plurality	..			3309	
	Per cent	10.69	5.51	4.52	40.29	38.99
	Total vote	..		253213		

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 114,232 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 72,306; Taft, Rep., 58,386; Debs, Soc., 16,418; Chafin, Pro., 5,063; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 475.

Vote in 1914 on statewide prohibition: For, 129,589; against, 118,017.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. City and County of Denver.
Benjamin C. Hilliard, Dem.....26,169
Horace Phelps, Rep..... 5,445
A. A. Lee, Prog..... 3,729
Ben Blumenberg, Soc..... 2,612
2. Counties of Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Cheyenne, Douglas, El Paso, Kit Carson, Larimer, Lincoln, Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Weld and Yuma.
Charles B. Timberlake, Rep.....30,749
H. H. Seldomridge, Dem.....28,289
Charles E. Fisher, Prog..... 8,256
3. Counties of Alamosa, Baca, Bent, Clear Creek, Conejos, Costilla, Crowley, Custer, Fremont, Gilpin, Huerfano, Jefferson, Kiowa, Mineral, Otero, Park, Prowers, Pueblo, Rio Grande, Saguache and Teller.
Edward Keating, Dem.....37.191
Neil N. McLean, Rep.....32.567
4. Counties of Archuleta, Chaffee, Delta, Dolores, Eagle, Garfield, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Jackson, Lake, La Plata, Mesa, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, Pitkin, Rio Blanco, Routt, San Juan, San Miguel and Summit.
Edward T. Taylor, Dem.....26.562
H. J. Baird, Rep.....15,015

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	17	37	54
Democrats	17	28	45
Progressive	1	—	1

STATE OFFICERS.
Governor—George A. Carlson, Rep.
Secretary of State—John E. Ramer, Rep.
Treasurer—Allison Stocker, Rep.

CONNECTICUT (Population in 1910, 1 114 756).

Population in 1910.	COUNTIES. (8)	U. S. SENATOR, 1914—Dem. Baldwin	Rep. Brandegee	Prog. Smith	Soc. Spargo	Pro. Platt
245322	Fairfield	16528	20144	1217	1404	206
250182	Hartford	17877	20595	1808	1239	400
70260	Litchfield	5072	6627	583	184	80
45637	Middlesex	2680	4259	563	86	42
337282	New Haven	23078	23851	1769	2490	359
91253	New London	6134	8325	322	227	157
26459	Tolland	1972	2454	69	202	41
48361	Windham	2740	3728	522	58	71
	Total	76081	89983	6853	5890	1356
	Plurality		13902			
	Per cent	42.23	49.94	3.80	3.27	.76
	Total vote			180163		

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 74,561 votes; Taft, Rep., 68,324; Roosevelt, Prog., 34,129; Chafin, Pro., 2,068; Debs, Soc., 10,056; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 1,260.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. County of Hartford.
   Augustine Lonergan, Dem. 19,043
   P. Davis Oakey, Rep. 19,899
   Frederick E. Duffy, Prog. 1,908
2. Counties of Tolland, Windham, New London and Middlesex.
   Bryan F. Mahan, Dem. 14,270
   Richard P. Freeman, Rep. 18,255
   Heman O. Daniels, Prog. 1,369
3. County of New Haven, except twelve towns.
   Thomas Reilly, Dem. 15,310
   John Q. Tilson, Rep. 16,072
   Yandell Henderson, Prog. 1,166
   Plunkett, Soc. 1,577
   Hulse, Pro. 271
4. County of Fairfield.
   Jeremiah Donovan, Dem. 16,610
   Ebenezer J. Hill, Rep. 20,231
5. County of Litchfield and twelve towns of New Haven county.
   William Kennedy, Dem. 12,877
   James P. Glynn, Rep. 14,543
   Thomas J. Wall, Prog. 1,069

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Democrats	5	59	64
Republicans	30	197	227
Progressives	..	2	2

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Marcus H. Holcomb, Rep.
Secretary—Charles H. Burnes, Rep.
Treasurer—Frederick S. Chamberlin, Rep.
Comptroller—Morris C. Webster, Rep.

DELAWARE (Population in 1910, 202,322).

Counties.		President, 1912.			
Population in 1910.	(3)	Dem. Wilson	Prog. Roosevelt	Rep. Taft	Soc. Debs
32721	Kent	4071	667	3192	9
123188	New Castle	13009	7091	8342	547
46413	Sussex	5551	1229	4466	—
	Total	22631	8887	15000	556
	Plurality	49631			
	Per cent.	9.53	19.45	28.46	1.21
	Total vote		45693		

In 1912 Chafin, Pro., for president received 623 votes.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Thomas W. Miller, Rep. 22,952
Franklin Brockson, Dem. 20,671
James H. Anderson, Prog. 1,653
William H. Connor, Soc. 463

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Democrats	8	16	24
Republicans	9	19	28

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Charles R. Miller, Rep.
Secretary of State—Thomas W. Miller, Rep.*
Lieutenant-Governor—Colen Ferguson, Dem.
State Treasurer—William J. Swaim, Rep.
*Elected to congress Nov. 3, 1914.

FLORIDA (Population in 1910, 751,139).

Counties.		President 1912.			
Population in 1910.	(48)	Dem. Wilson	Rep. Taft	Soc. Debs	Pro. Prog. Chafin	Roosevelt
34305	Alachua	1304	221	56	75	75
4805	Baker	168	37	31	2	93
14090	Bradford	656	95	10	56	40
4717	Brevard	357	61	82	8	82
7465	Calhoun	332	67	152	50	59
6731	Citrus	417	11	21	10	44
6116	Clay	279	26	54	10	21
17689	Columbia	520	66	23	11	50
11933	Dade	1171	99	188	32	291
14200	DeSoto	847	110	135	89	78
75163	Duval	3514	243	350	77	485
36549	Escambia	1593	72	158	41	202
5201	Franklin	266	58	38	5	23
22198	Gadsden	609	75	31	2	54
11825	Hamilton	405	46	60	22	24
4997	Hernando	272	18	42	29	22
78374	Hillsboro	2641	159	672	164	269
11557	Holmes	411	52	79	20	110
29821	Jackson	1205	163	146	115	69
17210	Jefferson	459	47	9	2	39
6710	Lafayette	472	73	8	51	11
9509	Lake	596	92	39	21	63
6294	Lee	432	33	116	31	97
19427	Leon	546	56	15	2	46
10361	Levy	375	74	30	29	24
4700	Liberty	206	32	7	2	18
16919	Madison	430	16	19	3	30
9550	Manatee	712	55	93	53	103
26941	Marion	1165	179	124	62	117
21563	Monroe	1023	414	221	54	152
10525	Nassau	441	33	31	5	17
19107	Orange	1256	228	124	101	134
5507	Osceola	512	110	64	44	159
5577	Palm Beach	458	31	77	13	146
7502	Pasco	485	60	64	34	74
	Pinellas (new)	853	57	139	39	250
24148	Polk	1520	106	291	70	141
13096	Putnam	774	229	67	51	53
14897	Santa Rosa	592	70	88	95	43
13208	St. John	836	45	116	15	132
4075	St. Lucie	352	45	64	9	36
6696	Sumter	417	22	19	29	71
18603	Suwanee	714	64	214	15	29
7103	Taylor	236	56	9	43	19
16510	Volusia	942	162	98	122	72
4802	Wakulla	215	25	22	2	15
16460	Walton	612	74	69	5	296
16403	Washington	694	82	186	48	68
	Total	36417	4279	4806	1854	4535
	Plurality	30537				
	Per cent.	69.55	8.42	9.46	3.65	8.92
	Total vote		50817			

For United States senator in 1914 D. U. Fletcher, Dem., received 22,761 votes. There was no opposition candidate.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. Counties of Citrus, Sumter, Hernando, Pasco, Pinellas, Hillsboro, Polk, Manatee, DeSoto, Lee and Lake.
   S. M. Sparkman, Dem. 5,956
2. Counties of Hamilton, Suwanee, Columbia, Baker, Bradford, Nassau, Alachua, Jefferson, Lafayette, Levy, Madison, Marion and Taylor.
   Frank Clark, Dem. 4,577
3. Counties of Bay, Escambia, Santa Rosa, Walton, Holmes, Washington, Jackson, Calhoun, Franklin, Liberty, Gadsden, Leon and Wakulla.
   Emmett Wilson, Dem. 5,484
4. Counties of Brevard, Clay, Dade, Duval, Monroe, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, Putnam, St. John, St. Lucie, Seminole and Volusia.
   W. J. Sears, Dem. 7,934

LEGISLATURE.

The members of the senate (32) and of the house of representatives (71) are all democrats.

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)

Governor—Park Trammell.
Secretary of State—H. Clay Crawford.
Attorney-General—Thomas F. West.
Treasurer—J. C. Luning.

GEORGIA (Population in 1910, 2,609,121).

Counties.		U. S. Senator 1914			
Population in 1910.	(148)	Dem. Smith	Dem. Hardwick	Prog. Montague	Prog. Hudson
12318	Appling	460	491	553	543
7973	Baker	136	137	36	36
18354	Baldwin	318	322	77	77
11244	Banks	212	201	320	323
25388	Bartow	488	487	169	172
11863	Ben Hill	320	323	201	200
	Bleckley	386	380	4	4
22772	Berrien	348	353	89	89
56646	Bibb	1671	1675	50	47
23822	Brooks	318	317	75	75
7602	Bryan	131	135	6	6
26464	Bulloch	798	827	174	172
27268	Burke	218	224	16	16
13624	Butts	316	316	171	171
11334	Calhoun	196	200	32	28
7690	Camden	93	85	—	—
10874	Campbell	233	236	137	136
30855	Carroll	712	845	635	773
7184	Catoosa	451	453	57	57
4722	Charlton	137	136	23	23

Population.		Smith*	Hardwick†	McClure*	Hutch's †
79690	Chatham	2171	2171	46	46
5586	Chattahoochee	86	84	6	6
13608	Chattooga	375	369	59	53
16661	Cherokee	345	349	535	533
28273	Clarke	539	549	91	85
8960	Clay	132	125	17	16
10463	Clayton	253	258	65	64
8424	Clinch	225	227	7	6
28397	Cobb	751	750	319	321
21953	Coffee	426	422	85	80
19789	Colquitt	342	341	708	700
12328	Columbia	147	145	47	42
28800	Coweta	570	574	94	92
8310	Crawford	77	77	23	23
16423	Crisp	220	212	238	238
4139	Dade	651	649	3	2
4686	Dawson	235	246	254	243
29045	Decatur	491	492	104	104
27881	DeKalb	679	682	220	215
20127	Dodge	256	302	95	89
20554	Dooly	279	278	58	60
16035	Dougherty	319	315	20	20
8953	Douglas	137	137	253	254
18122	Early	275	282	52	49
3309	Echols	110	116	—	—
9971	Effingham	138	137	27	27
24125	Elbert	745	768	371	366
25140	Emanuel	739	795	729	724
12574	Fannin	569	572	41	39
10966	Fayette	197	200	263	264
36736	Floyd	1203	1198	147	161
11940	Forsyth	705	796	649	567
17894	Franklin	524	523	565	568
177733	Fulton	2959	2962	482	414
9237	Gilmer	1299	1330	95	81
4669	Glascock	52	52	223	225
15720	Glynn	210	208	5	5
15861	Gordon	409	405	485	478
18457	Grady	675	727	260	248
18512	Greene	313	306	308	317
28824	Gwinnett	740	738	1072	1059
10134	Habersham	545	551	330	322
25730	Hall	792	796	518	514
19189	Hancock	263	257	63	71
13514	Haralson	291	284	1021	1020
17886	Harris	320	319	51	53
16216	Hart	286	288	573	572
11189	Heard	127	129	259	261
19927	Henry	656	667	191	190
23609	Houston	408	409	—	—
10461	Irwin	263	271	63	63
20169	Jackson	769	850	971	972
16552	Jasper	262	254	92	83
6050	Jeff Davis	307	317	138	121
21379	Jefferson	298	297	387	386
11520	Jenkins	130	134	45	45
12897	Johnson	208	212	464	461
13101	Jones	433	443	7	9
35501	Laurens	529	514	741	734
11679	Lee	128	129	—	—
12924	Liberty	495	503	167	168
8714	Lincoln	150	152	191	189
24436	Lowndes	385	385	50	50
5444	Lumkin	390	395	133	101
15016	Macon	233	228	136	137
16851	Madison	309	325	430	425
9147	Marion	150	150	104	105
10325	McDuffie	194	195	157	155
6442	McIntosh	98	98	4	4
25180	Meriwether	438	436	250	252
7986	Miller	178	182	44	47
7239	Milton	196	188	276	278
22114	Mitchell	361	361	264	264
20450	Monroe	512	517	87	87
19638	Montgomery	662	702	285	276
19717	Morgan	366	368	82	74
9763	Murray	1149	1163	148	151
36227	Muscogee	561	561	9	9
18449	Newton	449	430	83	68
11104	Oconee	110	110	372	381
18680	Oglethorpe	276	290	127	126
14124	Paulding	274	266	653	651
9041	Pickens	233	236	276	261
10749	Pierce	315	325	85	85
19495	Pike	423	429	225	223
20203	Polk	362	376	344	342
22835	Pulaski	189	191	52	52
13876	Putnam	258	261	9	9
4594	Quitman	112	105	8	7
5562	Rabun	254	253	29	29

Population.		Smith*	Hardwick†	McClure*	Hutch's †
18341	Randolph	309	310	62	62
58886	Richmond	1754	1757	58	52
8916	Rockdale	274	278	81	81
5213	Schley	235	263	40	41
20202	Screven	206	215	362	355
19741	Spalding	461	465	119	121
9728	Stephens	224	227	93	93
13437	Stewart	269	268	14	15
29092	Sumter	456	456	7	7
11696	Talbot	284	284	5	5
8766	Taliaferro	161	163	51	51
18569	Tattnall	571	610	489	476
10839	Taylor	163	165	155	156
13238	Telfair	369	369	79	79
22003	Terrell	297	299	40	42
29071	Thomas	597	603	397	395
11487	Tift	272	274	134	132
11206	Toombs	160	168	126	124
3932	Towns	287	288	13	13
26228	Troup	621	621	307	306
10075	Turner	229	252	175	183
10736	Twiggs	144	155	1	1
6918	Union	468	448	102	102
12757	Upson	321	322	290	290
18692	Walker	1008	964	77	82
25393	Walton	574	573	554	546
22957	Ware	523	521	11	11
11860	Warren	159	159	232	232
28174	Washington	621	621	344	344
13069	Wayne	267	268	8	8
6151	Webster	122	121	—	—
	Wheeler	124	119	196	196
5110	White	170	180	137	130
15934	Whitfield	1013	1033	193	189
13486	Wilcox	232	234	94	87
23441	Wilkes	415	427	97	98
10078	Wilkinson	173	163	64	64
19147	Worth	289	272	308	305
	Total	61509	62289	28435	28163
	Plurality	33074	34126		
	Per cent	68.38	68.86	31.62	31.14
	Total vote	89994		90432	

*Full term. †Unexpired term.

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 5,191 votes; Wilson, Dem., 93,076; Roosevelt, Prog., 21,980; Chafin, Pro., 147, and Debs, Soc., 1,026.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. Counties of Bryan, Bulloch, Burke, Chatham, Effingham, Jenkins, Liberty, McIntosh, Screven and Tattnall.
   Charles G. Edwards, Dem.....5,600
2. Counties of Baker, Calhoun, Colquitt, Decatur, Dougherty, Early, Grady, Miller, Mitchell, Tift, Thomas and Worth.
   Frank Park, Dem..... 5,632
3. Counties of Ben Hill, Clay, Crisp, Dooly, Lee, Macon, Randolph, Quitman, Schley, Stewart, Sumter, Taylor, Terrell, Turner and Webster.
   Charles R. Crisp, Dem..... 4,357
4. Counties of Carroll, Chattahoochee, Coweta, Harris, Heard, Marion, Meriwether, Muscogee and Talbot.
   W. C. Adamson, Dem..... 4,754
5. Counties of Campbell, DeKalb, Douglas, Fulton and Rockdale.
   William Schley Howard, Dem..... 4,781
   R. A. Dewar, Prog..... 640
6. Counties of Bibb, Butts, Clayton, Crawford, Fayette, Henry, Jasper, Jones, Monroe, Pike, Spalding and Upson.
   J. W. Wise, Dem..... 7,100
7. Counties of Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Cobb, Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Murray, Paulding, Polk, Walker and Whitfield.
   Gordon Lee, Dem.....10,264
8. Counties of Clarke, Elbert, Franklin, Greene, Hart, Madison, Morgan, Newton, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Putnam, Walton and Wilkes.
   S. J. Tribble, Dem..... 7,672
9. Counties of Banks, Cherokee, Dawson, Fannin, Forsyth, Gilmer, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Lumpkin, Milton, Pickens, Rabun, Stephens, Towns, Union and White.
   Thomas M. Bell, Dem.....12,943
10. Counties of Baldwin, Columbia, Glascock, Hancock, Jefferson, Lincoln, McDuffie, Richmond, Taliaferro, Warren, Washington and Wilkinson.
    Carl Vinson, Dem..... 5,833

Carl Vinson, Dem. (for unexpired term, Thomas W. Hardwick, resigned)..... 5,431
11. Counties of Appling, Berrien, Brooks, Camden, Charlton, Clinch, Coffee, Echols, Glynn, Irwin, Jeff Davis, Lowndes, Pierce, Wayne and Ware.
J. R. Walker, Dem..... 4,959
12. Counties of Bleckley, Dodge, Emanuel, Houston, Johnson, Laurens, Montgomery, Pulaski, Telfair, Toombs, Twiggs, Wilcox and Wheeler.
Dudley M. Hughes, Dem..... 6,135

For governor Nat. E. Harris, Dem., was elected without opposition. Vote will be declared by general assembly in June, 1915, when the new governor goes into office.

LEGISLATURE.

The legislature consists of 44 senators and 185 representatives. All but four or five are democrats. There are no divisions on party lines.

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)

Governor—Nat. E. Harris. (John M. Slaton until June, 1915.)
Secretary of State—Phillip Cook.
Treasurer—W. J. Speer.

IDAHO (Population in 1910, 325,594).

Population in 1910.	COUNTIES. (33)	U. S. SENATOR 1914 Brady Rep.	Hawley Dem.	Clagstone Prog.	Cooper Soc.	Dutbie Pro.
29088	Ada	4238	3193	1623	317	78
	Adams (new)..	720	426	33	130	10
19242	Bannock	2698	1715	133	164	17
7729	Bear Lake	1366	1030	15	13	—
23306	Bingham	1681	1063	256	182	8
8387	Blaine	1132	1069	161	283	16
5250	Boise	719	873	263	150	15
13588	Bonner	1681	1290	359	1001	76
	Bon'ville (new)	1502	870	192	104	18
25323	Canyon	3030	2718	1796	645	233
7197	Cassia	1398	1002	105	288	17
	Cl'rwater (new)	826	578	44	167	12
2001	Custer	385	602	161	64	16
4785	Elmore	779	826	82	76	6
24606	Fremont	1403	1289	56	232	11
	Franklin (new)	1314	969	18	33	—
	Gooding (new).	914	902	379	115	23
12384	Idaho	1766	1969	198	378	39
	Jefferson (new)	1013	745	103	158	7
22747	Kootenai	2798	2939	610	857	155
18818	Latah	2048	1450	346	372	166
4786	Lemhi	724	859	66	123	9
	Lewis (new)	809	816	121	133	36
12676	Lincoln	895	757	76	62	15
	Madison (new)	1459	943	66	48	2
	Minidoka (new)	809	664	256	509	26
24860	Nez Perce	1323	1287	1109	157	41
15170	Oneida	1333	771	12	23	6
4044	Owyhee	506	685	112	43	16
	Power (new)	813	567	243	43	16
13963	Shoshone	2122	3024	218	425	29
13543	Twin Falls	1946	2189	669	516	97
11101	Washington	1331	1186	330	72	20
	Total	47486	41266	10321	7888	1237
	Plurality	6220				
	Per cent	43.88	38.14	9.54	7.29	1.15
	Total vote	108198				

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 32,810 votes; Wilson, Dem., 33,921; Roosevelt, Prog., 25,527; Debs, Soc., 11,960, and Chafin, Pro., 1,537.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Robert M. McCracken, Rep.*..... 43,918
Addison T. Smith, Rep*..... 45,365
James H. Forney, Dem..... 39,736
Bert H. Miller, Dem..... 37,000
Charles W. Luck, Prog..... 8,295
E. H. Rettig, Prog..... 7,399
G. W. Beloit, Soc..... 8,061
A. B. Clark, Soc..... 8,093
R. P. Logan, Pro..... 1,329
J. J. Pugh, Pro..... 1,276
*Elected.

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	19	31	50
Democrats	11	28	39
Progressives	2	1	3
Socialist	1	..	1

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Moses Alexander, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—Herman H. Taylor, Rep.
Secretary of State—George R. Barker, Rep.
State Treasurer—John W. Eagleson, Rep.

ILLINOIS (Population in 1910, 5,638,591).

Population in 1910	COUNTIES. (102)	U S SENATOR 1914 Dem. Sullivan	Prog. Robins	Rep. Sherman	Soc. Germer	Pro. Woolsey	S.L. Francis	PRESIDENT 1912 Rep. Taft	Dem. Wilson	Prog. Chafin	Soc. S.L. Debs	Reimer	Prog. Roo-evelt	PRES 1908 Rep Taft	Dem. Bryan
64588	Adams	5497	1667	4003	165	77	18..	2733	6852	195	559	44	3780..	7233	8294
22741	Alexander	1778	236	2497	67	23	8..	2003	1936	28	107	10	709..	3790	2027
17075	Bond	854	564	1883	43	54	5..	1152	1278	208	64	6	725..	2143	1465
15481	Boone	521	604	1987	63	15	3..	1361	540	38	113	6	1624..	2805	587
10397	Brown	1004	506	548	11	12	2..	381	1358	37	12	—	524..	947	1609
43075	Bureau	1845	1400	2918	196	109	14..	1816	2800	219	549	31	3738..	5280	2871
8610	Calhoun	901	36	614	13	18	—..	373	602	64	22	8	154..	735	905
18035	Carroll	591	427	1806	53	60	6..	1577	1098	87	84	8	1257..	2875	1128
17372	Cass	1416	846	1242	67	54	3..	719	2223	53	103	11	1086..	1878	2434
51329	Champaign	3017	2479	5282	105	89	18..	3220	4454	231	172	12	4481..	7162	4830
31594	Christian	2896	1003	2958	245	89	13..	1994	3821	213	376	14	1464..	3686	4156
23517	Clark	2084	625	2314	30	55	7..	1897	2517	144	49	2	943..	3158	2793
18651	Clay	1611	255	2174	59	67	5..	1622	1926	81	84	4	624..	2250	2152
22332	Clinton	2193	431	1336	243	27	3..	973	2674	45	265	18	775..	2104	3018
84517	Coles	2719	1478	3174	62	42	8..	2243	3453	90	170	15	2437..	4383	3957
2405213	Cook	159372	88187	103808	22169	1108	788..	74851	130702	2737	52659	2302	169061..	239400	152990
26281	Crawford	2005	943	1840	87	52	8..	1269	2691	125	65	4	1525..	3090	2390
14231	Cumberland	1283	309	1411	27	23	5..	990	1673	51	51	3	692..	1739	1810
33457	DeKalb	1013	2508	2659	127	39	14..	1776	1568	109	205	13	3643..	5866	1732
18906	DeWitt	1461	855	2061	62	34	7..	1346	1880	64	119	10	1606..	2928	2155
19591	Douglas	1194	991	2010	24	46	—..	1386	1633	116	53	2	1277..	2656	1917
33432	DuPage	1620	3249	2131	93	69	10..	1136	2236	215	193	12	4169..	4530	1975
27396	Edgar	2221	1241	2723	70	41	4..	2430	3479	147	91	8	1244..	3757	3183
10019	Edwards	551	194	1447	6	29	—..	817	650	100	16	3	818..	1614	747
20055	Effingham	2080	387	1517	31	18	5..	1002	2575	58	46	6	622..	1877	2836
28075	Fayette	2157	900	2641	74	83	7..	1481	2782	138	82	1	1558..	3261	3193
17096	Ford	803	1016	1276	27	40	4..	882	1035	78	24	11	1729..	2 17	1164
25943	Franklin	2111	621	2901	334	55	26..	2098	2435	116	407	22	781..	2539	2401
37549	Fulton	3055	1614	3867	853	177	44..	2263	3902	230	1334	67	3334..	6077	4906
14628	Gallatin	1335	170	923	31	10	9..	1051	1697	43	107	10	203..	1411	1845
22363	Greene	1571	360	1009	68	20	1..	1064	2801	49	124	7	831..	2004	3159
24162	Grundy	737	941	2079	129	44	7..	1380	1172	74	180	6	1919..	3127	1359
18227	Hamilton	1509	597	1473	40	15	9..	1242	1920	51	79	4	668..	1809	2128
30638	Hancock	2319	1218	2798	93	87	9..	1577	3692	166	188	6	1937..	3781	4260
7015	Hardin	635	80	875	22	13	4..	691	644	45	47	5	153..	813	680
9724	Henderson	595	634	1087	21	22	1..	648	721	51	31	6	871..	1547	820
41736	Henry	1640	3011	2861	219	52	13..	1859	2219	181	376	23	4505..	6387	2499
35543	Iroquois	1772	1328	3350	44	71	8..	1866	2474	153	52	12	2959..	4855	2966
35143	Jackson	2637	1173	3420	150	43	20:	2780	3323	102	268	21	1339..	4016	3149
18157	Jasper	1540	853	1623	25	43	2..	1227	3042	113	16	1	545..	1860	2317

Population.	Sullivan	Robins	Sherman	Germer	Woolley	Francis	Taft	Wilson	Chafin	Debs	Reimer	Roosevelt	Taft	Bryan
29111 Jefferson.....	2519	713	2826	86	38	10..	1834	3237	101	142	6	1294..	3210	3377
13854 Jersey	1461	137	1546	7	22	4..	838	1573	51	12	2	381..	1460	1818
22657 Jo Daviess....	1636	804	2094	52	44	5..	1233	2226	110	139	5	1747..	3132	2310
14331 Johnson.....	635	423	1527	47	30	4 .	1025	952	65	66	6	809..	1913	1055
91863 Kane.....	3744	6549	4854	317	109	21..	2415	4394	219	529	15	11494..	12840	4316
40752 Kankakee ...	2407	1818	4314	60	39	6..	3178	2552	77	141	8	2792..	5999	2461
10777 Kendall.....	250	655	1176	15	6	2..	534	531	36	21	3	1526..	1943	556
46159 Knox.....	1972	2005	3980	199	64	20..	1750	2758	152	405	16	5486..	7084	3277
55068 Lake.....	1972	1770	3225	251	58	45..	2183	2436	136	445	25	4888..	6392	2264
90132 LaSalle.....	7517	3183	7104	340	91	29..	4858	7036	286	636	50	6918..	11159	7589
22661 Lawrence....	2027	322	2500	98	94	7..	1617	2550	194	170	15	774..	2197	2253
27750 Lee.....	1573	1237	2944	79	35	5..	1482	1995	90	115	7	2747..	4255	2144
40465 Livingston...	2762	1565	4288	55	37	5..	2444	3394	152	71	27	3230..	5358	3778
30246 Logan.....	2175	1336	2332	131	43	8..	1397	3229	118	163	18	1776..	3451	3548
54189 Macon	3075	1892	5668	234	92	32..	3356	4435	192	233	26	3976..	6643	4615
60385 Macoupin....	3599	1057	4411	651	84	28..	2177	4902	246	806	56	2147..	4988	5775
38847 Madison.....	5714	1491	8068	1237	95	51..	5462	7155	268	1703	83	3197..	9463	7812
35094 Marion.....	1964	2137	2375	257	71	12..	1586	3493	198	498	18	2099..	3435	4001
15679 Marshall.....	1463	446	1573	92	21	7..	790	1695	63	42	8	1180..	1893	1714
17377 Mason.....	1816	329	1546	27	46	10..	948	2173	92	45	4	859..	1924	2264
14200 Massac.....	867	270	1509	31	19	4..	1341	599	38	21	5	788..	2084	652
26887 McDonough .	2070	748	3646	81	90	2..	1876	2959	166	181	6	1785..	3733	3112
32509 McHenry.....	1359	1135	3254	23	20	—..	2370	1913	74	39	5	3046..	5531	1887
68008 McLean.....	4262	1906	6114	234	217	15..	4624	5358	376	562	26	4350..	8953	5982
12796 Menard.....	1251	317	1360	34	31	3..	620	1530	55	60	7	903..	1600	1748
19723 Mercer.....	1371	878	2274	106	46	8..	959	1602	111	222	9	2093..	2871	1777
13508 Monroe.....	1360	188	1763	15	5	3..	1433	1398	4	19	2	299..	1733	1512
35311 Montgomery	2670	853	3593	464	104	20..	2195	3705	245	469	23	1476..	3782	3909
34420 Morgan.....	2608	1057	3503	96	44	16 .	1466	3648	159	193	26	2090..	4019	3993
14630 Moultrie.....	1192	570	1807	22	26	4 .	747	1501	60	29	6	853..	1704	1695
27864 Ogle.....	927	1245	2846	63	74	4..	2014	1750	200	57	4	2720..	4848	1761
100255 Peoria	7093	2788	7478	516	73	45..	2594	8364	120	1571	132	9229..	10823	8898
22048 Perry	1817	475	1939	136	47	18..	1341	2107	154	215	21	894..	2892	2482
16376 Piatt.....	944	832	1739	23	16	2..	1064	1417	75	36	3	1150..	2349	1530
28622 Pike.....	2570	456	2810	134	60	9..	1668	3371	149	253	13	1169..	2932	3259
11215 Pope	450	314	1344	16	18	1..	1099	664	25	24	—	587 .	1706	748
15650 Pulaski.....	727	181	1742	32	17	2..	1632	978	30	78	11	454..	2185	1080
7561 Putnam.....	398	379	467	25	6	4.	403	424	22	28	2	583..	834	413
29120 Randolph....	2278	820	2254	151	57	19..	1548	3247	135	308	9	1169..	3045	3172
15970 Richland.....	1186	585	1295	51	68	2..	862	1800	129	114	4	811..	1684	1938
70404 Rock Island.	4055	2495	6480	1317	76	88..	2394	3997	135	2128	129	6506..	8196	4739
30201 Saline.....	2010	775	2951	598	44	26..	2254	3599	98	660	32	1468..	3125	2471
91024 Sangamon ...	6220	2008	10793	781	104	33..	3994	8406	245	1007	49	6196..	10422	9351
14852 Schuyler.....	1434	345	1291	22	65	3..	853	1714	130	31	6	694..	1622	1876
1 067 Scott.....	876	246	1340	11	10	1..	686	1341	25	25	3	379..	1101	1376
31693 Shelby.....	1942	1337	2350	73	101	10..	1629	3467	231	121	10	1431..	3312	4065
10098 Stark.....	593	383	1087	8	13	2..	549	969	25	41	3	1053..	1635	738
119870 St. Clair.....	8428	2794	9704	1532	108	62..	8156	10826	218	2498	104	4064..	12619	11342
36321 Stephenson..	2776	2214	3062	104	44	18..	1367	3850	148	215	4	3476..	4605	4076
34027 Tazewell.....	2739	941	2647	154	78	26..	1054	3654	114	371	24	2500..	3767	3786
21856 Union.....	1730	354	1275	15	13	2..	1194	2648	82	23	2	458..	1696	2690
77996 Vermilion....	5388	2723	7753	425	436	55..	5655	5576	504	714	40	4984..	11726	6320
14913 Wabash.....	1224	292	1462	54	69	5..	841	1676	131	72	4	601..	2511	1814
23313 Warren.....	1772	1572	1833	101	52	13..	915	2050	91	237	16	2627..	3293	2337
18759 Washington..	1332	367	2198	78	29	4..	1304	1654	67	135	16	1058..	2355	1890
25697 Wayne.....	1987	237	2822	28	60	5..	1586	2378	167	74	4	1418..	2946	2791
23052 White.....	2143	276	2143	112	44	8..	1692	2708	114	182	11	591..	2436	3434
34507 Whiteside ...	1226	2062	2976	33	73	4..	1437	1966	276	91	7	3304..	5257	2140
84371 Will.....	4868	819	6805	208	80	18..	3331	4717	140	467	20	8092..	10358	5693
45098 Williamson...	2818	1232	4081	419	75	40..	3209	3258	250	706	79	1765..	4786	3513
63153 Winnebago..	1575	3118	4371	1065	93	49..	2537	2276	210	955	88	7089..	8919	2163
20506 Woodford.....	1826	634	2000	61	7	3..	850	2051	65	83	8	1495..	2204	2156
Total.	373403	203027	390061	39889	6750	2078..	253593	405048	15710	81278	4066	386478..	629932	450810
Plurality.			17258					18570					179122	
Per cent.	36.76	19.99	38.43	3.93	.66	.20..	22.12	35.34	1.38	7.09	.36	33.71..	54.53	39.02
Total vote.				1015808						1146173				

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

At Large—William Elza Williams, Dem...375,465
Thomas P. Sullivan, Dem.....356,678
George N. Kreider, Prog.....105,088
Harry L. Heer, Prog.....113,510
Burnett M. Chiperfield, Rep.....388,896
J. McCan Davis, Rep.....373,682
Dan L. Thomas, Soc.....42,841
Carl Strover, Soc.....41,949
Frank E. Herrick, Pro.....7,644
John A. Shields, Pro.....7,275
Harry Blomsma, Soc.-Lab.....2,060

1. City of Chicago (part).
James M. Quinlan, Dem.....9,060
Henry M. Ashton, Prog.....1,758
Martin B. Madden, Rep.....13,063
Charles Leffler, Soc.....662

2. City of Chicago (part).
Mark B. O'Leary, Dem.....11,940
John C. Vaughan, Prog.....8,506
James R. Mann, Rep.....21,612
Thomas P. Costello, Soc.....2,532

3. City of Chicago (part) and towns of Lemont, Palos, Worth, Orland, Bremen, Thornton, Rich, Bloom and Calumet, in Cook county.
Joseph E. Prendergast, Dem.....16,614
William C. Lewis, Prog.....4,001
William W. Wilson, Rep.....18,511
George W. Stone, Soc.....2,093

4. City of Chicago (part).
James T. McDermott, Dem.....13,313
Joseph Finder, Prog.....1,125
William W. Wilcox, Rep.....7,019
Harry P. Turner, Soc.....1,432

5. City of Chicago (part).
Adolph J. Sabath, Dem.....9,921
E. F. Napieralski, Prog.....2,623
Abram J. Harris, Rep.....4,390
Jacob Danhoff, Soc.....1,364

6. City of Chicago (part) and the towns of Proviso, Cicero, Oak Park, Berwyn, Riverside, Stickney and Lyons, in Cook county.
James McAndrews, Dem.....23,103
Robert F. Kolb, Prog.....6,161
Frederick E. Coyne, Rep.....17,328
Frank L. Wood, Soc.....4,162

7. City of Chicago (part) and the towns of Hanover, Schaumburg, Elk Grove, Maine, Leyden, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling and Norwood Park, in Cook county.
Frank Buchanan, Dem..... 22,377
Charles S. Stewart, Prog..... 6,724
Niels Juul, Rep..... 20,143
Carl D. Thompson, Soc..... 7,663

8. City of Chicago (part).
Thomas Gallagher, Dem..... 12,524
Roy M. Harmon, Prog..... 783
Edward I. Williams, Rep..... 3,568
Henry Anielewski, Soc..... 1,159

9. City of Chicago (part).
Oscar F. Nelson, Dem..... 8,242
R. T. Crane, Prog..... 5,365
Fred A. Britten, Rep..... 11,358
Frank Shiffersmith, Soc..... 1,315

10. City of Chicago (part), Lake county and towns of Evanston, Niles, New Trier and Northfield, in Cook county.
John F. Waters, Dem..... 13,096
Charles M. Thomson, Prog..... 13,039
George Edmund Foss, Rep..... 18,038
John M. Work, Soc..... 2,343

11. Counties of DuPage, Kane, McHenry and Will.
John A. Logan, Dem..... 9,098
Ira C. Copley, Prog..... 18,371
Frank W. Shepherd, Rep..... 17,197
H. H. Nicodemus, Soc..... 662

12. Counties of Boone, DeKalb, Grundy, Kendall, LaSalle and Winnebago.
George V. B. Weeks, Dem..... 8,726
William H. Hinebaugh, Prog..... 9,700
Charles E. Fuller, Rep..... 20,811
George North Taylor, Soc..... 1,720

13. Counties of Carroll, Jo Daviess, Lee, Ogle, Stephenson and Whiteside.
Frank M. Goodwin, Dem..... 8,735
Isaac N. Evans, Prog..... 4,054
John C. McKenzie, Rep..... 18,143
C. C. Brooks, Soc..... 409

14. Counties of Hancock, Henderson, McDonough, Mercer, Rock Island and Warren.
Clyde H. Tavenner, Dem..... 17,221
Henry E. Burgess, Prog..... 4,272
Frank E. Abbey, Rep..... 16,132
Edgar Owens, Soc..... 1,465

15. Counties of Adams, Fulton, Henry, Knox and Schuyler.
Edward P. Allen, Dem..... 14,537
Julius Kespohl, Prog..... 7,122
Edward J. King, Rep..... 16,217
C. C. Haxel, Soc..... 1,426

16. Counties of Bureau, Marshall, Peoria, Putnam, Stark and Tazewell.
Claude U. Stone, Dem..... 18,399
Edwin M. Wayne, Prog..... 1,864
George A. Zeller, Rep..... 16,462
Louis Bierman, Soc..... 958

17. Counties of Ford, Livingston, Logan, McLean, and Woodford.
Louis Fitz Henry, Dem..... 14,842
George E. Stump, Prog..... 2,757
John A. Sterling, Rep..... 16,720
Gordon Childers, Soc..... 460

18. Counties of Clark, Cumberland, Edgar, Iroquois, Kankakee and Vermillion.
Frank T. O'Hair, Dem..... 20,005
Wendell P. Kay, Prog..... 4,112
Joseph G. Cannon, Rep..... 22,035
James P. Meyers, Soc..... 591

19. Counties of Champaign, Coles, DeWitt, Douglas, Macon, Moultrie, Shelby and Piatt.
Charles M. Borchers, Dem..... 19,931
Frank B. Thomas, Prog..... 4,083
William B. McKinley, Rep..... 25,576
Charles E. Peebles, Soc..... 592

20. Counties of Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Greene, Jersey, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Pike and Scott.
Henry T. Rainey, Dem..... 20,340
B. O. Aylesworth, Prog..... 1,401
Jarvis F. DuBois, Rep..... 12,885
Frank Hoover, Soc..... 433

21. Counties of Christian, Macoupin, Montgomery and Sangamon.
James M. Graham, Dem..... 18,361
Porter Paddock, Prog..... 2,417
Loren E. Wheeler, Rep..... 20,800
William Koenikramer, Soc..... 1,897

22. Counties of Bond, Madison, Monroe, St. Clair and Washington.
William N. Baltz, Dem..... 21,364
Charles F. Stelzel, Prog..... 2,799
William A. Rodenberg, Rep..... 23,332
M. E. Kirkpatrick, Soc..... 2,772

23. Counties of Clinton, Crawford, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Jefferson, Lawrence, Marion, Richland and Wabash.
Martin D. Foster, Dem..... 24,414
Logan B. Skipper, Prog..... 2,659
John J. Bundy, Rep..... 18,036
Everett Ely, Soc..... 833

24. Counties of Clay, Edwards, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Saline, Wayne and White.
H. Robert Fowler, Dem..... 17,369
A. J. Gibbons, Prog..... 995
Thomas S. Williams, Rep..... 18,311
Noah C. Bainum, Soc..... 12

25. Counties of Alexander, Franklin, Jackson, Perry, Pulaski, Randolph, Union and Williamson.
Robert P. Hill, Dem..... 17,902
George W. Dowell, Prog..... 2,468
E. E. Denison, Rep..... 20,271
Paul H. Castle, Soc..... 1,176

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	23	77	100
Democrats	27	72	99
Progressives	1	2	3
Socialists	—	2	2

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Edward F. Dunne, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—Barratt O'Hara, Dem.
Secretary of State—Lewis G. Stevenson, Dem.
Auditor—James J. Brady, Dem.
Treasurer—Andrew Russel, Rep.
Attorney-General—Patrick Lucey, Dem.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Francis G. Blair, Rep.
Insurance Superintendent—Rufus M. Potts, Dem.
The Adjutant-General—Col. F. S. Dickson.

INDIANA (Population in 1910, 2,700,876).

Population in 1910	COUNTIES. (92)	U. S. SENATOR 1914				PRESIDENT 1912					
		Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Soc.	L. Dem.	Rep.	Pro. Prog.	Soc.	S. L.
		Shively	Miller	Ber'ridge	Haynes	Keyn'ds	Mat'ws	Wilson	Taft	Chafin	Roosevelt	Debs	R'imer
21840	Adams	2907	951	590	178	27	15..	2861	917	159	732	20	6
93386	Allen	8210	5652	1705	340	982	172..	8659	3423	602	4246	1512	127
24813	Bartholomew	2888	2706	851	86	80	6..	3147	1321	238	1604	196	15
12 88	Benton	1344	1425	589	66	24	1..	1425	1030	103	796	80	2
15820	Blackford	1528	605	1018	118	112	33..	1651	399	146	1163	256	9
24673	Boone	3020	1785	1663	178	44	9..	3280	1181	156	2014	90	14
7975	Brown	885	411	98	87	9	7..	909	305	52	253	12	2
17970	Carroll	2246	1943	553	118	88	5..	2275	1467	132	926	83	—
36368	Cass	4185	3159	1729	224	98	21..	4421	1573	207	3094	187	29
30230	Clark	5727	1150	1701	63	62	112..	3315	805	50	2453	137	15
32535	Clay	3175	2109	1170	111	411	18..	3297	1494	174	1614	697	81
26674	Clinton	3139	2889	891	153	119	36..	3255	2182	189	1821	219	24
12057	Crawford	1306	1092	168	131	81	7..	1159	663	179	542	128	4
27747	Daviess	2608	2894	639	76	192	25..	2759	2005	150	1061	827	89
21396	Dearborn	2722	1924	61	70	48	7..	2957	1366	89	701	146	9
18796	Decatur	2147	1762	1132	104	48	7..	2246	1263	150	1436	88	7

Population.		Shively	Miller	Bev'ridge	Hayes	Reyn'ds	Matthews	Wilson	Taft	Chafin	Roosevelt	Debs	R'imer
25054	Dekalb	3083	1960	765	203	141	35 .	2766	1125	244	1623	437	16
51414	Delaware	4420	4001	3037	312	491	23..	4313	2018	637	4059	1199	52
19843	Dubois	3068	1085	265	84	43	10..	3059	666	54	606	106	7
49008	Elkhart	4318	1890	3825	526	547	124..	4300	1199	563	4533	8.6	102
14415	Fayette	1562	1446	980	35	85	13..	1455	1030	68	1214	231	21
30293	Floyd	3541	1003	1808	83	197	12..	3236	669	90	2580	341	20
20439	Fountain	2197	2157	850	115	142	8..	2449	1560	123	1067	140	21
15335	Franklin	2113	1143	449	79	10	4..	2306	929	80	630	90	1
16879	Fulton	1935	1853	585	142	34	5..	2023	1427	213	694	70	8
30157	Gibson	3121	2895	1124	142	159	17..	3250	2266	226	1270	295	7
51426	Grant	4301	4444	1728	727	1264	316..	4390	3939	1015	2185	1323	184
36873	Greene	3529	3718	1317	82	913	52..	3573	2156	148	1563	1203	143
27026	Hamilton	2838	2786	1443	316	74	46..	2463	2247	399	1834	90	19
19030	Hancock	2335	1226	1454	160	49	12..	2594	738	149	1375	133	9
20232	Harrison	2061	1336	904	73	93	11..	2106	900	93	1219	178	13
20849	Hendricks	2168	2111	1165	114	42	12..	2372	1439	142	1495	48	7
29758	Henry	2652	3067	1270	381	122	22..	2687	2479	508	1550	437	56
33177	Howard	2580	3471	1118	310	685	122..	2824	2152	453	2184	1107	119
28982	Huntington	3103	2967	1121	306	197	43..	3119	2108	399	1686	252	12
24727	Jackson	2603	1488	852	96	87	13..	3225	921	96	1226	175	14
13914	Jasper	1238	1597	606	55	19	—..	1292	1238	59	694	14	1
24961	Jay	2309	1937	988	357	166	6..	2786	1282	398	1606	218	10
20483	Jefferson	2264	2197	476	119	61	5..	2325	1563	158	943	137	5
14203	Jennings	1594	1175	647	65	41	9..	1577	955	69	839	81	8
20394	Johnson	2509	1657	827	156	31	4..	2590	924	211	1408	49	13
39183	Knox	4548	3707	765	160	609	147 :	4448	2805	205	1316	892	86
27936	Kosciusko	2834	3039	1081	230	139	30..	2817	1767	307	2096	210	23
15148	Lagrange	1230	1357	891	75	14	—..	1233	758	96	1402	22	1
82864	Lake	4938	9009	1021	88	495	88..	5136	5176	189	5659	1182	191
45797	Laporte	4696	4644	885	99	164	14..	4847	2701	120	2749	397	48
30625	Lawrence	2465	2909	1215	50	262	11..	2579	1633	91	2106	398	38
65224	Madison	6201	3015	4526	341	1203	56..	6076	1771	455	4751	1947	157
263661	Marion	21962	24979	11442	692	3943	294..	28805	12280	1241	18396	5268	418
21175	Marshall	2844	1539	1158	223	88	29..	2859	1196	192	1490	164	17
12950	Martin	1330	1208	415	16	18	2..	1440	975	27	553	22	3
29850	Miami	3280	2165	1422	198	231	36..	3366	1426	253	1995	422	32
23426	Monroe	2298	2208	987	62	69	16..	2396	1388	130	1497	84	16
29296	Montgomery	3722	3314	910	104	100	11..	3821	2747	222	1246	173	7
21182	Morgan	2447	2092	934	87	118	17..	2608	1353	176	1236	185	26
10504	Newton	1094	1183	475	40	16	2..	965	892	96	633	26	2
24009	Noble	2744	2315	878	89	47	13..	2888	1443	99	1760	106	8
4329	Ohio	560	516	39	24	9	—..	553	406	39	120	9	—
17192	Orange	1951	2037	499	35	44	8..	1830	1521	55	849	53	5
14053	Owen	1687	867	674	38	94	17..	1621	711	66	784	161	12
22214	Parke	2095	2227	530	235	144	52..	2031	1891	254	684	346	11
18078	Perry	1988	688	989	22	30	3..	1931	520	30	1130	34	5
19084	Pike	2067	1801	298	56	227	12..	1984	1515	68	489	293	4
20510	Porter	1442	2178	1082	87	59	5..	1852	1510	45	1241	120	12
21610	Posey	2604	1719	473	109	84	12..	2767	1193	140	745	152	4
13312	Pulaski	1835	1066	399	120	49	7..	1950	729	222	596	135	14
20520	Putnam	2619	1593	990	51	56	15..	2922	1354	92	1079	91	7
29013	Randolph	2026	2590	2039	346	120	19..	2158	1988	366	2471	272	20
19452	Ripley	2421	2004	574	70	67	9..	2431	1492	77	884	163	23
19349	Rush	2186	2248	979	144	45	8..	2312	1931	185	1075	77	6
8323	Scott	942	507	329	25	14	2..	1033	327	34	531	18	—
26802	Shelby	3342	1974	1413	178	63	14..	3432	1254	235	1969	319	21
20646	Spencer	2268	1878	723	94	67	11..	2428	1268	117	1142	151	6
16567	Starke	1261	1237	395	30	58	12..	1206	787	49	696	54	6
14274	Steuben	1214	1825	688	155	25	3..	1396	1290	477	1210	41	5
84752	St. Joseph	7177	4438	2766	261	844	97..	5291	3146	452	5240	1285	87
32439	Sullivan	3526	1891	678	206	565	114..	3707	1406	274	1068	1045	93
9914	Switzerland	1356	1110	96	55	88	2..	1342	882	62	322	75	5
40063	Tippecanoe	4377	4082	1782	148	83	15..	4442	3006	173	2838	191	8
17459	Tipton	2126	1674	647	157	71	19..	2185	1262	201	914	113	13
6260	Union	691	771	251	42	21	3..	705	643	63	342	33	1
77438	Vanderburg	8287	7039	1194	75	1213	48..	7219	4839	187	2738	2572	127
18865	Vermillion	1817	2357	373	108	374	62..	1780	1621	230	680	550	21
87300	Vigo	9346	6318	2420	306	895	—..	7256	3103	707	4988	1862	144
26926	Wabash	2394	2282	1668	244	173	38..	2371	1363	285	2432	308	50
10899	Warren	839	1501	426	47	35	6..	872	1183	64	695	46	—
21911	Warrick	2107	1786	738	173	102	18..	2218	1421	254	819	310	37
17445	Washington	2163	1013	855	33	31	3..	2233	712	63	1113	61	7
43757	Wayne	3342	2920	3923	171	390	81..	3806	1851	229	4457	1032	116
22418	Wells	2496	972	827	214	58	20..	2760	812	301	1080	152	7
17602	White	1987	1903	704	104	34	7..	2059	1613	99	822	41	5
16832	Whitley	2246	1633	423	152	80	7..	2206	1082	154	990	70	4
	Total	272249	226766	108581	13860	21719	2884..	281890	151267	19248	162007	36981	3130
	Plurality	45483						119883					
	Per cent	42.14	35.09	16.80	2.15	3.36	.46..	43.07	23.11	2.94	24.76	5.64	.48
	Total vote				646059		..			654473			

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. The counties of Gibson, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburg and Warrick.
   Charles Lieb, Dem.....20,488
   S. Wallace Cook, Rep.....17,661
   Ulrich H. Seiler, Prog.....3,519
   Amos Legler, Pro.....717
   William O. Rainey, Soc.....1,619
2. The counties of Daviess, Greene, Knox, Monroe, Martin, Morgan, Owen and Sullivan.
   William A. Cullop, Dem.....21,451
   Oscar E. Bland, Rep.....19,145
   James B. Wilson, Prog.....5,087
   George Scruggs, Pro.....562
   William J. Trout, Soc.....2,225
3. The counties of Clark, Crawford, Dubois, Floyd, Harrison, Lawrence, Orange, Perry, Scott and Washington.
   William E. Cox, Dem.....23,679
   Edgar D. Bush, Rep.....12,260
   Lawson Mace, Prog.....5,344
   Columbus H. Noblett, Pro.....412

4. The counties of Bartholomew, Brown, Dearborn, Decatur, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Johnson, Ohio, Ripley and Switzerland.
Lincoln Dixon, Dem.....22,795
Manley D. Wilson, Rep.....16,856
Roy W. Emig, Prog.....4,619
Benjamin F. Gaston, Pro.....651
William T. Carmichael, Soc.....444

5. The counties of Clay, Hendricks, Parke, Putnam, Vermilion and Vigo.
Ralph W. Moss, Dem.....21,785
Roy L. Shattuck, Rep.....17,552
Otis E. Gulley, Prog.....5,254
Ernest G. Shause, Pro.....877
James O. Neal, Soc.....1,932

6. The counties of Fayette, Franklin, Hancock, Henry, Rush, Shelby, Union and Wayne.
Finley H. Gray, Dem.....18,371
Patrick J. Lynch, Rep.....14,880
Elbert Russell, Prog.....9,443
Evert E. Worth, Pro.....859

7. The county of Marion.
Charles A. Korbly, Dem.....21,343
Merrill Moores, Rep.....26,451
Paxton Hibben, Prog.....10,530
Edward W. Clark, Pro.....661
William H. Henry, Soc.....4,002

8. The counties of Adams, Delaware, Jay, Madison, Randolph and Wells.
John A. M. Adair, Dem.....21,841
Albert H. Vestal, Rep.....13 160
Harry L. Kitselman, Prog.....10.785
Jacob W. Gibson, Pro.....1,390
Max E. Matthews, Soc.....1,955

9. The counties of Boone, Carroll, Clinton, Fountain, Hamilton, Howard, Montgomery and Tipton.
Martin A. Morrison, Dem.....21,992
Fred S. Purnell, Rep.....21.035
Charles A. Ford, Prog.....6.198
Albert W. Jackman, Pro.....1.291
Ocie S. Rash, Soc.....927

10. The counties of Benton, Jasper, Lake, Newton, Porter, Tippecanoe, Warren and White.
John B. Peterson, Dem.....17,735
William R. Wood, Rep.....22,318
William H. Ade, Prog.....8,637
Ernan A. Bush, Pro.....516

11. The counties of Blackford, Cass, Grant, Huntington, Miami, Pulaski and Wabash.
George W. Rauch, Dem.....20.666
Sam L. Stricler, Rep.....16,999
Bernard B. Shively, Prog.....8,106
Bert W. Ayers, Pro.....1,641
Ernest Ma ott, Soc.....2,124

12. The counties of Allen, Dekalb, Lagrange, Noble, Steuben and Whitley.
Cyrus Cline, Dem.....18,612
Charles R. Lane, Rep.....15,052
Hugh M. Widney, Prog.....3,976
Jacob G. Wise, Pro.....789
William F. Dibble, Soc.....1.266

13. The counties of Elkhart, Fulton, Kosciusko, Laporte, Marshall, St. Joseph and Starke.
Henry A. Barnhart, Dem.....25,134
Andrew J. Hickey, Rep.....19,771
R. Clarence Stephens, Prog.....8,542
Charles H. Tuesburg, Pro.....1,331
Earl E. W. Berry, Soc.....1,845

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Democrats	42	61	103
Republicans	8	38	46
Progressive	..	1	1

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Samuel M. Ralston, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—William P. O'Neill, Dem.
Secretary of State—Homer L. Cook, Dem.
Auditor—Dale J. Crittenberger, Dem.
Treasurer—George A. Bitler, Dem.
Attorney-General—Richard Milburn, Dem.
Clerk of Supreme Court—J. Fred France, Dem.
Reporter of Supreme Court—Philip Zoercher, Dem.
Statistician—Thomas Brolley, Dem.
Superintendent Public Instruction—Charles A. Greathouse, Dem.

IOWA (Population in 1910, 2,224,771).

COUNTIES. (99)	Population in 1910.	U. S. SENATOR 1914						PRESIDENT 1912					GOV. 1910		
		Rep.	Dem.	Pro	Prog.	Soc.	Ind.	Dem.	Prog.	Rep.	Soc.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.
		Cum'ins	Conno'ly	Christ'n	Schenck	McCrill's	Spurg'n	Wilson	Roosevelt	Taft	Debs	Chafin	Carroll	Porter	M'Elhr'n
14420 Adair		1739	1251	30	86	24	69..	1195	890	1248	31	38 .	1738	1279	40
10998 Adams		1125	1269	39	160	19	10..	1215	571	913	52	53..	1374	1262	43
17328 Allamakee		1548	1510	6	15	13	969..	1767	1273	1269	39	18..	2176	1684	35
28701 Appanoose		2330	1909	69	198	200	450..	2058	969	2356	559	65..	2891	2532	74
12671 Audubon		1216	946	12	104	8	54..	963	908	692	10	18..	1392	980	26
23156 Benton		2312	2011	84	66	113	277..	2472	1234	1881	199	72..	2333	2337	69
44865 Black Hawk		3969	2929	68	285	124	1003..	3702	4724	1601	411	211..	3746	3148	485
27626 Boone		2273	1173	76	187	249	526..	1601	2835	842	537	105..	2411	1754	171
15813 Bremer		1694	1327	20	78	14	251..	1944	741	1013	24	42..	1407	1934	58
19748 Buchanan		2479	1524	31	51	20	434..	1866	1455	1271	23	104..	2112	1764	165
15881 Buena Vista		1640	731	36	127	43	168..	927	1852	755	61	46..	1680	888	89
17119 Butler		2037	731	39	84	26	284..	926	1553	903	28	87..	1735	968	109
17090 Calhoun		2050	1075	54	113	56	67..	1182	1324	963	85	65..	1675	1172	127
20117 Carroll		1416	2402	26	59	14	98..	2326	1188	664	53	51..	1259	2491	69
19047 Cass		2333	1341	54	95	43	39..	1516	1098	1724	103	62..	2259	1589	77
17765 Cedar		1971	1626	47	128	84	134..	1938	1364	1036	43	39..	1973	1979	63
25011 Cerro Gordo		2161	978	43	46	58	481..	1742	1813	1334	212	100..	2081	1364	117
16741 Cherokee		1542	916	27	120	37	134..	930	1680	381	56	45..	1382	1009	78
15375 Chickasaw		1220	1023	6	20	7	697..	1891	662	1022	35	21..	1431	1864	15
10736 Clarke		1133	973	147	144	1.	50..	910	595	882	21	81..	1356	1004	46
12766 Clay		1392	626	44	125	51	26..	707	1347	679	50	41..	1498	718	39
25576 Clayton		2388	2162	11	40	40	852..	2919	1471	1239	142	90..	2152	2906	51
45394 Clinton		3917	3938	100	91	187	201..	3633	3188	1890	403	91..	3402	4642	42
20041 Crawford		1590	2249	31	81	37	222..	2193	1181	1169	66	61..	1611	2436	61
23628 Dallas		2144	1489	131	105	105	218..	1718	1361	1825	200	144..	2526	1470	190
13315 Davis		1198	1666	39	53	22	88..	1453	353	1184	44	31 .	1529	1527	20
16347 Decatur		1683	1794	63	67	46	118..	1654	773	1351	90	55..	1889	1672	53
17888 Delaware		1735	1343	20	29	44	803..	1389	1145	1394	83	43..	1948	1398	48
36145 Des Moines		2210	2653	122	250	287	520..	3169	2090	2136	537	132..	2761	3758	94
8137 Dickinson		878	535	21	25	29	27..	502	850	457	58	15..	1006	512	25
57450 Dubuque		2591	7536	20	110	134	273..	6237	3421	1620	415	31..	2240	6616	53
9816 Emmet		1196	432	11	31	39	32..	486	738	602	90	18..	1296	459	25
27919 Fayette		2529	1574	68	139	97	979..	2379	2240	1102	250	166..	2725	2208	108
17119 Floyd		1716	652	28	98	43	617.	1244	1256	1216	142	48..	1716	890	80
14780 Franklin		1463	453	28	113	20	91.	694	1403	776	67	129..	1340	841	57
15623 Fremont		1616	1570	60	77	41	32 .	1762	861	973	55	38..	1680	1677	55
16023 Greene		1773	1004	47	68	28	89..	980	1166	1324	29	63..	1770	1011	77
13574 Grundy		1796	826	22	240	17	48.	1149	1465	421	12	48..	1322	1276	67
17374 Guthrie		1828	1255	64	216	40	181..	1890	1303	1258	74	72..	2047	1440	101
19242 Hamilton		2362	755	64	104	26	181 .	1041	2282	831	68	68..	1584	992	248
12781 Hancock		1457	608	29	63	8	78..	710	809	850	8	80..	1221	681	43
20921 Hardin		2246	913	104	78	33	198..	1072	2362	732	87	201..	1612	1371	213
23162 Harrison		2261	2072	80	103	130	151..	2157	1336	1528	226	74..	2409	2013	86

Population.	Cum'ins	Connolly	Christ'n	Schenck	McCrill's	Spurg'n	Wilson	Roosevelt	Taft	Debs	Chafin	Carroll	Porter	M'E'har'n
18640 Henry	1614	1648	114	298	44	106..	1580	856	1663	47	105..	2044	1461	81
12920 Howard	1322	1245	62	15	42	235..	1416	837	750	69	68..	1311	1266	50
12182 Humboldt	1254	575	21	272	7	74..	634	1377	477	16	89..	1307	613	64
11296 Ida	1226	1119	28	130	21	25..	1087	1144	530	18	13..	1214	1169	9
18409 Iowa	1378	1568	23	128	13	882..	1841	875	1237	24	45..	1712	2089	69
21258 Jackson	1697	2002	21	212	70	85..	2259	1006	1174	109	255..	2032	2331	26
27034 Jasper	2277	2569	146	214	194	165..	2487	1581	1766	897	164..	2607	2460	172
15951 Jefferson	1194	1547	109	122	53	153..	1311	786	1378	72	115..	1819	1309	136
25914 Johnson	2265	2814	35	50	25	194..	3327	763	1645	92	59..	2200	3014	74
19050 Jones	2029	1942	31	57	17	75..	2189	689	1622	84	33..	2032	2025	72
21160 Keokuk	1758	1676	74	210	46	1358..	2434	1232	1361	74	119..	2525	2376	166
21971 Kossuth	2232	1613	30	190	14	145..	1813	1860	857	21	35..	1881	1715	45
36702 Lee	2976	3575	62	222	106	362..	3891	2299	2016	285	56..	3121	4227	78
60720 Linn	5782	4289	215	184	251	881..	5422	3038	4326	487	242..	4420	4439	191
12855 Louisa	1451	960	48	75	57	74..	881	891	1070	58	43..	1709	872	42
13462 Lucas	1344	1148	70	84	182	78..	968	855	969	110	52..	1504	1012	119
14624 Lyon	1155	870	5	224	51	41..	896	1361	412	89	19..	1362	1198	81
15621 Madison	1390	1349	121	312	52	110..	1185	1121	1274	89	104..	1979	1249	108
29860 Mahaska	2533	1822	222	218	112	606..	2576	1705	1682	202	283..	3240	2712	379
22995 Marion	2270	2153	92	92	201	149..	2276	1419	1191	297	72..	2279	2323	126
30279 Marshall	3068	1629	125	83	125	175..	2192	3106	926	324	199..	1917	2266	332
15811 Mills	1441	1075	45	78	34	21..	1312	1093	850	67	33..	1664	1337	58
13435 Mitchell	1441	850	19	178	23	125..	1082	1171	590	29	30..	1489	856	34
16633 Monona	1582	1335	25	289	41	62..	1358	1289	1109	36	32..	1758	1490	54
25429 Monroe	1970	1657	70	294	603	96..	2485	1495	1385	586	61..	2403	1693	73
16604 Montgomery	1437	1079	42	394	68	45..	1206	1713	917	106	32..	2080	1070	54
29505 Muscatine	3141	2442	52	149	432	199..	2697	2796	789	758	88..	2867	3112	55
17262 O'Brien	1547	1413	13	330	30	75..	1506	1659	629	53	32..	1650	1512	59
8956 Osceola	999	819	7	11	13	14..	786	1609	520	29	14..	853	762	16
24002 Page	2232	1176	63	280	69	98..	1462	2216	980	197	132..	2640	1377	154
13845 Palo Alto	1478	1202	21	29	49	35..	1274	755	953	101	62..	1347	1260	43
23129 Plymouth	2298	2368	48	79	22	52..	2038	2005	825	28	46..	2008	2122	66
14808 Pocahontas	1706	1294	31	97	31	52..	1176	1277	760	67	29..	1436	1177	46
110438 Polk	8056	5173	238	1135	568	856..	7239	8110	4065	1695	866..	6877	7414	975
55832 Pottawattamie	4692	4275	79	136	234	441..	4993	4538	1753	489	93..	4840	4755	122
19589 Poweshiek	1946	1188	92	146	62	720..	1631	1792	902	107	113..	2298	1535	168
12904 Ringgold	1583	899	57	244	35	42..	968	959	916	45	70..	1530	994	72
16555 Sac	1564	929	30	318	40	41..	1124	1819	622	58	42..	1461	993	63
60090 Scott	5743	5273	38	225	571	263..	5632	4977	1568	1444	58..	3982	6457	58
16552 Shelby	1431	1848	19	76	22	131..	1484	1073	872	38	29..	1753	1319	53
25248 Sioux	2218	1419	24	264	46	99..	1453	2566	575	55	15..	2298	1493	88
24083 Story	2363	780	126	368	38	115..	1224	2515	1247	76	172..	2653	1086	202
22156 Tama	2712	2156	48	46	33	126..	2446	1722	1179	45	73..	2281	2574	107
16312 Taylor	1621	1299	72	157	32	160..	1372	899	1365	40	78..	2087	1310	57
16616 Union	1746	1587	132	132	35	133..	1528	1115	1076	75	79..	1774	1678	121
15020 Van Buren	1344	1483	53	242	31	179..	1495	675	1538	52	63..	1875	1492	74
37743 Wapello	5522	2961	40	211	409	139..	3102	1838	2755	699	76..	3608	3443	84
18194 Warren	1718	1494	158	91	31	80..	1396	1102	1338	53	114..	2229	1297	161
19225 Washington	1790	1426	89	89	28	863..	2003	1330	1267	84	116..	2197	1875	136
16184 Wayne	1827	1561	137	58	62	68..	1581	796	1193	88	113..	1810	1742	115
34629 Webster	2987	2207	91	122	123	226..	2370	1371	2123	316	147..	2600	2356	205
11914 Winnebago	1218	313	51	184	48	57..	390	1035	532	142	132..	1190	439	84
21729 Winneshiek	2471	1819	6	35	43	344..	2105	2136	902	61	26..	2530	2019	89
67616 Woodbury	4393	5150	166	675	222	119..	4564	5463	2441	440	165..	3724	3880	220
9950 Worth	1178	234	21	29	20	131..	402	1147	854	42	37..	1218	381	35
17951 Wright	2074	606	51	52	42	96..	755	1856	805	54	75..	1391	776	107
Total	205832	167251	6009	15058	8462	24490..	185325	161819	119805	16967	8440..	205666	187287	10212
Plurality	38581						23506					18379		
Per cent	48.19	39.16	1.41	3 53	1.98	5.73..	37.63	32.87	24.34	3.45	1.71..	49.81	45.36	2.48
Total vote	427102						492356					412865		

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. Counties of Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Lee, Louisa, Van Buren and Washington.
   - Charles A. Kennedy, Rep. 14,866
   - F. B. Whitaker, Dem. 12,381
   - U. G. Miller, Pro. 447
   - Daniel Boone Heller, Prog. 1,599
   - Edward P. Hagerty, Soc. 581
   - Benson E. Jones, Ind. 332
2. Counties of Clinton, Iowa, Jackson, Johnson, Muscatine and Scott.
   - Harry E. Hull, Rep. 20,145
   - W. J. McDonald, Dem. 16,940
   - John Wallace Cooper, Prog. 1,002
   - Z. M. Holcombe, Soc. 1,321
   - G. W. Burdick, Pro. 214
3. Counties of Black Hawk, Bremer, Buchanan, Butler, Delaware, Dubuque, Franklin, Hardin and Wright.
   - Burton E. Sweet, Rep. 22,386
   - James C. Murtagh, Dem. 15,427
   - Robert J. Belt, Prog. 818
   - D. S. Cameron, Soc. 430
   - C. C. Covert, Pro. 397
4. Counties of Allamakee, Cerro Gordo, Chickasaw, Clayton, Fayette, Floyd, Howard, Mitchell, Winneshiek and Worth.
   - Gilbert N. Haugen, Rep. 20,001
   - G. A. Meyer, Dem. 13,653
   - Arthur A. Kugler, Prog. 989
   - Edward G. Gashel, Soc. 429
   - W. W. Williams, Pro. 295
5. Counties of Benton, Cedar, Grundy, Jones, Linn, Marshall and Tama.
   - James W. Good, Rep. 20,752
   - Joseph Mekota, Dem. 14,497
   - Lindley M. Osborne, Prog. 689
   - M. F. Wiltse, Soc. 560
   - S. B. Miller, Pro. 461
6. Counties of Davis, Jasper, Keokuk, Mahaska, Monroe, Poweshiek and Wapello.
   - C. W. Ramseyer, Rep. 14,026
   - W. H. Hamilton, Dem. 12,310
   - H. W. Rayner, Prog. 1,253
   - A. J. Waddell, Soc. 1,241
   - J. J. Mullin, Pro. 336
7. Counties of Dallas, Madison, Marion, Polk, Story and Warren.
   - Cassius C. Dowell, Rep. 17,225
   - John T. Mulvaney, Dem. 10,871
   - John E. Holmes, Prog. 2,193
   - Charles S. Gay, Soc. 939
   - C. H. Gordon, Pro. 807
8. Counties of Adams, Appanoose, Clarke, Decatur, Fremont, Lucas, Page, Ringgold, Taylor, Union and Wayne.
   - Horace M. Towner, Rep. 19,817
   - H. E. Valentine, Dem. 14,824
   - Jerome Smith, Prog. 1,251
   - S. D. Mercer, Soc. 640
   - William Orr, Pro. 569

9. Counties of Adair, Audubon, Cass, Guthrie, Harrison, Mills, Montgomery, Pottawattamie and Shelby.
William R. Green, Rep.....19,265
H. S. Mosher, Dem.....14,677
Albert B. Adams, Prog.....1,213
A. F. Christie, Soc.....540
10. Counties of Boone, Calhoun, Carroll, Crawford, Emmet, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Humboldt, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Webster and Winnebago.
Frank P. Woods, Rep.....22,191
D. M. Kelleher, Dem.....13,424
William B. Quarton, Prog.....4,481
C. F. Polson, Soc.....598
N. C. Brun, Pro.....367
11. Counties of Buena Vista, Cherokee, Clay, Dickinson, Ida, Lyon, Monona, O'Brien, Osceola, Plymouth, Sac, Sioux and Woodbury.
T. J. Steele, Dem.....20,782
George C. Scott, Rep.....16,768
Edward H. Crane, Prog.....3,693
Charles R. Metcalf, Soc.....498
Alex Hartley, Pro.....291

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	34	75	109
Democrats	16	32	48
Independent	..	1	1

STATE OFFICERS. (All republicans.)

Governor—George W. Clarke.
Lieutenant-Governor—William L. Harding.
Secretary of State—William S. Allen.
Auditor of State—Frank S. Shaw.
Treasurer of State—William C. Brown.
Attorney-General—George Cosson.

KANSAS (Population in 1910, 1,690,949).

Population in 1910.	COUNTIES. (105)	U. S. SENATOR, 1914—Rep. Curtis	Dem. Neeley	Soc. Hofman	Pro. DeCoy	Prog. Murdock
27640	Allen	3072	2232	277	120	786
13829	Anderson	1621	1983	209	107	1041
28107	Atchison	3413	2625	81	102	850
9916	Barber	645	1378	100	104	1063
17876	Barton	1257	2429	154	89	1154
24007	Bourbon	2717	2778	628	129	1234
21314	Brown	3044	1895	102	136	1301
23059	Butler	1964	1869	192	151	2806
7527	Chase	1101	893	69	57	658
11429	Chautauqua	1707	921	439	68	771
38162	Cherokee	3380	3370	1501	163	642
4248	Cheyenne	499	890	123	73	138
4093	Clark	344	573	44	43	346
15251	Clay	2305	1484	209	89	795
18388	Cloud	2325	1778	233	231	1163
15205	Coffey	2164	2113	113	101	1042
3281	Comanche	371	494	69	60	440
31790	Cowley	3461	2796	638	203	2112
51178	Crawford	5544	3616	4885	178	1349
8976	Decatur	668	1307	153	87	481
24361	Dickinson	2315	2099	214	174	2063
14422	Doniphan	2264	1057	60	111	433
24724	Douglas	2660	2179	94	140	2563
7033	Edwards	778	1054	59	94	499
10128	Elk	1431	1193	132	67	738
12170	Ellis	815	1343	74	80	516
10444	Ellsworth	976	1045	68	94	708
6908	Finney	631	686	131	29	566
11393	Ford	1239	1888	135	125	897
20884	Franklin	2130	2564	204	176	1585
12681	Geary	1217	1085	112	56	769
6044	Gove	529	415	43	40	207
8700	Graham	944	936	179	48	309
1087	Grant	142	148	15	7	48
3121	Gray	241	426	84	22	324
1335	Greeley	208	73	23	18	45
16060	Greenwood	2066	1857	186	96	1515
2360	Hamilton	307	406	44	24	142
14748	Harper	815	1674	149	118	1420
19200	Harvey	2047	1822	144	87	1796
993	Haskell	146	152	40	21	56
2930	Hodgeman	258	454	23	32	232
16861	Jackson	2568	1817	32	79	1110
15826	Jefferson	2810	1981	78	86	733
18148	Jewell	2588	2367	147	382	1153
18288	Johnson	1986	2599	164	116	1919
3206	Kearny	280	303	71	21	206
13386	Kingman	657	2027	119	83	1472
6174	Kiowa	642	752	38	144	457
31423	Labette	3573	3344	866	128	1487
2603	Lane	241	436	50	17	154
41207	Leavenworth	4403	4052	304	88	1257
10142	Lincoln	1216	1298	92	82	442
14735	Linn	1889	1551	342	70	926
4240	Logan	409	335	62	46	278
24927	Lyon	2295	2874	325	169	2846
22415	Marion	2356	1658	117	66	955
23880	Marshall	3317	2773	194	100	1264
21521	McPherson	1619	1970	188	47	2792
5055	Meade	479	447	65	53	411
20030	Miami	2216	2202	131	68	1355
14089	Mitchell	1513	1806	163	74	1130
49474	Montgomery	4174	4119	1112	161	2852
12297	Morris	1515	1442	117	36	1268
1333	Morton	271	278	26	15	69
19072	Nemaha	2060	2515	68	60	1522
23754	Neosho	3256	3012	377	73	1154
5883	Ness	455	678	108	104	416
11614	Norton	1172	1115	198	100	656
19905	Osage	2831	2576	300	88	1671
12827	Osborne	1519	1015	93	279	720
11811	Ottawa	1661	1551	87	102	698
5859	Pawnee	631	1441	86	38	309
14150	Phillips	1448	1354	151	118	1048
17522	Pottaw't'mie	2502	1865	37	55	1448
11156	Pratt	798	1247	190	172	1225
6380	Rawlins	602	769	186	15	194
37853	Reno	3710	5281	363	166	2747
17447	Republic	2536	2217	155	122	774
15106	Rice	1416	1901	129	190	1408
15783	Riley	2070	1470	153	85	1749
11282	Rooks	1314	1069	144	165	545
7826	Rush	706	1072	97	29	407
10800	Russell	1198	922	62	94	742
20338	Saline	2241	3013	171	80	1118
3047	Scott	162	324	63	19	297
73095	Sedgwick	2780	6859	555	223	11015
4091	Seward	513	607	97	42	239
61874	Shawnee	12252	5252	380	163	3348
5651	Sheridan	492	620	47	40	322
4549	Sherman	549	562	154	47	186
15365	Smith	2574	2008	276	185	610
12510	Stafford	1023	1455	155	118	776
1034	Stanton	94	121	18	...	30
2453	Stevens	262	302	18	45	163
30654	Sumner	1942	3205	276	133	3090
5455	Thomas	446	727	104	36	149
5398	Trego	533	549	84	57	179
12721	Wabaunsee	1951	1253	51	52	699
2759	Wallace	338	209	71	9	181
20229	Washington	3081	1983	106	102	664
2006	Wichita	229	233	31	6	58
19810	Wilson	2002	1942	602	80	1606
9450	Woodson	1234	1192	171	31	967
100068	Wyandotte	5365	7391	845	291	6986
	Total	180823	176929	24502	9885	116755
	Plurality	3894				
	Per cent.	35.53	34.77	4.81	1.95	22.94
	Total vote			508894		

For president in 1912, Taft, Rep., received 74,845 votes; Wilson, Dem., 143,663; Roosevelt, Prog., 120,210; Debs, Soc., 26,779.

For governor in 1914, Arthur Capper, Rep., received 209,543 votes; George H. Hodges, Dem., 161,698; Milo M. Mitchell, Soc., 20,360; Silas W. Bond, Pro., 5,336; Henry J. Allen, Prog., 84,060; J. B. Billard, Ind., 47,201.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. Counties of Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Nemaha and Shawnee.
D. R. Anthony, Jr., Rep.....31,589
J. B. Chapman, Dem.....20,279
Sheffield Ingalls, Prog.....9,259
2. Counties of Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Douglas, Franklin, Johnson, Linn, Miami and Wyandotte.
John H. Crider, Rep.....24,732
Joseph Taggart, Dem.....28,412
S. H. Wallace, Pro.....2,718
J. L. Brady, Prog.....12,271
3. Counties of Chautauqua, Cherokee, Cowley, Crawford, Elk, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho and Wilson.
P. P. Campbell, Rep.....30,644

F. J. McGinley, Dem.....21,492
L. F. Fuller, Soc.....11,370
E. W. Grover, Pro.....3,018
G. E. Bertch, Prog.....7,871

4. Counties of Chase, Coffey, Greenwood, Lyon, Marion, Morris, Osage, Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee and Woodson.
H. F. Martindale, Rep.....19,331
Dudley Doolittle, Dem.....23,894
E. B. Greene, Pro.....970
N. D. Welty, Prog.....6,626

5. Counties of Clay, Cloud, Geary, Dickinson, Marshall, Ottawa, Republic, Riley, Saline and Washington.
W. A. Calderhead, Rep.....22,756
G. T. Helvering, Dem.....25,142
Loring Trott, Prog.....7,083

6. Counties of Cheyenne, Decatur, Ellis, Ellsworth, Gove, Graham, Jewell, Lincoln, Logan, Mitchell, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Rawlins, Rooks, Russell, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Thomas, Trego and Wallace.
J. B. Dykes, Rep.....21,353
J. R. Connelly, Dem.....27,359
J. S. Loveland, Soc.....2,631
Eva M. Murphy, Prog.....6,847

7. Counties of Barber, Barton, Clark, Comanche, Edwards, Finney, Ford, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Hamilton, Harper, Hodgeman, Haskell, Kingman, Kiowa, Kearny, Lane, Meade, Morton, Ness, Pawnee, Pratt, Reno, Rice, Rush, Scott, Seward, Stafford, Stevens, Stanton and Wichita.
John S. Simmons, Rep.....26,181
Jouett Shouse, Dem.....27,740
H. R. Ross, Pro.....3,393
O. W. Dawson, Prog.....12,153

8. Counties of Butler, Harvey, McPherson, Sedgwick and Sumner.
Ezra Branine, Rep.....11,520
W. A. Ayres, Dem.....21,512
H. J. Harnly, Pro.....1,246
C. L. Davidson, Prog.....11,907

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Democrats	21	49	70
Republicans	19	66	85
Socialist	..	1	1
Progressives	..	9	9

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Arthur Capper, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—W. Y. Morgan, Rep.
Secretary of State—J. T. Botkin, Rep.
Treasurer—Earl Akers, Rep.
Auditor—W. E. Davis, Rep.

KENTUCKY (Population in 1910, 2,289,905).

Counties. Population (120) in 1912.	United States Senators 1914—Dem.*Dem.†Rep.*Rep.†Prg.*Prg.† Beckham	Camden	Willson	Bullitt	Vance	Nichols
16503 Adair ...	1348	1309	1229	1189	96	19
14882 Allen ...	1294	1229	1557	1530	55	53
10146 Anderson	1084	1094	620	562	66	63
12690 Ballard..	1177	1129	323	316	7	6
25293 Barren...	2613	2580	1940	1854	84	74
13988 Bath ...	1128	1125	865	854	12	11
28447 Bell	705	626	1176	1138	42	35
9420 Boone ..	1240	1251	359	312	6	3
17462 Bourbon.	1714	1789	1618	1498	17	13
23444 Boyd ...	1560	1563	2003	1905	68	79
14668 Boyle ...	1605	1475	957	931	114	101
10308 Bracken.	1021	1003	680	668	12	9
17540 Breathitt	1513	1483	887	839	2	8
21034 B'k'ridge	1740	1746	1711	1685	82	75
9487 Bullitt ..	842	848	315	248	70	66
15805 Butler ..	730	709	1671	1640	109	108
14063 Caldwell.	1121	1113	1161	1125	16	16
19867 Calloway	1841	1772	481	44	15	16
59369 Campbell	3698	4745	5938	4658	117	116
9048 Carlisle..	765	746	186	184	22	7
8110 Carroll ..	1127	1125	284	260	29	29
21966 Carter ..	1471	1415	2233	2169	70	65
15479 Casey ...	859	834	1089	1063	85	83
38845 Christian	2672	2697	4127	3972	57	42
17987 Clark	1823	1804	1271	1170	37	32
17789 Clay	390	342	1091	1080	24	21
8153 Clinton..	256	238	817	790	3	1
13296 Crit'nden	981	965	1355	1296	31	33
9846 C'mb'rl'd	442	424	764	728	11	9
41020 Daviess..	2972	3071	2262	2024	73	71
10469 Edm'ns'n	652	639	1053	1032	30	34
9814 Elliott ..	894	872	413	405	5	6
12273 Estill ...	797	793	1105	1086	9	9
47715 Fayette..	3794	4260	3597	3034	54	41
16066 Fleming.	1534	1532	1363	1347	14	12
18623 Floyd ...	1393	1341	1286	1252	15	11
21135 Franklin.	2684	2666	1055	977	49	52
14114 Fulton ..	1014	999	257	240	5	4
4697 Gallatin.	571	563	169	159	5	2
11894 Garrard..	1012	995	658	648	424	426
10581 Grant ...	1088	1078	663	640	9	8
33539 Graves ..	3555	3337	1023	912	43	45
19958 Grayson..	1379	1351	1461	1429	71	74
11871 Green ...	785	778	799	784	34	34
18475 Greenup.	960	933	1127	1110	20	24
8512 Hancock.	545	530	382	373	69	70
22696 Hardin ..	2077	2066	799	760	199	192
10566 Harlan ..	254	219	1049	1013	47	46
16873 Harrison	2129	2123	1183	1032	20	17
18173 Hart	1297	1281	1071	1055	173	167
29352 Hender'n	1935	1946	835	650	22	19
13716 Henry ..	1899	1882	714	702	90	88
11750 Hickman	999	974	125	114	5	6
34291 Hopkins.	2396	2315	1707	1651	69	70
10734 Jackson..	127	119	1084	1072	4	5
262920 Jefferson.	21516	22787	9321	7164	8020	7870
12613 Jes'mine.	1022	1018	842	822	34	35
17482 Johnson..	882	847	1603	1562	62	62
70355 Kenton..	4226	6094	6111	3819	151	104
10791 Knott	1058	993	513	508	5	2
22116 Knox	685	625	1233	1216	91	81
10701 Larue ...	1084	1047	505	441	141	146
19872 Laurel ..	765	719	1336	1314	96	95
20067 Lawrence	1347	1325	1230	1222	25	20
9531 Lee	582	564	777	770	9	9
8976 Leslie	84	71	867	843	6	6
10623 Letcher..	546	520	1299	1245	33	29
16887 Lewis ...	879	866	1758	1728	47	47
17897 Lincoln..	1575	1544	1275	1058	115	113
10627 Livings'n	795	786	774	722	3	5
24977 Logan ..	3117	3095	1557	1532	49	46
9423 Lyon	830	843	522	498	14	14
26951 Madison.	2158	2132	2195	2155	102	102
13654 Magoffin.	818	776	1169	1159	27	28
16330 Marion ..	1458	1466	629	559	81	76
15771 Marshall.	1306	1262	698	647	11	11
7291 Martin ..	185	171	514	503	18	16
18611 Mason ..	1836	1883	1855	1732	46	39
35064 McCr'ken	2713	2600	1186	884	140	115
McCreary	193	181	709	686	5	6
13241 McLean..	878	853	558	548	14	15
9783 Meade ..	917	903	422	405	45	41
6153 Menifee..	447	426	264	268	3	3
14063 Mercer ..	1350	1332	683	676	126	127
10453 Metcalfe.	824	812	909	890	21	20
13663 Monroe..	664	621	1134	1094	84	78
12868 M'tgom'y	1232	1246	995	965	17	12
16259 Morgan..	1609	1555	813	785	9	9
28598 M'lenb'g.	1747	1684	1920	1875	271	255
16836 Nelson ..	1906	1819	1158	979	40	36
10601 Nicholas.	1295	1295	646	638	16	15
27642 Ohio	1907	1860	1819	1833	160	123
7248 Oldham..	732	744	217	212	49	50
14248 Owen	1948	1926	472	452	31	22
7979 Owsley..	184	177	804	793	22	19
11985 Pendlet'n	999	1000	635	610	19	16
11255 Perry ...	631	605	1475	1426	7	7
31679 Pike	2383	2286	3246	3221	64	63
6268 Powell...	538	521	439	437	3	3
35986 Pulaski..	1554	1492	2288	2196	42	46
4121 Roberts'n	476	468	229	227	31	27
14473 R'kcastle	638	630	1307	1275	16	15
9438 Rowan ..	648	617	697	667	12	13
10861 Russell..	622	606	858	835	8	9
16956 Scott	2131	2111	1085	1009	14	12
18041 Shelby ..	1802	1792	1045	968	93	97
11460 Simpson.	1317	1259	572	558	81	79
7567 Spencer..	698	661	256	243	15	14
11961 Taylor ..	807	776	487	475	116	115
16488 Todd	1372	1291	1246	1249	24	25
14539 Trigg ...	1161	1134	1146	1110	4	5
6512 Trimble..	895	877	183	177	13	12
19886 Union ...	1628	1574	572	538	22	23
30579 Warren..	2757	2679	2024	2024	173	162
13940 W'hing'n	932	953	724	678	78	71
17518 Wayne ...	1198	1176	1255	1256	6	4
20974 Webster.	1565	1524	924	881	23	23
31982 Whitley..	628	573	1528	1439	54	49
9864 Wolfe ...	755	734	441	434	—	—

Population.		Beckham	Camden	Willson	Bullitt	Vance	Nichols
12571	Woodford	1053	1148	856	790	34	33
	Total	176605	177797	144758	133139	14108	13641
	Plurality	31847	44658				
	Per cent.	51.89	53.98	42.53	40.43	4.14	4.14

Total vote, full term*, 340,361; short term†, 329,347.

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 219,584 votes; Taft, Rep., 115,512; Roosevelt, Prog., 102,766; Debs, Soc., 11,647; Chafin, Pro., 3,233; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 956.

For United States senator in 1914 Robertson, Soc., received 4,890 votes for full term and Leeds, Soc., 4,770 for unexpired term.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. The counties of Ballard, Caldwell, Calloway, Carlisle, Crittenden, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Lyon, Livingston, Marshall, McCracken and Trigg.
   A. W. Barkley, Dem. 18,407
   Edwin Farley, Rep. 8,522
   Max M. Hanberry, Prog. 315
   I. A. Wasson, Soc. 687
2. The counties of Christian, Daviess, Hancock, Henderson, Hopkins, McLean, Union and Webster.
   David H. Kincheloe, Dem. 15,019
   Alvin H. Clark, Rep. 10,593
   N. B. Chambers, Prog. 349
   J. S. Cullen, Soc. 395
3. The counties of Allen, Barren, Butler, Edmonson, Logan, Metcalfe, Muhlenburg, Simpson, Todd and Warren.
   R. Y. Thomas, Jr., Dem. 16,020
   J. F. Taylor, Rep. 14,414
   Newton Belcher, Prog. 941
   Milton Clarke, Soc. 893
4. The counties of Breckenridge, Bullitt, Grayson, Green, Hardin, Hart, Larue, Marion, Meade, Nelson, Ohio, Taylor and Washington.
   Ben Johnson, Dem. 17,218
   W. Sherman Ball, Rep. 11,496
   D. C. Jones, Prog. 1,121
   W. H. Cundiff, Soc. 405
5. The county of Jefferson.
   Swager Sherley, Dem. 23,765
   Roy Wilhoit, Rep. 6,611
   Charles T. Gardiner, Prog. 8,106
   Charles Dobbs, Soc. 505
   R. T. Mathews, Pro. 150
   John H. Arnold, Soc.-Lab. 71
6. The counties of Boone, Campbell, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton, Pendleton and Trimble.
   Arthur B. Rouse, Dem. 18,018
   Emmett Orr, Prog. 1,689
   Frank H. Streine, Soc. 786
7. The counties of Bourbon, Clark, Estill, Fayette, Franklin, Henry, Lee, Oldham, Owen, Powell, Scott and Woodford.
   J. Campbell Cantrill, Dem. 20,040
   Louis L. Bristow, Rep. 12,295
   Lucien Beckner, Prog. 426
8. The counties of Adair, Anderson, Boyle, Casey, Garrard, Jessamine, Lincoln, Madison, Mercer, Shelby, Spencer.
   Harvey Helm, Dem. 14,393
   James P. Spilman, Rep. 10,460
   J. F. Holzclaw, Prog. 1,303
9. The counties of Bracken, Bath, Boyd, Carter, Elliott, Fleming, Greenup, Harrison, Lewis, Lawrence, Mason, Menifee, Morgan, Nicholas, Robertson, Rowan, Wolfe, Montgomery, Breathitt.
   W. J. Fields, Dem. 22,739
   H. Glenn Ireland, Rep. 19,291
   Oliver D. Cole, Prog. 461
   William Kern, Soc. 390
10. The counties of Floyd, Jackson, Johnson, Knott, Letcher, Martin, Magoffin, Owsley, Pike and Perry.
    F. Tom Hatcher, Dem. 7,755
    John W. Langley, Rep. 13,150
    H. M. Hoskins, Prog. 307
    S. S. Morrison, Soc. 170
11. The counties of Bell, Clay, Clinton, Cumberland, Harlan, Knox, Leslie, McCreary, Monroe, Pulaski, Russell, Rockcastle, Wayne, Whitley and Laurel.
    Caleb Powers, Rep. 16,686
    John H. Wilson, Ind. 6,893

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Democrats	32	78	110
Republicans	6	21	27
Fusionists	—	1	1

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)

Governor—James B. McCreary.
Lieutenant-Governor—Edward J. McDermott.
Secretary of State—C. F. Crecelius.
Treasurer—Thomas S. Rhea.

LOUISIANA (Population in 1910, 1,656,388).

Population in 1910.	PARISHES. (64)	PRESIDENT 1912. Rep. Taft	Dem. Wilson	Prog. Roosevelt	Soc. Debs
31847	Arcadia	51	1147	164	166
23887	Ascension	64	413	135	12
24128	Assumption	149	423	171	1
34132	Avoyelles	38	949	36	116
21776	Bienville	8	822	34	141
21738	Bossier	6	427	11	43
58200	Caddo	34	1946	129	91
62767	Calcasieu*	171	2144	362	584
8593	Caldwell	18	366	20	106
4288	Cameron	13	194	9	—
10415	Catahoula	11	275	44	42
25050	Claiborne	10	785	20	36
14278	Concordia	6	205	6	8
27689	De Soto	11	815	19	74
34580	East Baton Rouge	46	1076	96	41
11637	East Carroll	4	161	19	3
20055	East Feliciana	1	422	12	5
	Evangeline (new)	31	457	15	43
11989	Franklin	8	449	39	88
15958	Grant	15	446	48	208
31262	Iberia	222	686	350	58
30954	Iberville	100	437	147	3
13818	Jackson	19	561	80	102
18247	Jefferson	7	607	97	27
28733	Lafayette	244	646	53	76
33111	La Fourche	315	677	175	14
9402	La Salle	7	366	31	151
18485	Lincoln	3	644	42	73
10627	Livingston	3	379	67	24
10676	Madison	—	146	7	—
18786	Morehouse	8	411	9	33
36455	Natchitoches	21	759	43	188
339075	Orleans	904	26433	4965	732
25830	Ouachita	17	902	48	113
12524	Plaquemines	41	361	29	5
25289	Pointe Coupee	55	304	90	6
44545	Rapides	46	1334	110	182
11402	Red River	6	357	18	85
15769	Richland	2	393	20	22
19874	Sabine	28	715	37	115
5277	St. Bernard	17	221	11	1
11207	St. Charles	28	157	9	16
9172	St. Helena	13	214	10	4
23009	St. James	228	367	77	7
14338	St. John the Baptist.	74	190	8	38
66661	St. Landry	101	938	150	26
23070	St. Martin	68	375	116	23
35368	St. Mary	147	652	242	17
18917	St. Tammany	30	668	70	44
29160	Tangipahoa	40	1061	155	70
17060	Tensas	1	220	19	—
28320	Terre Bonne	89	455	247	31
20451	Union	11	696	26	61
26390	Vermilion	124	531	119	119
17384	Vernon	44	754	50	434
18886	Washington	18	491	48	36
19186	Webster	9	696	13	111
12636	West Baton Rouge	19	170	15	—
6249	West Carroll	1	159	13	77
13449	West Feliciana	3	281	30	—
18357	Winn	26	600	49	371
	Total	3834	60971	9323	5249
	Plurality		51648		
	Per cent.	4.83	76.87	11.75	6.55
	Total vote		79315		

*Includes parishes of Beauregard, Allen and Jefferson Davis.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. Parishes of Orleans (half), St. Bernard and Plaquemines.
   Albert Estopinal, Dem. 9,657
   Louis H. Burns, Prog. 907
2. Parishes of Orleans (half), Jefferson, St. Charles, St. James, St. John.

H. Garland Dupre, Dem..... 8,641
Louis Le Bourgeois, Prog..... 1,939

3. Parishes of Assumption, Iberia, Lafayette, Lafourche, St. Martin, St. Mary, Terre Bonne, Vermilion.
Whit P. Martin, Prog..... 6,030
Henry L. Gueyden, Dem..... 4,604

4. Parishes of Caddo, DeSoto, Bossier, Red River, Webster, Bienville, Claiborne.
John T. Watkins, Dem..... 3,330

5. Parishes of Catahoula, Jackson, Caldwell, West Carroll, Concordia, East Carroll, Franklin, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, Tensas, Union, Lincoln.
Walter Elder, Dem..... 2,715

6. Parishes of Ascension, Iberville, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Livingston, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoe, Washington, West Baton Rouge, West Feliciana, Pointe Coupee.
Lewis L. Morgan, Dem..... 3,190

7. Parishes of Acadia, Calcasieu, Cameron, Evangeline, St. Landry, Allen, Beauregard, Jefferson Davis.
L. Lazaro, Dem..... 3,792
Walter F. Dietz, Soc..... 615

8. Parishes of Avoyelles, Grant, Rapides, Natchitoches, Winn, Sabine, LaSalle, Vernon.
J. B. Aswell, Dem..... 4,466
J. R. Jones, Soc..... 729

LEGISLATURE.

Both branches of the legislature are democratic.

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)

Governor—Luther E. Hall.
Lieutenant-Governor—Thomas C. Barret.
Secretary of State—Alvin E. Hebert.
Treasurer—Ledoux E. Smith.

MAINE (Population in 1910, 742,371).

Population in 1910.	Counties. (14)	Vote for Gov. 1914. Rep.	Prog. Dem.	Rep. Dem.
		Haines	Curtis	Morse
59822	Androscoggin	2192	5685	198
74664	Aroostook	4914	2247	53
112014	Cumberland	9874	11183	252
19119	Franklin	1435	1627	49
35575	Hancock	3201	3098	96
52863	Kennebec	6078	5823	138
28981	Knox	2116	2863	196
18216	Lincoln	1383	1750	58
36256	Oxford	2651	2925	141
85255	Penobscot	5317	6806	76
19837	Piscataquis	1597	1565	11
18574	Sagadahoc	1673	1756	51
36301	Somerset	3693	3184	227
23383	Waldo	2560	2545	108
42905	Washington	3385	3560	61
68526	York	6248	5422	157
	Total	58862	62039	1872
	Plurality		3177	
	Per cent.	41.57	43.82	1.31
	Total vote		141592	

	Rgdn'ph'rd	Sh'ph'rd
	18225	594
	12.87	.43

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 51,113 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 48,493; Taft, Rep., 26,544; Debs, Soc., 2,511; Chafin, Pro., 944.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. Counties of Cumberland and York.
Asher H. Hinds, Rep..... 16,602
John C. Scates, Dem..... 16,035

2. Counties of Androscoggin, Franklin, Knox, Lincoln, Oxford and Segadahoc.
Harold M. Sewall, Rep..... 11,335
D. J. McGillicuddy, Dem..... 16,508

3. Counties of Hancock, Kennebec, Somerset and Waldo.
John A. Peters, Rep..... 19,600
William R. Pattengall, Dem..... 18,085

4. Counties of Aroostook, Penobscot, Piscataquis and Washington.
Frank E. Guernsey, Rep..... 12,731
Charles W. Mullen, Dem..... 10,055

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	17	70	87
Democrats	14	77	91
Progressives	—	4	4

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—William T. Haines, Rep.
Secretary—Joseph E. Alexander, Rep.
Treasurer—Joseph W. Simpson, Rep.

MARYLAND (Population in 1910, 1 294,450).

Population in 1910.	Counties. (23)	U. S. Senator, 1914. Rep. Carrington	Dem. Smith	Pro. Holme	Prog. Reichard	Soc. Devlin
62411	Allegany	5233	3772	175	110	529
39553	Anne Arundel	2935	3371	72	37	96
558485	Baltimore city	34167	46157	960	1804	1509
122399	Baltimore county	8839	12155	288	316	168
10325	Calvert	1004	707	13	11	82
19216	Caroline	1576	1665	73	20	14
33934	Carroll	3257	3522	271	78	40
23759	Cecil	1926	2269	73	48	25
16386	Charles	1841	1068	25	15	19
28669	Dorchester	2530	2526	93	42	22
52673	Frederick	5193	4841	137	133	123
20105	Garrett	1802	860	67	52	104
27965	Harford	2015	2473	35	67	24
16196	Howard	1104	1798	92	31	17
16957	Kent	1557	1849	28	46	15
32089	Montgomery	2648	3397	96	45	50
36147	Prince George	2236	2795	53	58	88
16839	Queen Anne	1365	1943	63	27	16
17030	St. Mary	1343	1124	38	22	36
26455	Somerset	2082	1408	74	56	15
19620	Talbot	1910	1808	101	43	12
48671	Washington	4347	4125	89	536	274
26815	Wicomico	2221	2615	171	88	20
21841	Worcester	1733	1956	57	34	7
	Total	94864	110204	3144	3697	3255
	Plurality		15340			
	Per cent.	43.88	50.99	1.45	1.71	1.56
	Total vote		216133			

For United States senator in 1914 Strong, Pro., received 969 votes. For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., had 112,674 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 57,789; Taft, Rep., 54,956; Debs, Soc., 3,996; Chafin, Pro., 2,244; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 322.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. Counties of Worcester, Somerset, Wicomico, Dorcester, Talbot, Queen Anne, Caroline, Kent and Cecil.
Jesse D. Price, Dem..... 17,543
Charles M. Ellerdice, Pro..... 1,084
Robert F. Duer, Rep..... 17,146
To fill vacancy.
Jesse D. Price, Dem..... 17,858
Thomas S. Hodson, Prog..... 6,053

2. Baltimore city, wards 15 and 16; counties of Carroll, Harford and Baltimore.
Joshua Frederick C. Talbot, Dem..... 23,124
William J. Heaps, Rep..... 17,956
Emory C. Ebaugh, Pro..... 883
Otho N. Johnson, Prog..... 805
Charles Becker, Lab..... 158
Thomas B. Farmer, Soc..... 319

3. Baltimore city, wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 22 and the 9th, 10th, 11th and 13th precincts of the 18th ward.
Charles P. Coady, Dem..... 16,279
John A. Janetzke, Rep..... 12,901
John T. Avery, Prog..... 568
Harry S. Johnson, Pro..... 273
Jacob M. Levy, Soc..... 633
Israel Merwitz, Lab..... 106

4. Baltimore city, wards 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19 and 20 and the 1st, 2d, 3d and 12th precincts of the 18th ward.
J. Charles Linthicum, Dem..... 19,791
Thomas T. Hammond, Rep..... 12,595
H. Ferdinand Wiegand, Prog..... 704
William Magee, Pro..... 396
Clarence H. Taylor, Soc..... 373
Frank N. H. Lang, Lab..... 141

5. Baltimore city, wards 21, 23 and 24 and the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th precincts of the 18th ward, counties of St. Mary, Charles, Calvert, Prince George, Anne Arundel and Howard.
Sydney E. Mudd, Rep..... 16,236
Richard A. Johnson, Dem..... 15,179
Joseph A. Wilmer, Prog..... 579
John P. Burdette, Pro..... 479
William Kade, Soc..... 393
Nathan Klieman, Lab..... 341

6. Counties of Allegany, Garrett, Washington, Montgomery and Frederick.
David J. Lewis, Dem..... 19,494
Frederick N. Zihlman, Rep..... 18,752
William M. Purdum, Pro..... 403
Lewis F. Kefauver, Prog..... 362
H. Clifford Wright, Soc..... 703

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	9	23	32
Democrats	18	79	97

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Phillips L. Goldsborough, Rep.
Secretary—N. Winslow Williams, Dem.
Treasurer—Murray Vandiver, Dem.
Comptroller—E. C. Harrington, Dem.
Attorney-General—Edgar Allan Poe, Dem.

MASSACHUSETTS (Population in 1910, 3,366,416).

Counties. Population in 1910. (14)	Governor 1914 Rep. McCall	Prog. Walker	Dem. Walsh	Pres. 1912 Rep. Taft	Dem. Wilson
27542 Barnstable..	2061	457	1219..	1249	1322
106259 Berkshire ...	7773	904	6623..	6397	6211
318573 Bristol	15599	2394	14945..	13279	12420
4504 Dukes	379	71	260..	269	215
436477 Essex	27390	3756	25883..	21441	20691
43600 Franklin ...	3321	621	2011..	2636	2046
231369 Hampden ..	12877	1565	13394..	11393	10620
63327 Hampshire..	4330	376	3678..	4512	3088
669915 Middlesex ..	46520	8040	42281..	30511	36689
2962 Nantucket ..	242	25	186..	123	2407
187506 Norfolk	14353	2758	11281..	9650	9244
144337 Plymouth ..	8875	3690	8837..	5590	6991
731388 Suffolk	29209	4180	54332..	24179	46059
399657 Worcester ..	25698	3308	25512..	24719	17565
Total	198627	32145	210442..	155948	173408
Plurality ...			11815..		17460
Per cent.....	43.35	7.01	45.98..	31.95	35.53
Total vote...	458203			488056	

For president in 1912 Roosevelt, Prog., received 142,228 votes; Chafin, Pro., 2,754 votes; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 1,102, and Debs, Soc., 12,616. For governor in 1914 Evans, Pro., received 5,264 votes; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 2,205, and Roberts, Soc., 9,520.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. Counties of Berkshire, Franklin (part), Hampden (part) and Hampshire (part).
   Allen T. Treadway, Rep. 15,556
   W. S. Hutchins, Soc. 1,145
   Morton H. Burdick, Dem. 10,695
   George D. Pettee, Prog. 903
2. Counties of Franklin (part), Hampden (part) and Hampshire (part).
   Frederick H. Gillett, Rep. 15,635
   Edward M. Lewis, Prog. 11,252
   Thomas F. Loorem, Soc. 904
3. Counties of Franklin (part), Hampden (part), Hampshire (part), Middlesex (part) and Worcester (part).
   Calvin D. Paige, Rep. 15,838
   Owen A. Hoban, Dem. 10,539
   Jonas Bemis, Prog. 1,925
4. Counties of Middlesex (part) and Worcester (part).
   Samuel E. Winslow, Rep. 16,972
   Hugh O'Rourke, Dem. 12,373
5. Counties of Essex (part), Middlesex (part) and Worcester (part).
   John J. Rogers, Rep. 17,249
   J. J. O'Connor, Dem. 9,136
   William N. Osgood, Prog. 1,404
6. County of Essex (part).
   Augustus P. Gardner, Rep. 19,960
   George A. Schofield, Dem. 7,692
   Joseph A. Wallis II., Soc. 1,176
7. County of Essex (part).
   Michael F. Phelan, Dem. 13,962
   Charles C. Johnson, Rep. 11,530
   Lynn M. Ranger, Prog. 1,250
   William R. Henry, Soc. 962
8. County of Middlesex (part).
   Frederick S. Dietrick, Dem. 14,359
   Frederick W. Dallinger, Rep. 15,227
   Henry C. Long, Prog. 1,045
9. Counties of Middlesex (part) and Suffolk (part).
   Ernest W. Roberts, Rep. 16,087
   Peter W. Collins, Dem. 9,773
   H. H. Newton, Prog. 3,482
10. Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11 (precincts 1 and 2) of Boston, in Suffolk county.
    Peter F. Tague, Dem. 12,409
    Daniel T. Callahan, Prog. 1,407
    James A. Cochran, Rep. 3,018
11. Wards 10, 11 (precincts 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9), 12, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23 of Boston, in Suffolk county.
    George H. Tinkham, Rep. 13,510
    Francis J. Hogan, Dem. 11,863
    Henry Clay Peters, Prog. 1,765
12. Wards 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20 and 24 of Boston, in Suffolk county.
    James A. Gallivan, Dem. 18,315
    Charles H. S. Robinson, Rep. 7,673
    Chester R. Lawrence, Prog. 1,678
13. Counties of Middlesex (part), Norfolk (part), Suffolk (ward 25 in Boston) and Worcester (part).
    William H. Carter, Rep. 17,978
    John J. Mitchell, Dem. 15,935
    John F. Twombly, Prog. 1,697
14. Counties of Bristol (part), Norfolk (part), Plymouth (part) and Suffolk (ward 26 in Boston).
    Richard Olney II., Dem. 13,246
    Harry C. Howard, Rep. 12,556
    Henry L. Kincaide, Prog. 9,147
    John McCarty, Soc. 1,337
15. Counties of Bristol (part) and Plymouth (part).
    William S. Greene, Rep. 12,729
    James F. Morris, Dem. 7,495
    Alvin G. Weeks, Prog. 1,746
16. Counties of Barnstable, Bristol (part), Dukes, Nantucket, Norfolk (part) and Plymouth (part).
    Joseph Walsh, Rep. 11,322
    Thomas C. Thacher, Dem. 10,153
    Thomas Thompson, Prog. 2,669

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	28	126	154
Democrats	7	32	39
Progressives	5	21	26
Socialists	..	1	1
All others	..	9	9

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—David I. Walsh, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—Grafton D. Cushing, Rep.
Secretary of State—Albert P. Langtry, Rep.
Treasurer and Receiver-General—Charles L. Burrill, Rep.
Auditor—Alonzo B. Cook, Rep.
Attorney-General—Henry C. Atwill, Rep.

MICHIGAN (Population in 1910, 2,810,173).

Counties. Population in 1910. (83)	Governor 1914 Nat. Prog. Pattengill	Rep. Osborn	Dem. Ferris	Soc. Pro. H'g'rbyde	S.-L. Eayrs	Rep. Richter	President 1912 Dem. Taft	Pro. Wilson	Soc. Chafin	S.-L. Debs	Prog. Reimer	Rep. Roosevelt	Gov. 1910 Prog. Osborn	Rep. Hemans	Dem. Corbett	Pro.
5703 Alcona	63	839	224	84	2	—..	292	145	9	83	1	405..	537	86	22	
7675 Alger	196	847	505	51	20	—..	294	264	18	52	—	471..	485	148	27	
39819 Allegan	407	2816	2412	144	54	4..	2130	1935	133	295	26	3119..	2584	1981	117	
19965 Alpena	165	1769	1481	41	9	1..	710	1112	24	63	4	1660..	1348	590	13	
15692 Antrim	414	871	656	138	27	—..	601	455	36	181	—	1234..	813	423	59	
9640 Arenac	244	859	719	62	22	5..	423	459	43	116	3	959..	729	531	32	
6127 Baraga	109	658	402	46	13	1..	297	281	17	87	—	511..	678	239	29	
29693 Barry	155	2224	2127	74	36	4..	1590	1806	121	105	5	1889..	2020	1947	129	
68238 Bay	1511	3433	5777	331	93	13..	2614	2989	238	521	83	4760..	3487	3433	87	
10639 Benzie	86	541	513	116	36	—..	565	531	102	266	8	649..	590	257	128	
53622 Berrien	523	4225	5304	144	119	10..	2757	4234	179	445	—	4353..	4018	4051	206	
25605 Branch	562	1754	2434	73	55	4..	1879	2185	126	170	8	1839..	2265	2360	105	
56638 Calhoun	1300	2508	4859	330	93	25..	3469	3793	229	989	166	4472..	3944	3581	111	
20624 Cass	168	1945	2138	96	46	7..	1472	2061	75	344	—	1442..	2024	2005	73	
19157 Charlevoix	98	1242	997	170	21	3..	1300	568	46	409	6	1203..	1330	517	66	
17872 Cheboygan	209	1186	1335	84	8	8..	900	979	81	146	15	1178..	1358	1112	62	
24472 Chippewa	129	2139	1252	73	33	5..	890	883	251	193	7	1605..	2602	513	77	

Population.	Pattengill	Osborn	Ferris	H'g'rhyde	Sayres	Richter	Taft	Wilson	Chafin	Debs	Reimer	Roosevelt	Osborn	Hemans	Corbett
9240 Clare	157	746	750	67	8	—..	561	437	30	126	7	663..	784	563	20
23129 Clinton	340	2090	2146	29	20	—..	1737	1729	91	41	3	1836..	2172	2139	134
3934 Crawford	76	204	448	20	4	—..	261	187	9	35	1	250..	445	259	11
30108 Delta	307	2080	1405	191	28	8..	1114	1061	45	246	—	1922..	1758	630	38
20524 Dickinson	706	1655	662	213	25	4..	1584	861	43	234	7	1338..	1872	495	71
30499 Eaton	315	2522	2945	50	88	4..	2335	2481	112	123	19	2334..	2886	3662	94
18561 Emmet	82	1085	1053	212	21	4..	835	925	56	420	—	1104..	1172	746	102
64555 Genesee	1095	3148	4906	258	92	16 .	3447	3016	255	659	35	5948..	3789	3015	378
8413 Gladwin	215	618	416	46	16	—..	699	336	26	88	5	563..	812	345	23
23333 Gogebic	485	1528	861	105	77	5..	825	572	147	124	21	1368..	1460	734	407
23784 Grand Traverse	305	1089	1355	148	25	3.	910	943	58	292	19	1697..	1007	673	52
28820 Gratiot	294	2250	2349	88	48	5..	1810	1896	83	45	3	2135..	2357	2016	155
29673 Hillsdale	900	1950	2254	31	109	1..	1443	2238	176	60	6	3071..	2055	2369	152
88098 Houghton	1500	3808	4832	273	171	7..	3575	2385	371	448	10	5472..	5677	2221	499
34758 Huron	879	2391	2060	72	35	1..	1821	1288	51	69	2	3188..	2195	1268	94
53310 Ingham	1446	3877	5420	423	75	21..	3519	3927	326	573	50	4810..	3786	6030	364
33550 Ionia	169	2844	3325	97	75	2..	2045	2766	168	173	12	2599..	2894	3810	439
9753 Iosco	404	573	637	18	7	1..	519	420	25	30	2	814..	865	579	27
15164 Iron	138	1507	418	82	24	5..	1037	221	25	108	27	883..	1356	189	136
23029 Isabella	263	1660	1749	62	37	2..	1424	1403	64	142	4	1777..	1961	1888	54
53426 Jackson	1786	3789	4290	199	61	5..	2465	4290	204	378	33	5841..	3966	5427	166
60427 Kalamazoo	630	3070	5414	509	188	14..	2659	3685	407	1448	40	4177..	3864	4169	346
8097 Kalkaska	50	348	341	42	16	2..	449	298	44	129	4	479..	433	276	42
159145 Kent	919	10686	11240	752	235	22..	6538	9437	452	1900	60	13617..	9228	8649	412
7156 Keweenaw	100	595	291	13	7	—..	497	60	17	83	1	505..	675	53	15
4939 Lake	67	409	229	31	3	1..	230	189	9	46	—	480..	524	184	17
26033 Lapeer	186	1970	1942	24	72	2..	1735	1208	104	39	4	2322..	2178	1491	186
10618 Leelanau	58	877	574	40	8	—..	624	349	23	86	4	687..	594	304	24
47907 Lenawee	1070	2789	5205	97	77	13..	2990	4247	218	141	—	5512..	4069	3891	144
17736 Livingston	291	1825	2274	21	55	2..	1407	1963	104	14	1	1457..	2183	2587	115
4004 Luce	25	80	463	14	7	—.	234	102	8	11	—	271..	259	35	18
9249 Mackinac	58	660	1101	14	8	3.	612	733	28	—	2	896..	847	557	16
32806 Macomb	193	2608	3681	33	65	2..	2519	2858	110	31	6	1808..	3193	3099	137
26888 Manistee	204	1659	1942	175	42	4..	1237	1804	79	290	14	1316..	1468	2163	58
46739 Marquette	1437	3128	1989	231	47	3..	2617	1000	109	492	22	3625..	3841	1001	166
21832 Mason	414	1658	1080	138	45	6..	843	1072	104	176	3	1737..	1437	1310	70
19466 Mecosta	118	1292	1322	77	49	1..	1054	971	85	203	6	1654..	1189	828	93
25648 Menominee	111	2066	1790	81	18	1..	1192	1199	94	193	4	1825..	2095	1112	51
14005 Midland	417	1052	1102	83	27	2..	906	671	43	45	1	1443..	1321	755	30
10606 Missaukee	150	791	629	19	10	2..	672	346	35	88	5	903..	1043	337	50
32917 Monroe	395	2551	3459	29	47	5..	2251	2063	89	70	9	1800..	3070	3050	120
32069 Montcalm	160	2328	1591	87	37	2..	1876	1381	114	290	19	2853..	1971	1050	105
3755 Montmorency	28	199	252	27	—	—..	325	163	3	16	—	239..	264	95	4
40577 Muskegon	1397	2863	1800	340	36	12..	1526	1679	73	639	29	4331..	2898	1554	56
19220 Newaygo	190	1487	825	155	32	4..	961	778	78	246	9	1861..	1454	669	68
49576 Oakland	716	3134	5768	132	83	4..	4087	3676	252	217	4	3317..	4448	4406	296
18379 Oceana	352	1439	943	70	40	2..	856	804	115	121	11	1847..	1397	889	113
8907 Ogemaw	301	570	461	34	32	—..	589	317	42	78	6	731..	731	446	34
8850 Ontonagon	117	791	848	85	18	1..	721	359	21	137	—	513..	1138	265	38
17889 Osceola	165	1209	826	28	21	1..	1328	612	96	103	5	1417..	1036	733	58
2027 Oscoda	63	165	111	3	—	—..	110	68	1	3	1	159..	221	55	3
6552 Otsego	111	827	439	7	4	—..	449	195	15	12	—	381..	305	179	13
45301 Ottawa	581	3178	2372	178	48	2..	1831	2043	125	335	16	4416..	3722	2056	111
11249 Presque Isle	75	965	609	37	4	—..	732	263	12	59	1	899..	966	197	9
2274 Roscommon	153	197	213	8	—	2..	136	150	6	30	2	295..	296	178	8
89290 Saginaw	551	4933	7430	350	65	23..	5040	5850	175	1292	—	5679..	6411	5533	88
33930 Sanilac	388	2874	1758	45	60	1..	2170	1172	113	72	4	3227..	3654	1240	169
8681 Schoolcraft	53	540	442	30	10	1..	596	341	14	49	3	575..	622	90	4
33246 Shiawassee	430	2284	2704	180	128	8..	2314	1959	265	250	13	2908..	2963	2270	385
52341 St. Clair	845	3864	3856	117	51	4..	2974	3011	112	241	23	4428..	4294	3385	145
25499 St. Joseph	414	1979	2327	186	46	6..	1724	2396	90	326	10	2399..	2378	2320	62
34913 Tuscola	454	2026	1921	77	35	8..	2568	1257	148	58	11	3357..	2750	1149	342
33185 Van Buren	338	2618	2287	124	39	4..	2112	2006	88	257	—	2828..	2589	1862	83
44714 Washtenaw	505	3059	5757	85	60	5..	2495	4164	121	118	16	3642..	3367	4630	184
531590 Wayne	3102	21583	43901	1594	275	139..	27034	22916	583	3693	205	35170..	31910	25399	680
20769 Wexford	174	1791	1137	96	59	3..	1076	820	127	311	17	1716..	1190	837	165
Total	36747	176254	212063	11056	3830	497..	152244	150751	8934	23211	1252	214584..	202863	159670	9969
Plurality			35809			..						62340..	43193		
Per cent	8.34	40.02	48.15	2.51	.87	.11..	27.63	27.36	1.62	4.21	.23	38.95..	52.87	41.61	2.60
Total vote			440447			..		550976				..	383718		

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

First district.
Frank E. Doremus, Dem. 19,197
Charles E. McCarthy, Rep. 9,483
Gustavus D. Pope, Nat. Prog. 1,030
Charles Erb, Soc. 844

Second district.
Hubert F. Probert, Nat. Prog. 3,345
Mark R. Bacon, Rep. 17,876
Samuel W. Beakes, Dem. 18,085
J. E. Frost, Soc. 357
Charles W. Obee, Pro. 307
Mike Andzelewski, Soc.-Lab. 35

Third district.
Edward N. Dingley, Nat. Prog. 3,846
John M. C. Smith, Rep. 15,644
Orville J. Cornell, Dem. 13,245
George Hess, Soc. 1,007
Leroy H. White, Pro. 547

Fourth district.
J. Mark Harvey, Nat. Prog. 1,826
Edward L. Hamilton, Rep. 18,577
Albert E. Beebe, Dem. 13,452
Ralph S. Ireland, Soc. 720

Fifth district.
Alvin E. Ewing, Nat. Prog. 1,823
Carl E. Mapes, Rep. 17,223
Thaddeus B. Taylor, Dem. 9,031
Benjamin H. Harris, Soc. 915
David Q. Barry, Pro. 351

Sixth district.
William S. Kellogg, Nat. Prog. 3,696
Patrick H. Kelley, Rep. 19,154
Frank L. Dodge, Dem. 15,013
Seymour A. Ayres, Soc. 942

Seventh district.
Jefferson G. Brown, Nat. Prog. 3,342
Louis C. Crampton, Rep. 20,294
John F. Murphy, Dem. 9,488

Alfred Pagett, Soc. 297
Nelson H. Miller, Pro. 409

Eighth district.
George Dailey, Nat. Prog. 1,260
Joseph W. Fordney, Rep. 20,249
Laurence W. Smith, Dem. 15,729
George Seiferlin, Soc. 779
Jefferson D. Leland, Pro. 423

Ninth district.
William H. Sears, Nat. Prog. 4,913
James C. McLaughlin, Rep. 16,148
Amos O. White, Dem. 6,602
Charles Crabtree, Soc. 1,109
Frederick B. Waters, Pro. 418

Tenth district.
Roy O. Woodruff, Nat. Prog. 8,167
George A. Loud, Rep. 13,854
Charles W. Hitchcock, Dem. 7,564
Henry A. Amrhein, Soc. 633
Joseph Leighton, Pro. 266

Eleventh district.
Herbert F. Baker, Nat. Prog. 3,246
Frank D. Scott, Rep. 18,290
Francis T. McDonald, Dem. 9,977

Rudolph R. Miller, Soc. 1,238
Frank H. Taylor, Pro. 286

Twelfth district.
William J. MacDonald, Nat. Prog. 9,205
W. Frank James, Rep. 14,562
Frederic J. Bawden, Dem. 4,962
Andrew Anderson, Soc. 829

Thirteenth district.
Ralph Hall Ferris, Nat. Prog. 2,001
Charles A. Nichols, Rep. 17,091
Antonio Entenza, Dem. 7,417
William G. Witt, Soc. 607
Frank E. Titus, Pro. 161

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	21	54	75
Democrats	5	35	40
Progressives	6	11	17

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Woodbridge N. Ferris, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—John Q. Ross, Rep.
Treasurer—John W. Haarer, Rep.
Secretary of State—F. C. Martindale, Rep.
Attorney-General—Grant Fellows, Rep.
Auditor—O. B. Fuller, Rep.

MINNESOTA (Population in 1910, 2,075,708).

COUNTIES. Population in 1910. (86)	GOVERNOR 1914 Rep. Lee	Dem. Ham'nd	Soc. Lewis	Pro. C'ld'r	Prog. w'dH'lb'r	Labor Johns'n	PRESIDENT 1912 Rep. Taft	Dem. Wilson	Soc. Debs	Pro. Chafin	Prog. Roosevelt	GOVERNOR 1910 Rep. Eberhart	Dem. Gray	Pub O. Barrett
10371 Aitkin	1115	635	407	144	35	36..	362	413	378	72	842..	807	412	168
12493 Anoka	1140	881	84	275	17	29..	562	591	90	92	729..	1041	699	86
18840 Becker	1372	1193	169	236	34	30..	509	732	257	165	1350..	1648	765	167
19337 Beltrami	1186	1066	782	121	33	58..	490	790	871	39	794..	1350	607	470
11615 Benton	855	917	83	88	19	55..	468	592	117	24	728..	972	729	58
9367 Big Stone	734	783	64	227	18	28..	244	677	98	62	591..	808	709	16
29357 Blue Earth	2660	2385	73	200	19	27..	1344	2025	184	141	1579..	3034	2248	42
20134 Brown	1451	2283	140	46	18	26..	472	1359	348	21	943..	1982	1195	98
17559 Carlton	807	837	409	264	49	18..	283	631	449	89	1115..	914	643	206
17455 Carver	1320	1728	44	84	27	59..	742	1008	41	30	933..	1993	736	37
11620 Cass	897	931	274	184	48	55..	431	565	341	51	698..	788	377	118
13458 Chippewa	1380	823	74	285	22	21..	412	870	122	116	1133..	1193	777	49
13537 Chisago	1472	708	69	121	104	36..	347	435	128	32	1649..	1309	511	49
19640 Clay	1696	1283	120	168	37	54..	549	942	169	79	1300..	1924	985	58
6870 Clearwater	489	408	109	81	14	21..	125	123	234	33	566..	611	187	144
1396 Cook	168	85	72	40	5	6..	30	65	61	15	172..	208	54	24
12651 Cottonwood	1126	911	61	102	14	11..	325	511	94	39	1032..	1127	544	34
16861 Crow Wing	1291	1185	524	382	44	85..	691	709	736	56	1079..	1420	699	312
25171 Dakota	1608	2304	144	183	42	69..	609	1777	196	87	1808..	2628	1570	65
12094 Dodge	1575	670	4	168	21	23..	470	543	40	59	897..	932	410	15
17669 Douglas	1346	943	83	393	22	20..	435	793	161	125	1379..	1739	1041	27
19949 Faribault	1806	1432	67	263	44	26..	395	919	77	263	1724..	1841	786	21
25680 Fillmore	2266	1213	68	417	33	42..	1169	990	153	266	1888..	2556	1057	29
22282 Freeborn	2134	1381	83	363	26	19..	572	881	240	234	1902..	2162	1055	81
31637 Goodhue	2809	2152	92	484	34	52..	1051	1405	185	233	2844..	3289	1389	51
9114 Grant	895	558	48	106	27	8..	146	881	24	52	952..	800	416	13
333480 Hennepin	18984	24943	2984	2195	365	888..	14379	15530	5820	668	11489..	20020	15226	2496
14297 Houston	1457	998	27	220	28	45..	659	762	27	43	1278..	1457	704	20
9831 Hubbard	702	345	197	89	15	20..	359	450	285	73	503..	881	388	92
12615 Isanti	882	480	176	204	50	20..	314	333	369	112	1025..	879	679	128
17208 Itasca	1007	1247	412	156	67	69..	446	699	578	59	880..	1390	800	235
14491 Jackson	1290	1085	22	53	19	14..	468	913	57	43	1234..	1345	800	26
6461 Kanabec	671	378	170	73	18	18..	218	270	258	29	498..	586	284	105
18969 Kandiyohi	1561	1337	130	476	24	10..	484	855	196	98	1668..	1889	1110	58
9669 Kittson	868	628	64	162	32	28..	185	362	80	46	770..	699	525	25
6431 Koochiching	617	1068	399	71	22	45..	239	638	460	16	522..	655	321	369
15435 Lac qui Parle	1452	993	59	257	25	16..	343	608	68	107	1405..	1342	668	20
8011 Lake	330	373	392	123	13	9..	182	195	466	46	369..	471	272	277
18609 Le Sueur	1655	2125	68	114	31	50..	886	1488	133	79	952..	1902	1698	65
9874 Lincoln	839	761	39	130	27	30..	264	548	62	62	666..	935	715	34
15722 Lyon	1472	1107	87	130	26	17..	460	1068	128	100	1167..	1158	1091	24
18691 McLeod	1412	429	52	17	10	23..	655	1225	34	59	891..	1270	1160	27
3249 Mahnomen	336	1828	42	113	43	69..	68	286	98	2	154..	263	217	53
16338 Marshall	1399	911	143	270	22	41..	331	567	197	99	1721..	1636	747	113
17518 Martin	1401	1493	87	189	22	19..	578	1141	98	140	1347..	1684	1183	43
17022 Meeker	1685	1420	44	153	17	31..	560	1099	67	43	1458..	2096	1190	18
10705 Mille Lacs	920	737	191	131	36	28..	392	449	329	65	751..	699	586	117
24053 Morrison	1582	1782	168	196	49	86..	699	1341	223	41	1327..	1679	1523	178
22640 Mower	2104	1588	83	217	28	32..	1521	1228	159	82	1371..	2259	991	46
11755 Murray	908	927	46	96	19	16..	388	775	72	57	958..	1221	714	23
14125 Nicollet	1002	1324	80	118	21	23..	525	929	70	53	825..	1288	806	23
15210 Nobles	1166	1091	50	75	36	10..	605	994	119	62	1122..	1291	995	24
13446 Norman	1086	738	118	226	20	16..	329	510	252	146	983..	1096	546	130
22497 Olmsted	2178	1850	46	199	32	70..	720	1542	93	112	1467..	2043	1702	34
46036 Otter Tail	3178	2053	348	406	55	86..	755	1739	578	263	3163..	2656	2158	241
Pennington (new)	1031	633	213	156	12	24..	244	423	343	67	784..	1026	712	104
15878 Pine	1090	1025	240	226	55	52..	513	777	345	71	1281..	—	—	—
9553 Pipestone	841	705	61	71	15	8..	301	505	118	56	675..	885	418	22
36001 Polk	2465	2033	320	360	31	53..	735	1662	789	199	2326..	3048	2303	469
12746 Pope	1497	705	34	246	11	12..	379	443	40	126	1283..	1450	533	10
223675 Ramsey	7569	20113	1727	765	559	868..	4109	12431	2942	275	12426..	17616	9292	842
15940 Red Lake	449	569	34	14	11	15..	259	374	54	11	936..	1843	1246	236

Population.	Lee	Ham'nd	Lewis	O'Id'w	d'H'lb'rt	Johns'n	Taft	Wilson	Debs	Chafin	Roosevelt	Eberhart	Gray	Barrett
18425 Redwood	1621	1230	60	74	30	22..	542	1126	139	59	1291..	1698	945	41
23123 Renville	2430	1566	68	151	28	34..	703	1310	99	72	1712..	2333	1252	39
25911 Rice	1967	2247	68	248	45	90..	1020	1613	78	101	1765..	2512	1591	40
10222 Rock	824	726	40	73	19	16..	463	466	72	47	757..	902	408	18
11338 Roseau	967	550	348	204	28	65..	273	299	426	41	859..	878	293	274
163274 St. Louis	7087	9144	2090	1119	260	182..	3881	5124	2853	420	8480..	7608	6232	726
14888 Scott	720	1902	34	58	23	41..	462	1172	25	23	596..	856	794	17
8136 Sherburne	918	619	52	172	26	28..	335	860	70	64	676..	585	477	24
15540 Sibley	1419	1462	30	126	13	47..	883	890	62	43	1139..	1396	709	21
47733 Stearns	1811	5280	149	226	40	96..	1134	1317	182	92	1682..	3124	2297	75
16146 Steele	1473	1585	55	144	24	23..	651	1294	59	84	1105..	1757	1430	32
8293 Stevens	798	826	17	104	8	15..	286	640	33	52	628..	749	563	17
12949 Swift	1285	1081	64	219	18	26..	442	987	100	88	1038..	1244	1066	22
23407 Todd	2021	1409	243	234	26	56..	1038	1068	404	107	1098..	1608	1032	398
8049 Traverse	609	672	18	41	4	3..	131	561	16	13	541..	705	513	14
18554 Wabasha	1564	1933	48	124	33	48..	797	1422	67	56	1068..	2066	1448	25
8652 Wadena	698	534	112	77	23	27..	278	836	167	28	515..	713	259	65
13466 Waseca	1417	1128	39	75	8	38..	553	1062	63	62	940..	1305	1041	23
26013 Washington	1448	1839	112	214	98	57..	581	1289	202	57	2078..	1372	1049	50
11382 Watonwan	844	1177	22	63	6	6..	254	618	33	30	1139..	1102	572	5
9063 Wilkin	805	691	46	63	9	12..	209	586	56	30	561..	873	521	21
33398 Winona	2648	3340	114	75	46	83..	1042	3004	338	62	1676..	2842	2335	45
28062 Wright	2214	2108	83	331	48	54..	837	1333	101	106	1917..	2062	1330	52
15406 Yellow Medicine	1440	889	63	239	18	22..	352	737	79	94	1203..	1122	666	19
Total	143730	156304	17225	18582	3553	3861..	64334	106426	27505	7886	125856..	164185	103779	11173
Plurality		12574									19430..	60406		
Per cent	41.87	45.54	5.02	5.41	1.04	1.12..	19.25	31.84	8.23	2.36	37.66..	55.74	35.23	3.79
Total vote			343255						334219			294607		

For president in 1912, Reimer, Soc.-Lab., received 2,212 votes.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. Counties of Dodge, Fillmore, Freeborn, Houston, Mower, Olmsted, Steele, Wabasha, Waseca and Winona.
   Sydney Anderson, Rep. 23,939
   H. H. Witherstine, Dem. 12,540
2. Counties of Blue Earth, Brown, Cottonwood, Faribault, Jackson, Lincoln, Martin, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Redwood, Rock and Watonwan.
   Franklin F. Ellsworth, Rep. 18,888
   Jean A. Flittie, Dem. 10,760
   John R. Hollister, Soc. 1,326
   Paul F. Dehnel, Prog. 3,206
3. Counties of Carver, Dakota, Goodhue, Le Sueur, McLeod, Nicollet, Rice, Scott, Sibley and Washington.
   Charles R. Davis, Rep. 21,151
   Carlos Avery, Dem. 13,791
   John Q. McIntosh, Prog. 1,890
4. County of Ramsey.
   Frederick C. Stevens, Rep. 11,058
   Carl C. Van Dyke, Dem. 16,988
   William Mahoney, Soc. 2,221
   Charles E. Learned, Prog. 519
5. First, 2d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th and 13th wards of the city of Minneapolis and the township of St. Anthony, all in Hennepin county.
   George R. Smith, Rep. 12,576
   John H. Long, Dem. 4,423
   Thomas Van Lear, Soc. 10,312
   Fred M. Powers, Prog. 3,618
6. Counties of Aitkin, Benton, Beltrami, Cass, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Morrison, Sherburne, Todd and Wadena.
   Charles A. Lindbergh, Rep. 15,364
   J. A. Du Bois, Dem. 11,409
   Otto M. Thomason, Soc. 3,769
   T. J. Sharkey, Prog. 1,836
7. Counties of Big Stone, Chippewa, Douglas, Grant, Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parle, Lyon, Meeker, Pope, Renville, Stevens, Swift, Traverse and Yellow Medicine.
   Andrew J. Volstead, Rep. (no opposition). 28,815
8. Counties of Carlton, Cook, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake and St. Louis.
   Clarence B. Miller, Rep. 14,135
   Andrew Nelson, Dem. 8,872
   William E. Towne, Soc. 4,179
   Obadiah H. Higbee, Prog. 873
9. Counties of Becker, Clay, Clearwater, Kittson, Mahnomen, Marshall, Norman, Otter Tail, Pennington, Polk, Red Lake, Roseau and Wilkin.
   Halvor Steenerson, Rep. 24,173
   M. A. Brattland, Soc. 7,489
10. Counties of Anoka, Chisago, Isanti, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, Pine, Wright and Hennepin (except township of St. Anthony) and 3d, 4th and 10th wards of Minneapolis.
    Lowell E. Jepson, Rep. 11,383
    Harry S. Swenson, Dem. 8,522
    Thomas D. Schall, Prog. 12,786

LEGISLATURE.

There are no party divisions. Under a new law every legislator is elected as a nonpartisan.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Winfield Scott Hammond, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—J. A. A. Burnquist, Rep.
Secretary of State—Julius A. Schmahl, Rep.
Auditor—Jacob A. O. Preus, Rep.
Treasurer—Walter J. Smith, Rep.
Attorney-General—Lyndon A. Smith, Rep.

MISSISSIPPI (Population in 1910, 1,797,114).

Population in 1910.	Counties. (79)	Dem. Wilson	Prog. Roosevelt	Rep. Taft	Soc. Debs
		←PRESIDENT 1912→			
25265	Adams	491	232	31	9
18159	Alcorn	1010	43	40	20
22954	Amite	1666	13	5	2
28851	Attala	1060	38	49	69
10245	Benton	489	22	18	12
48905	Bolivar	324	14	10	8
17726	Calhoun	937	15	17	86
23139	Carroll	653	42	16	54
22846	Chickasaw	856	49	19	24
14357	Choctaw	609	39	24	7
17403	Claiborne	399	1	3	1
21630	Clarke	638	29	17	59
20203	Clay	628	24	4	16
34217	Coahoma	396	26	16	2
35914	Copiah	1234	31	10	27
16909	Covington	570	44	8	62
23130	De Soto	546	19	10	2
20722	Forrest	886	59	16	142
15193	Franklin	301	38	4	21
6599	George	231	14	5	41
6050	Greene	268	21	13	9
15727	Grenada	469	21	3	2
11207	Hancock	365	56	28	3
34658	Harrison	1292	181	45	78
63726	Hinds	2065	88	40	30
39088	Holmes	936	20	5	21
10260	Issaquena	99	8	3	1
14526	Itawamba	914	67	24	18
15451	Jackson	514	64	14	21
18498	Jasper	860	31	12	39
28221	Jefferson	408	20	2	1
12860	Jefferson Davis	542	51	43	13
29885	Jones	1058	145	34	195
20348	Kemper	828	44	20	18
21883	Lafayette	973	46	28	19
11741	Lamar	399	83	16	7
46919	Lauderdale	2204	92	50	94
13080	Lawrence	332	24	9	6
18298	Leake	910	24	11	102
28894	Lee	1390	42	39	15
36290	Le Flore	616	35	12	8

Population.		Wilson	Roosevelt	Taft	Deb
28597	Lincoln	768	102	41	14
30703	Lowndes	872	15	12	11
33505	Madison	663	38	11	21
15599	Marion	438	21	12	8
26796	Marshall	779	48	9	—
35178	Monroe	1377	24	25	12
17706	Montgomery	697	23	4	18
17980	Neshoba	806	33	22	45
23085	Newton	1197	11	6	51
28503	Noxubee	646	12	5	3
19676	Oktibbeha	851	25	30	6
31274	Panola	760	68	13	11
10593	Pearl River	290	13	7	2
7685	Perry	257	22	4	31
37272	Pike	1068	79	24	58
19688	Pontotoc	1009	112	47	13
16931	Prentiss	839	141	85	33
11593	Quitman	195	15	4	5
23944	Rankin	718	15	7	25
16723	Scott	722	11	7	2
15694	Sharkey	157	8	3	—
17201	Simpson	606	32	19	25
16603	Smith	854	40	12	11
28787	Sunflower	462	23	9	6
29078	Tallahatchie	695	28	16	8
19714	Tate	612	57	23	13
14631	Tippah	1056	51	34	34
13067	Tishomingo	701	102	65	36
18646	Tunica	188	2	1	2
18997	Union	962	81	23	12
37488	Warren	1135	125	55	24
48933	Washington	731	73	20	4
14709	Wayne	569	25	15	46
14853	Webster	655	102	32	55
18075	Wilkinson	379	10	8	20
17139	Winston	743	41	9	29
21519	Yalobusha	788	29	22	24
46672	Yazoo	887	30	7	10
	Total	57227	3645	1595	2061
	Plurality	53582			
	Per cent.	88.87	5.64	2.35	3.14
	Total vote		64319		

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. The counties of Alcorn, Itawamba, Lee, Lowndes, Monroe, Oktibbeha, Prentiss, Noxubee and Tishomingo.
   E. S. Candler, Dem. 5,271
2. The counties of Benton, De Soto, Lafayette, Marshall, Panola, Tallahatchie, Tate, Tippah and Union.
   H. D. Stephens, Dem. 5,169
3. The counties of Bolivar, Coahoma, Issaquena, Le Flore, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tunica, Holmes and Washington.
   B. G. Humphreys, Dem. 2,125
4. The counties of Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clay, Grenada, Montgomery, Pontotoc, Webster and Attala.
   T. U. Sisson, Dem. 4,684
5. The counties of Winston, Clarke, Jasper, Lauderdale, Leake, Neshoba, Newton, Scott, Smith and Kemper.
   S. A. Witherspoon, Dem. 6,451
   C. W. Smith, Soc. 501
6. The counties of Covington, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Jones, Lawrence, Marion, Perry, Wayne, Simpson and Pearl River.
   R. P. Harrison, Dem. 6,325
   Fred N. Scott, Soc. 295
7. The counties of Claiborne, Copiah, Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, Adams, Amite and Wilkinson.
   Percy E. Quinn, Dem. 3,702
8. The counties of Warren, Yazoo, Madison, Hinds and Rankin.
   J. W. Collier, Dem. 2,233

LEGISLATURE.

All the members of the legislature are democrats.

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)

Governor—Earl Brewer.
Lieutenant-Governor—Theodore G. Bilbo.
Secretary—J. W. Power.
Treasurer—P. S. Stovall.
Auditor—Duncan L. Thompson.
Attorney-General—Ross A. Collins.

MISSOURI (Population in 1910, 3,293,335).

Population in 1910.	Counties. (114)	U. S. Senator 1914 Dem. Stone.	Rep. Akins.	Prog. Sager.	Pro. Hill.	Soc. Green.	S.-L. Mol'x
22700	Adair	1948	2016	327	37	237	16
15282	Andrew	1627	1926	37	27	14	3
13604	Atchison	1516	1486	53	41	26	2
21687	Audrain	2830	1165	54	29	11	3
23869	Barry	2442	2441	76	28	153	12
16747	Barton	1829	1398	55	27	117	10
25869	Bates	2631	1444	409	89	93	12
14381	Benton	1074	1395	225	27	20	...
14576	Bollinger	1418	1367	88	15	64	3
30533	Boone	4221	1222	115	28	36	1
93020	Buchanan	8053	5096	271	82	299	20
20624	Butler	1855	2181	74	7	294	19
14605	Caldwell	1488	1620	389	22	4	2
24400	Callaway	3381	1234	39	24	14	3
11582	Camden	806	1227	19	5	34	3
27621	C. Girardeau	2386	2843	115	41	44	9
23098	Carroll	2707	2514	246	34	36	3
5504	Carter	554	397	5	5	57	7
22973	Cass	2482	1048	298	38	53	4
16080	Cedar	1341	1511	221	23	74	3
23503	Chariton	2651	719	135	23	21	3
15832	Christian	856	1801	61	15	158	5
12811	Clark	1623	1534	89	15	13	...
20302	Clay	2805	379	166	10	12	1
15297	Clinton	1630	697	306	27	3	1
21957	Cole	2787	2352	19	6	83	3
20311	Cooper	2453	2551	67	18	21	2
13576	Crawford	1179	1527	72	13	58	5
15613	Dade	1436	1616	218	22	45	2
13181	Dallas	844	1277	149	8	49	4
17605	Daviess	2042	1526	281	43	11	6
12531	DeKalb	1422	1329	51	29	9	3
13245	Dent	1347	1175	12	7	52	3
16664	Douglas	512	1407	75	15	150	8
30328	Dunklin	2300	899	37	7	1082	7
29830	Franklin	2049	2774	161	33	125	10
12847	Gasconade	447	1673	120	15	17	1
16820	Gentry	2046	1659	29	52	28	1
63831	Greene	5589	5874	301	101	432	19
16744	Grundy	1313	1612	604	32	28	9
20466	Harrison	1698	1970	426	55	29	9
27242	Henry	2749	1121	513	84	51	14
8741	Hickory	456	950	94	11	54	4
14539	Holt	1293	1807	118	16	11	3
15653	Howard	2260	621	28	9	13	...
21065	Howell	1609	1908	185	27	246	11
8563	Iron	974	774	6	11	25	...
283522	Jack'n-K.-C.	34950	5555	11064	422	702	124
89673	Jasper	6386	6490	466	141	797	61
27878	Jefferson	2535	2777	31	21	132	7
26297	Johnson	2800	1782	248	46	50	6
12403	Knox	1632	1230	30	28	28	1
17363	Laclede	1638	1822	39	12	76	5
30154	Lafayette	3483	2694	157	24	76	7
26583	Lawrence	2482	2493	315	48	236	13
15514	Lewis	1906	749	42	17	24	2
17033	Lincoln	2099	827	47	16	4	...
25253	Linn	2928	2180	331	38	53	7
19453	Livingston	2444	2046	135	41	28	8
13539	McDonald	1469	1293	36	19	86	3
30868	Macon	3008	1449	475	40	150	13
11273	Madison	994	952	20	9	19	1
10088	Maries	1201	548	14	7	18	4
30572	Marion	3270	1626	35	55	51	12
12335	Mercer	638	1072	575	26	20	2
16717	Miller	1268	1624	107	11	119	5
14557	Mississippi	1309	960	11	6	50	2
14375	Moniteau	1527	1520	40	32	41	6
18304	Monroe	3009	271	72	6	65	4
15604	Montgomery	1919	1876	52	24	10	...
12863	Morgan	1243	1473	34	10	12	3
19488	New Madrid	1621	1132	102	8	155	12
27136	Newton	2501	2232	184	86	257	17
28833	Nodaway	3195	2883	242	44	30	...
14681	Oregon	1455	376	36	4	83	7
14283	Osage	1451	1464	23	13	28	7
11926	Ozark	544	1045	186	13	31	4
19559	Pemiscot	1625	1375	31	170	9	5
14898	Perry	1485	1776	10	15	10	2
33913	Pettis	3673	3029	373	50	239	15
15796	Phelps	1791	1046	119	12	46	5
22556	Pike	2961	1565	27	11	20	1
14429	Platte	1943	357	95	14	8	...
21561	Polk	2033	2164	232	30	67	3
11438	Pulaski	1221	691	23	8	28	2
14308	Putnam	742	1580	81	30	37	5

Population.		Stone.	Akins.	Sager.	Hill.	Green.	Mol'x
12913	Ralls	1549	379	40	...	7	4
26182	Randolph	3905	710	67	24	50	6
24151	Ray	2759	1103	72	24	82	3
9592	Reynolds	961	413	4	8	46	3
13099	Ripley	1197	892	15	8	105	8
24695	St. Charles	1549	2656	105	16	43	9
10412	St. Clair	1555	1163	188	12	113	6
35738	St. Francois	2583	2751	36	28	353	14
10607	St. Genevieve	1182	1092	4	7	10	3
82417	St. Louis	5590	9559	341	87	562	50
687029	St. Louis city	50787	65310	1654	252	5571	411
29448	Saline	3314	1230	180	36	20	3
9062	Schuyler	1266	949	15	23	15	2
11869	Scotland	1355	966	61	15	63	2
22372	Scott	2080	1783	21	21	141	9
11443	Shannon	1017	588	54	6	169	5
14864	Shelby	1995	529	51	33	20	2
27807	Stoddard	2146	1560	72	20	445	21
11559	Stone	607	1385	35	11	112	4
18598	Sullivan	2267	2229	101	27	36	1
9134	Taney	594	992	19	4	36	3
21458	Texas	2062	1454	37	76	12	5
28827	Vernon	2828	1455	85	65	169	17
9123	Warren	403	1260	378	6	41	1
13378	Washington	1219	1577	21	8	30	1
15181	Wayne	1375	1289	20	16	95	4
17377	Webster	1758	1878	158	35	59	4
8007	Worth	950	913	22	30	5	1
18315	Wright	1404	1904	175	11	76	5
	Total	311573	257056	27614	3847	16853	1251
	Plurality	54517					
	Per cent	50.40	41.58	4.47	.62	2.72	.21
	Total vote	618194					

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 330,746 votes; Taft, Rep., 207,821; Roosevelt, Prog., 124,371; Chafin, Pro., 5,380; Debs, Soc., 28,466; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 1,778.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. The counties of Adair, Clark, Knox, Lewis, Macon, Marion, Putnam, Schuyler, Scotland, Shelby.
   - James T. Lloyd, Dem. 18,712
   - E. S. Brown, Rep. 12,783
   - T. E. Sublette, Prog. 1,162
   - A. S. Smith, Soc. 630
2. The counties of Carroll, Charlton, Grundy, Linn, Livingston, Monroe, Randolph, Sullivan.
   - W. W. Rucker, Dem. 22,243
   - William Isaacs, Soc. 300
3. The counties of Caldwell, Clay, Clinton, Daviess, DeKalb, Gentry, Harrison, Mercer, Ray, Worth.
   - Joshua W. Alexander, Dem. 18,072
   - James H. Morroway, Rep. 11,933
   - W. J. Courtney, Prog. 2,045
   - Julius C. Hughes, Pro. 286
   - George Mock, Soc. 143
4. The counties of Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway, Platte.
   - C. E. Booher, Dem. 17,293
   - M. E. Otis, Rep. 13,907
   - Nathaniel Sisson, Prog. 756
   - F. B. Moser, Soc. 349
5. Jackson county.
   - William P. Borland, Dem. 36,966
   - Cameron L. Orr, Rep. 5,387
   - W. B. Brown, Prog. 9,309
   - George C. Grant, Soc. 747
6. The counties of Bates, Cass, Cedar, Dade, Henry, Johnson, St. Clair.
   - C. C. Dickinson, Dem. 15,402
   - A. J. Young, Rep. 9,474
   - G. A. Theilmann, Prog. 1,989
   - Charles H. Harrison, Soc. 466
7. The counties of Benton, Green, Hickory, Howard, Lafayette, Pettus, Polk, Saline.
   - Courtney W. Hamlin, Dem. 21,952
   - A. B. Lovan, Rep. 18,025
   - Clark W. Robbins, Prog. 1,436
   - E. T. Behrens, Soc. 827
8. The counties of Boone, Camden, Cole, Cooper, Miller, Moniteau, Morgan, Osage.
   - Dorsey W. Shackleford, Dem. 15,546
   - North T. Gentry, Rep. 13,918
   - W. H. Hertel, Soc. 305
9. The counties of Audrain, Callaway, Franklin, Gasconade, Lincoln, Montgomery, Pike, Ralls, St. Charles, Warren.
   - Champ Clark, Dem. 20,068
   - J. C. Brown, Rep. 14,733
   - F. C. Meier, Prog. 896
   - Charles Lemon, Soc. 245
   - W. L. Kolkmeier, Soc.-Lab. 26
10. The county of St. Louis and the 1st, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 19th, 24th, 27th (precinct 11), 28th wards of the city of St. Louis.
    - F. M. Curley, Dem. 30,153
    - Jacob E. Meeker, Rep. 44,912
    - E. A. Vogt, Prog. 2,253
    - William M. Brandt, Soc. 5,162
    - W. W. Cox, Soc.-Lab. 355
11. The 2d, 3d, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 26th, 27th (except precinct 11), wards of the city of St. Louis.
    - W. L. Igoe, Dem. 17,163
    - Henry A. Hamilton, Rep. 15,152
    - John F. Clark, Prog. 267
    - E. W. Kumming, Soc. 965
    - Fred Spalti, Soc.-Lab. 76
12. The 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th (only precinct 12), 12th (only precincts 11 and 12), 13th, 14th, 15th (except precincts 2, 3 and 4), 20th (only precinct 1), 21st (only precincts 1 and 2), 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th (only precincts from 1 to 6, inclusive), 28th (only precincts 1 and 2) wards of the city of St. Louis.
    - John P. Collins, Dem. 9,768
    - L. C. Dyer, Rep. 12,047
    - Marion M. D. Mugan, Prog. 188
    - John P. Herrmann, Soc. 651
13. The counties of Bollinger, Carter, Iron, Jefferson, Madison, Perry, Reynolds, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, Washington, Wayne.
    - Walter L. Hensley, Dem. 15,776
    - John H. Reppy, Rep. 14,852
    - J. M. Spiller, Soc. 819
14. The counties of Butler, Cape Girardeau, Christian, Douglas, Dunklin, Howell, Mississippi, New Madrid, Oregon, Ozark, Pemiscot, Ripley, Scott, Stoddard, Stone, Taney.
    - Joseph J. Russell, Dem. 23,295
    - Thomas J. Brown, Rep. 22,266
    - William C. Brewer, Prog. 901
    - Carl Knecht, Soc. 3,150
15. The counties of Barry, Barton, Jasper, Lawrence, McDonald, Newton, Vernon.
    - Perl D. Decker, Dem. 19,827
    - Joe J. Manlove, Rep. 18,471
    - Arch L. Sims, Prog. 810
    - W. H. Dalton, Pro. 316
    - James D. Carpenter, Soc. 1,709
16. The counties of Crawford, Dallas, Dent, Laclede, Maries, Phelps, Pulaski, Shannon, Texas, Webster, Wright.
    - T. L. Rubey, Dem. 16,340
    - W. I. Diffenderffer, Rep. 13,057
    - C. Bradford, Prog. 735
    - H. M. Fouty, Soc. 681

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Democrats	26	76	102
Republicans	8	65	73
Progressive	..	1	1

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Elliott W. Major, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—William R. Painter, Dem.
Secretary of State—Cornelius Roach, Dem.
Treasurer—Edwin P. Deal, Dem.
Auditor—John P. Gordon, Dem.
Attorney-General—John F. Barker, Dem.
Superintendent Schools—Howard A. Gass, Dem.

MONTANA (Population in 1910, 376,053).

Population in 1910.	Counties. (31)	President 1912 Dem. Wilson	Prog. Roosevelt	Rep. Taft	Soc. Debs
6466	Beaverhead	713	320	708	110
	Blaine	352	507	204	108
3491	Broadwater	451	197	205	80
13962	Carbon	796	766	646	388
28833	Cascade	1633	1001	1079	838
17191	Choteau	402	265	561	129
14123	Custer	1068	1192	695	247
12725	Dawson	719	1165	678	220
12988	Deer Lodge	1197	464	1060	139
17385	Fergus	1393	1083	745	421
18785	Flathead	1164	1351	493	446
14079	Gallatin	1407	929	683	212

Population.		Wilson	Roosevelt	Taft	Debs
2942	Granite	346	256	195	92
	Hill	624	545	536	323
5601	Jefferson	479	299	247	176
21853	Lewis and Clark	1505	1375	1062	391
3638	Lincoln	343	206	248	235
7229	Madison	822	576	506	78
4190	Meagher	473	327	321	75
23596	Missoula	1523	1773	589	773
	Musselshell	470	400	433	215
10731	Park	759	718	664	253
5904	Powell	545	418	335	147
11666	Ravalli	858	896	316	282
7985	Rosebud	313	368	392	87
3713	Sanders	414	375	257	160
56848	Silver Bow	4542	1802	2232	3320
4029	Sweet Grass	278	424	181	60
9546	Teton	646	446	612	281
13630	Valley	696	858	668	365
22944	Yellowstone	1193	1386	1004	242
	Total	27941	22456	18512	10885
	Plurality	5485			
	Per cent	35.03	28.26	23.14	13.57
	Total vote		79826		

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Thomas Stout,* Dem.	35,156
John M. Evans,* Dem.	37,012
Fletcher Maddox, Rep.	26,046
Washington J. McCormick, Rep.	26,161
James M. Brinson, Prog.	6,166
Wellington D. Rankin, Prog.	6,694
Lewis J. Duncan, Soc.	12,278
W. E. Kent, Soc.-Lab.	9,430

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Democrats	16	54	70
Republicans	18	36	54
Progressives	4	—	4
Socialists	—	2	2
Independent	1	1	2

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats).

Governor—Samuel V. Stewart.
Lieutenant-Governor—William W. McDowell.
Secretary of State—Adelbert M. Alderson.
Attorney-General—Daniel M. Kelly.
State Treasurer—William C. Rae.
State Auditor—William Keating.
Supt. Public Instruction—Henry A. Davee.

NEBRASKA (Population in 1910, 1,192,214).

COUNTIES. Population in 1910. (93)	GOVERNOR 1914				PRESIDENT 1912					GOV. 1910		PRESIDENT 1908		
	Dem. Morehead	Prog. Sackett	Rep. Howell	Soc. Porter	Pro. Wilson	Rep. Taft	Dem. Wilson	Soc. Debs	Pro. Chafin	Prog. Roosevelt	Rep. Aldrich	Dem. Dahlman	Rep. Taft	Dem. Bryan	Soc. Debs
20900 Adams	2012	63	1989	90	51..	801	2117	188	125	943..	2124	1888..	1987	2337	92
14003 Antelope	1358	66	1473	28	45..	877	1228	50	33	947..	1909	890..	1658	1455	29
Arthur	137	14	72	14	4..	—	—	—	—	—..	—	—..	—	—	—
1444 Banner	109	15	141	22	8..	53	57	35	3	128..	173	46..	175	74	17
1672 Blaine	229	21	192	12	7..	126	165	33	7	107..	214	122..	220	160	8
13145 Boone	1352	78	1416	33	21..	570	1360	51	40	942..	1796	1086..	1580	1583	12
6131 Box Butte	784	35	470	49	16..	229	520	97	20	424..	598	487..	600	684	29
8826 Boyd	740	216	599	58	35..	281	651	57	23	653..	946	606..	954	891	27
6083 Brown	529	65	605	61	17..	296	483	92	21	415..	642	384..	588	526	42
21907 Buffalo	1943	166	2135	112	72..	1081	2061	261	57	1256..	2659	1854.	2526	2520	76
12726 Burt	1261	113	1275	31	17..	865	1040	41	20	1005..	1690	1043.	1880	1215	14
15403 Butler	1953	50	1298	42	26..	823	1756	40	37	586..	1482	2031..	1412	2129	17
19786 Cass	2223	110	1831	80	37..	967	2009	154	66	1132..	2218	1962..	2440	2387	58
15191 Cedar	1763	88	1243	20	20..	722	1515	9	17	1045..	1390	1533..	1627	1732	5
3613 Chase	410	20	391	27	28..	216	264	38	24	265..	544	179..	400	338	3
10414 Cherry	1048	79	1272	165	35..	689	1052	229	35	631..	1149	839..	1048	1021	58
4551 Cheyenne	714	27	434	47	23..	232	348	78	21	281..	473	411..	886	809	37
15729 Clay	1712	83	1670	46	43..	557	1694	52	63	1292..	2291	1365..	1891	1939	31
11610 Colfax	1206	39	745	43	9..	620	908	80	12	390..	703	1249..	1159	1267	36
13732 Cuming	1651	25	976	26	10..	759	1484	30	8	476..	1023	1783..	1284	1722	5
25668 Custer	2312	352	2576	202	99..	1051	2426	353	79	1874..	3507	1789..	2788	2898	147
6564 Dakota	780	35	566	44	19..	409	612	50	12	357..	535	615..	729	716	22
8254 Dawes	752	40	7.3	57	23..	298	583	65	15	610..	872	674..	836	727	20
15961 Dawson	1303	67	1876	40	32..	451	1613	76	54	1207..	2118	1169..	1737	1926	22
1786 Deuel	156	12	227	16	4..	64	135	25	1	157..	248	134..	526	302	8
11477 Dixon	947	93	994	24	50..	582	823	24	38	955..	1276	770..	1257	1100	12
22145 Dodge	2254	172	1874	159	69..	1324	1987	209	74	934..	2033	2360..	2437	2664	49
168546 Douglas	13710	433	9862	802	96..	6212	12953	2154	124	7930..	9412	17541..	14066	15583	798
4098 Dundy	471	13	336	44	10..	148	304	72	10	347..	525	254..	486	391	26
14674 Fillmore	1677	57	1710	33	37..	972	1736	78	44	787..	1873	1641..	1756	1999	24
10303 Franklin	1378	128	889	22	30..	334	1148	58	31	779..	1221	1024..	1063	1298	58
8572 Frontier	764	28	863	50	27..	293	657	129	37	582..	1008	614..	1028	847	54
12083 Furnas	1178	52	1199	53	33..	354	1266	83	55	815..	1663	838..	1400	1618	15
30925 Gage	2714	1779	1427	84	45..	1336	2593	173	88	2159..	3059	2753..	2721	3129	69
3538 Garden	458	85	387	62	29..	136	282	48	18	369..	390	244..	—	—	—
3417 Garfield	299	57	318	99	14..	192	234	135	5	245..	390	250..	368	363	23
4933 Gosper	415	14	487	14	13..	129	524	10	16	283..	521	410..	496	634	3
1097 Grant	179	16	115	10	4..	82	93	7	2	52..	111	73..	93	101	1
8047 Greeley	1158	34	500	44	21..	371	913	65	21	376..	738	772..	691	1072	29
20361 Hall	1963	27	1597	106	47..	1047	2086	249	58	974..	1963	2048..	2241	2229	109
13459 Hamilton	1171	112	1488	51	49..	450	1433	87	63	1054..	1995	1141..	1633	1664	22
9578 Harlan	1000	55	856	78	40..	325	922	142	64	613..	1236	665..	1081	1158	49
3011 Hayes	293	14	223	23	9..	106	139	41	8	246..	319	160..	359	277	42
5415 Hitchcock	534	35	426	39	15..	128	471	60	28	371..	713	373..	633	632	14
15545 Holt	1786	206	1356	81	37..	778	1456	130	43	1196..	1702	1323..	1541	1777	63
981 Hooker	177	12	108	11	3..	103	122	19	2	57..	112	80..	100	91	3
10783 Howard	1375	30	782	44	25..	481	1115	87	24	544..	1071	992..	977	1435	31
16852 Jefferson	1534	146	1434	158	35..	655	1399	226	43	1208..	1552	1583..	1941	1787	39
10187 Johnson	1148	96	1052	15	22..	672	890	27	21	649..	1163	1035..	1357	1150	8
9106 Kearney	1012	69	880	26	28..	338	1012	44	33	657..	1357	645..	993	1174	28
3692 Keith	445	32	358	48	15..	188	304	85	5	236..	369	318..	368	310	5
3452 Keyapaha	317	39	353	55	29..	258	221	70	11	246..	431	180..	422	354	49
1942 Kimball	224	23	285	27	10..	73	109	18	3	208..	264	72..	216	124	10
18358 Knox	2926	117	1414	62	38..	1028	1864	81	26	930..	1761	1739..	1871	2106	41
73793 Lancaster	6275	533	5776	256	167..	2566	6685	445	264	4143..	7677	5597..	7428	8540	85
15684 Lincoln	1477	66	1492	245	58..	700	1129	400	60	910..	1594	990..	1541	1382	179
1521 Logan	260	14	160	21	11..	97	153	17	6	110..	207	81..	140	155	8
2188 Loup	156	23	239	42	7..	131	114	59	7	148..	283	116..	248	170	32
19101 Madison	1690	95	1668	29	33..	1181	1720	56	37	1016..	1749	1763..	2137	1878	14
2470 McPherson	122	16	137	21	11..	114	180	45	8	232..	279	137..	234	165	18
10379 Merrick	1029	60	1173	38	58..	526	951	40	112	695..	1268	966..	1133	1081	15
4584 Morrill	481	48	471	66	21..	227	392	75	25	400..	538	252..	—	—	—

Population.	Morehead	Sackett	Howell	Porter	Wilson	Taft
8926 Nance	885	32	1026	15	21..	630
13095 Nemaha	1588	71	1199	35	22..	672
13019 Nuckolls	1557	48	1245	52	32..	738
19323 Otoe	2199	53	1560	48	37..	922
10582 Pawnee	1178	65	1005	33	46..	593
2570 Perkins	299	22	262	27	11..	101
10451 Phelps	948	81	1029	48	38..	254
10122 Pierce	1212	43	796	12	13..	694
19006 Platte	2012	124	1327	29	22..	589
10521 Polk	1051	47	1185	48	99..	485
11056 Red Willow	885	60	830	109	42..	256
17448 Richardson	2198	104	2059	40	30..	965
3627 Rock	326	47	417	34	19..	231
17866 Saline	2234	71	1312	27	42..	1185
9274 Sarpy	1196	40	647	29	18..	404
21179 Saunders	2368	102	1822	49	55..	864
8355 Scotts Bluff	749	61	842	122	41..	314
15895 Seward	1953	93	1409	13	23..	788
7328 Sheridan	721	42	731	93	24..	377
8278 Sherman	1000	69	696	69	16..	455
5599 Sioux	541	38	308	42	12..	151
7542 Stanton	886	22	579	10	15..	471
14775 Thayer	1755	71	1294	63	33..	703
1191 Thomas	218	13	160	22	8..	86
8704 Thurston	1054	35	633	31	15..	436
9480 Valley	1007	47	1094	57	35..	552
12738 Washington	1563	107	1003	47	13..	599
10397 Wayne	980	42	978	33	10..	600
12008 Webster	1262	110	1181	42	62..	536
2292 Wheeler	225	12	170	29	5..	71
18721 York	1617	140	2105	55	52..	962
Total	120207	8500	101237	5718	2857..	54029
Plurality	18970					
Per cent	50.40	3.56	42.44	2.40	1.2..	21.75
Total vote		238519		6799	..	

Population.	Wilson	Debs	Chafin	Roosevelt	Aldrich	Dahlman	Taft	Bryan	Debs
8926 Nance	716	22	27	536..	1122	659..	1082	926	6
13095 Nemaha	1374	58	45	842..	1587	1187..	1583	1674	41
13019 Nuckolls	1312	78	38	852..	1656	1017..	1519	1523	11
19323 Otoe	1946	71	51	1054..	1870	2290..	2243	2411	18
10582 Pawnee	958	53	51	711..	1334	930..	1468	1115	9
2570 Perkins	254	32	3	190..	357	124..	254	265	3
10451 Phelps	974	76	33	1072..	1687	643..	1445	1238	29
10122 Pierce	948	15	17	461..	804	1162..	1067	1095	9
19006 Platte	2015	45	32	1227..	1522	2228..	1584	2487	8
10521 Polk	996	89	140	785..	1545	788..	1171	1264	43
11056 Red Willow	927	191	26	782..	1155	782..	1242	1317	78
17448 Richardson	1980	107	53	1350..	2081	1854..	2123	2258	17
3627 Rock	280	56	15	289..	465	171..	469	334	15
17866 Saline	1942	58	69	739..	1816	2217..	2048	2249	61
9274 Sarpy	857	71	23	440..	761	1051..	912	1090	26
21179 Saunders	2080	90	59	1510..	2374	2268..	2309	2679	32
8355 Scotts Bluff	495	230	32	657..	915	366..	789	549	73
15895 Seward	1575	27	27	968..	1767	1751..	1950	2029	3
7328 Sheridan	630	123	31	512..	785	567..	709	733	43
8278 Sherman	675	124	20	595..	875	666..	776	925	50
5599 Sioux	375	63	8	396..	621	211..	516	464	11
7542 Stanton	725	16	5	297..	671	734..	792	823	6
14775 Thayer	1491	87	50	964..	1504	1568..	1714	1703	28
1191 Thomas	172	22	3	104..	131	73..	95	130	7
8704 Thurston	834	63	12	492..	748	677..	895	734	13
9480 Valley	1007	121	44	561..	1209	703..	1040	1045	10
12738 Washington	1182	91	20	906..	1252	1241..	1592	1460	40
10397 Wayne	808	20	9	725..	1041	917..	1297	1055	10
12008 Webster	1163	79	71	915..	1512	1055..	1408	1354	17
2292 Wheeler	194	38	4	179..	225	100..	236	252	19
18721 York	1886	86	92	1086..	2471	1421..	2209	2042	9
Total	109008	10174	3419	72614..	123070	107760	126997	131099	3524
Plurality	36394				15310			4102	
Per cent	43.66	4.09	1.37	29.13..	51.89	45.44..	47.60	49.13	1.20
Total vote		249208		..	237135	..		266790	

For president in 1912 Chafin, Pro., received 5,179 votes.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. Counties of Cass, Johnson, Lancaster, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee and Richardson.
   - J. A. Maguire, Dem. 15,138
   - C. F. Reavis, Rep. 15,462
   - V. G. Lyford, Prog. 1,525
2. Counties of Douglas, Sarpy and Washington.
   - C. O. Lobeck, Dem. 16,773
   - T. R. Blackburn, Rep. 8,979
   - N. Merriam, Prog. 1,616
   - F. J. Warren, Soc. 1,314
   - C. C. Crowell, Jr., Pro. 193
3. Counties of Antelope, Boone, Burt, Cedar, Colfax, Cuming, Dakota, Dixon, Dodge, Knox, Madison, Merrick, Nance, Pierce, Platte, Stanton, Thurston and Wayne.
   - D. V. Stephens, Dem. 26,588
   - D. S. Spillman, Rep.-Prog. 13,004
   - J. W. Woodcock, Soc. 766
   - George C. Fitch, Pro. 629
4. Counties of Butler, Fillmore, Gage, Hamilton, Jefferson, Polk, Saline, Saunders, Seward, Thayer and York.
   - Charles H. Sloan, Rep.-Prog. 21,711
   - W. H. Rhodes, Dem. 16,921
5. Counties of Adams, Chase, Clay, Dundy, Franklin, Frontier, Furnas, Gosper, Hall, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Kearney, Nuckolls, Perkins, Phelps, Red Willow and Webster.
   - A. C. Shallenberger, Dem. 17,643
   - S. R. Barton, Rep.-Prog. 17,449
   - T. C. Birmingham, Soc. 1,068
6. Counties of Banner, Blaine, Box Butte, Brown, Buffalo, Cheyenne, Cherry, Custer, Dawes, Dawson, Deuel, Garfield, Grant, Greeley, Holt, Hooper, Howard, Keith, Keyapaha, Kimball, Lincoln, Logan, Loup, McPherson, Rock, Scotts Bluff, Sheridan, Sherman, Sioux, Thomas, Valley and Wheeler.
   - Moses P. Kinkaid, Rep. 29,185
   - F. J. Taylor, Dem. 19,138
   - C. S. Chase, Soc. 2,107

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Democrats	19	59	78
Republicans	14	41	55

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—John H. Morehead, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—James Pearson, Dem.
Secretary of State—C. W. Pool, Dem.
Auditor—W. H. Smith, Dem.
Treasurer—George E. Hall, Dem.
Attorney-General—Willis E. Reed, Dem.

NEVADA (Population in 1910, 81,875).

Counties. Population (16) in 1910	U.S.Sen.1914 Dem. Newlands	Rep. Pixit	Soc. Miller	Pres. 1912 Rep. Taft	Dem. Wilson	Soc. Debs	Prog. Roosevelt
2811 Churchill	406	289	361	157	357	212	305
3321 Clark	446	308	191	114	360	108	264
1895 Douglas	130	246	61	80	144	22	172
8133 Elko	821	847	424	403	852	259	514
9695 Esmeralda	594	461	727	246	713	379	246
1830 Eureka	171	249	52	65	226	20	123
6825 Humboldt	777	652	631	208	719	339	536
1786 Lander	227	211	148	69	197	53	200
3489 Lincoln	294	184	80	100	275	28	144
3568 Lyon	317	477	226	135	437	239	354
Mineral	322	277	240	59	219	131	146
7513 Nye	860	633	881	346	861	714	419
3089 Ormsby	280	343	83	150	294	166	65
3045 Storey	310	340	48	166	400	82	212
17434 Washoe	1508	1744	763	646	1446	306	1149
7441 White Pine	611	669	510	259	515	302	431
Total	8074	8030	5426	3196	7986	3313	5620
Plurality	44				2366		
Per cent	37.50	37.30	25.20	16.13	40.36	16.92	26.59
Total vote	21530		..		20115		

For governor in 1914, Emmitt D. Boyle, Dem., received 9,609 votes; T. L. Addie, Rep., 8,533; W. A. Morgan, Soc., 3,408.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1914.

- E. E. Roberts, Rep. 8,913
- Leonard B. Fowler, Dem. 8,031
- Martin Scanlan, Soc. 4,286

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	12	27	39
Democrats	9	25	34
Socialists	1	1	2

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Emmitt D. Boyle, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—Maurice Sullivan, Dem.
Secretary of State—George Brodigan, Dem.
Treasurer—Ed Malley, Dem.
Comptroller—George A. Cole, Dem.
Attorney-General—George B. Thatcher, Dem.

NEW HAMPSHIRE (Population in 1910, 430,572)

Population in 1910.	Counties. (10)	U. S. Senator 1914—Dem. Stevens	Rep. Gallinger	Pro. Greer	Soc. Wilkins
21309	Belknap	1905	2447	113	62
16316	Carroll	1713	2138	61	9
30659	Cheshire	2187	3182	146	119
30753	Coos	2513	2879	83	103
41652	Grafton	3850	4024	225	41
26072	Hillsborough	9624	9691	741	719
153335	Merrimack	5287	5760	196	160
52188	Rockingham	4201	5697	187	85
38951	Strafford	3518	4233	107	55
19337	Sullivan	1584	2072	79	36
	Total	36382	42113	1938	1089
	Plurality		5731		
	Per cent	44.63	51.66	2.38	1.33
	Total vote		81522		

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 32,927 votes; Wilson, Dem., 34,724; Roosevelt, Prog., 17,794; Debs, Soc., 1,981, and Chafin, Pro., 535. For governor in 1914 R. H. Spaulding, Rep., received 46,414 votes; Albert W. Noone, Dem., 33,674; Henry D. Allison, Pro., 2,572; John F. Burke, Soc., 1,423.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. The counties of Belknap, Carroll, Rockingham, Strafford, Hillsborough (part) and Merrimack (part).
   - Cyrus A. Sulloway, Rep. 20,657
   - Eugene E. Reed, Dem. 19,140
   - F. W. Shontell, Pro. 971
   - W. D. Mills, Soc. 561
2. The counties of Cheshire, Coos, Grafton, Sullivan, Hillsborough (part) and Merrimack (part).
   - Edward H. Mason, Rep. 21,793
   - Charles J. French, Dem. 16,101
   - George A. Weaver, Pro. 1,409
   - N. Carriveau, Soc. 493

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	17	251	268
Democrats	6	153	159
Progressives	1	5	6

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Rolland H. Spaulding, Rep.
Secretary of State—E. N. Pearson.

NEW JERSEY (Population in 1910, 2,537,167).

Population in 1910.	Counties. (21)	Gov. 1913—Dem. Fielder	Rep. Stokes	Pres. 1912—Rep. Taft	Prog. Roosevelt	Dem. Wilson
71894	Atlantic	3636	7496..	4419	4244	4881
138002	Bergen	11301	8087..	5078	8576	9965
66565	Burlington	5054	5811..	3894	3931	5501
142029	Camden	9661	13184..	7892	8706	10781
19745	Cape May	1745	1947..	907	1845	2119
55153	Cumberland	3567	3115..	1893	4091	3844
512886	Essex	25310	24749..	16977	33604	26242
37368	Gloucester	3088	3089..	1853	3107	3362
537231	Hudson	42041	16082..	8740	24107	40419
33569	Hunterdon	3736	2548..	1968	1468	4100
125657	Mercer	7211	9245..	5668	6892	7764
114426	Middlesex	8946	6492..	4730	5055	8177
94734	Monmouth	8969	6186..	3674	6293	7849
74704	Morris	5408	4568..	3322	4435	5624
21318	Ocean	1683	1752..	918	2053	1857
215902	Passaic	9852	10367..	5328	11658	10793
26999	Salem	2508	2141..	1796	1363	2735
38820	Somerset	2925	2679..	2064	2052	3136
26781	Sussex	2628	1397..	889	1505	2851
140197	Union	9938	7388..	5415	8418	9685
43187	Warren	3941	1975..	1409	2006	4662
	Total	173148	140298..	88834	145409	178282
	Plurality	32850				32873
	Per cent	42.83	35.53..	20.53	33.61	41.21
	Total vote	394867			432622	

For governor in 1913: Colby, Prog., 41,132; Butterworth, Soc.-Lab., 2,460; Dwyer, Ind., 875; Reilly, Soc., 13,977; Mason, Pro., 3,427. For president in 1912: Debs, Soc., 15,900; Chafin, Pro., 2,875.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. Counties of Camden, Gloucester and Salem.
   - William J. Browning, Rep. 24,142
   - George D. Chenoweth, Prog. 387
   - Grafton E. Day, Pro. 1,291
   - Frank Hartmeyer, Soc. 1,469
   - George H. Higgins, Prog.-Roos. 735
   - Joseph E. Nowry, Dem. 13,271
2. Counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Atlantic and Burlington.
   - Isaac Bacharach, Rep. 21,448
   - J. Thompson Baker, Dem. 14,352
   - William H. Bright, Prog.-Roos. 2,276
   - James Chapman, Nat. Pro. 775
   - J. A. McKeen, Soc. 673
3. Counties of Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean.
   - Thomas C. Easton, Nat. Pro. 948
   - W. Burtis Havens, Rep. 19,303
   - Thomas J. Scully, Dem. 21,338
   - Harry M. Shupe, Soc. 536
4. Counties of Hunterdon, Somerset and Mercer.
   - James W. Alexander II., Soc. 561
   - Nicholas H. Barrett, Nat. Pro. 326
   - Elijah C. Hutchinson, Rep. 17,078
   - Thomas Phillips, Soc.-Lab. 112
   - J. Wiggans Thorn, Prog.-Roos. 1,711
   - Allan B. Walsh, Dem. 13,766
5. Counties of Union and Morris.
   - John H. Capstick, Rep. 16,951
   - George W. V. Moy, Prog.-Roos. 2,218
   - John A. Seeholzer, Soc. 1,854
   - Eugene A. Smith, Nat. Pro. 368
   - William E. Tuttle, Jr., Dem. 15,718
6. Counties of Bergen, Sussex, Warren and Passaic (part).
   - Archibald C. Hart, Dem. 16,286
   - Rudolph Katz, Soc.-Lab. 233
   - Frederick Krafft, Soc. 921
   - Morris McDermut, Ind. Dem. 388
   - John D. Prince, Rep. 15,880
   - Mahlon B. Reed, Nat. Pro. 632
   - Walter C. Zabriskie, Prog.-Roos. 1,549
7. Part of Passaic county.
   - Walter C. Cabell, Dem. 6,944
   - Gordon Demarest, Soc. 3,379
   - Dow H. Drukker, Rep. 12,664
   - Henry Jager, Soc.-Lab. 191
8. Essex (part) and Hudson (part).
   - Arthur B. Archibold, Prog.-Roos. 2,232
   - Thomas J. Duffy, Reg.-Dem. 1,397
   - Edward W. Gray, Rep. 13,438
   - Gerald E. F. McDonald, Dem. 11,678
   - William H. Morton, Soc. 963
   - Raymond A. Simmons, Nat. Pro. 191
9. Essex (part).
   - William E. Bohn, Soc. 1,342
   - Julian A. Gregory, Dem. 8,069
   - Richard Wayne Parker, Rep. 9,482
   - Edmund L. Roff, Nat. Pro. 118
   - Joseph W. Roper, Prog.-Roos. 738
   - Arthur B. Seymour, Dem. 5,672
10. Essex (part).
    - Harry J. Doyle, Jeff. Prin. Dem. 387
    - Elliot E. Ford, Prog.-Roos. 1,425
    - George H. Goebel, Soc. 970
    - Frederick R. Lehlbach, Rep. 13,765
    - Edward W. Townsend, Dem. 12,278
    - Joseph A. Weigand, Nat. Pro. 154
11. Hudson (part).
    - John J. Eagan, Dem. 17,551
    - Gertrude Reilly, Soc. 1,091
    - Jacob Straus, Rep. 8,400
12. Hudson (part).
    - Fisher Anderson, Prog.-Roos. 1,313
    - James A. Hamill, Dem. 16,260
    - Marcus Higginbotham, Jr., Rep. 7,379
    - James Parker, Nat. Pro. 190
    - Frank Power, Soc. 831

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Democrats	10	22	32
Republicans	11	38	49

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—James F. Fielder, Dem.
Secretary of State—David S. Crater, Dem.
Treasurer—Edward E. Grosscup, Dem.
Comptroller—Edward I. Edwards, Dem.

NEW MEXICO (Population in 1910, 327,396).

Population in 1910.	COUNTIES. (26)	PRESIDENT 1912 Dem. Wilson	Rep. Taft	Prog. Roosevelt	Soc. Debs	Gov. 1911 Rep. Dem. Bursum	McDonald
23606	Bernalillo	1199	1002	1394	169	1826	3052
16850	Chaves	1339	465	398	347	645	1994
16460	Colfax	1182	1036	564	77	1601	1940
11443	Curry	634	123	253	194	339	988
12893	Dona Ana	895	912	241	16	1284	1394
12400	Eddy	936	145	371	166	380	1460
14813	Grant	1130	439	416	136	1095	1535
10927	Guadalupe	761	651	154	96	1018	1035
7822	Lincoln	461	452	109	107	671	801
3913	Luna	461	81	194	82	265	632
12963	McKinley	224	264	237	7	465	409
12611	Mora	1002	1022	264	44	1449	1259
7069	Otero	420	220	201	165	518	692
14912	Quay	884	351	358	285	816	1167
16719	Rio Arriba	1004	1549	101	5	1941	1189
12064	Roosevelt	599	107	259	249	291	837
8579	Sandoval	126	211	583	—	517	759
8504	San Juan	493	203	229	141	433	823
22930	San Miguel	1740	2479	207	27	2919	2153
14770	Santa Fe	1012	1432	390	64	1710	1418
3536	Sierra	352	176	86	11	516	576
14761	Socorro	1078	960	269	20	2085	1414
12008	Taos	765	855	277	21	1289	1013
10119	Torrance	396	520	232	172	883	814
11404	Union	1119	815	449	228	1288	1379
13320	Valencia	231	1263	111	30	1775	303
	Total	20437	17733	8347	2859	28019	31036
	Plurality	2704					3017
	Per cent.	41.38	35.92	16.91	5.79	46.05	51.01
	Total vote		49376			60842	

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1914.

B. C. Hernandez, Rep. 23,812
H. B. Ferguson, Dem. 19,805
F. C. Wilson, Prog. 1,695
W. P. Metcalf, Soc. 1,101

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	16	29	45
Democrats	7	18	25
Progressives	1	1	2

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—William C. McDonald, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—E. C. de Baca, Dem.
Secretary of State—Antonio Lucero, Dem.
Treasurer—Owen N. Marron, Dem.
Attorney-General—Frank W. Clancy, Rep.

NEW YORK (Population in 1910, 9,113,279).

Population in 1910.	COUNTIES. (62)	U. S. SENATOR 1914 Dem. Gerard	Rep. Wadsworth	Prog. Colby	Soc. Russell	S.L. Baldwin	Archer	GOVERNOR 1914 Dem. Glynn	Rep. Whitman	Prog. Davenport	Soc. Strebel	Pro. Sulzer	S.L. Hunter
173666	Albany	14340	26010	1008	445	389	55	11540	25712	457	260	1157	135
41412	Allegany	1608	4557	703	146	684	9	1082	4401	553	101	878	3
	Bronx (new)	40083	21567	3347	2850	229	401	26427	29865	1897	4910	548	279
78809	Broome	5014	8531	466	319	1495	32	3220	6858	277	163	1999	15
65919	Cattaraugus	3054	6672	471	408	622	21	2235	6401	454	288	986	11
67106	Cayuga	3461	6518	455	270	423	10	2330	6819	341	172	636	11
105126	Chautauqua	2971	10205	889	1018	987	53	2097	10586	694	748	2062	35
54662	Chemung	4561	5112	402	186	1406	23	3232	4056	159	100	2154	21
35575	Chenango	1932	4066	560	70	461	10	822	3453	310	82	791	8
48230	Clinton	2512	3813	150	27	216	5	2337	3888	98	18	292	4
43658	Columbia	3739	4783	321	34	144	7	2449	4953	206	18	291	2
29249	Cortland	1515	3558	205	54	241	4	767	3788	151	34	269	2
45575	Delaware	2529	4718	323	174	431	21	1112	4558	271	85	970	9
87661	Dutchess	5968	9523	363	222	307	20	3782	9888	342	144	553	13
528985	Erie	29309	47611	3577	2594	533	191	23340	49662	3239	1940	2314	173
33458	Essex	1324	3073	655	48	85	5	1016	3127	551	34	176	2
45717	Franklin	1952	4062	264	12	208	14	1955	4119	218	17	207	7
44534	Fulton	2029	4436	859	940	350	86	1650	4231	803	743	677	27
37615	Genesee	1555	4293	422	86	252	6	1138	4363	361	84	392	6
30214	Greene	2533	3237	121	82	241	11	1244	3334	82	62	395	11
4373	Hamilton	461	429	57	4	20	1	440	417	44	3	87	—
56356	Herkimer	4064	5847	1078	226	239	7	3354	5715	947	210	863	5
80297	Jefferson	3904	8306	587	291	582	13	2642	8613	490	207	569	5
1634451	Kings	108054	81436	7390	12390	929	583	73566	95382	4760	8285	1924	426
24849	Lewis	1626	2565	298	12	137	6	1253	2559	295	7	178	14
38037	Livingston	2022	4922	312	35	239	5	1627	4335	308	18	403	5
39289	Madison	2277	4520	446	214	330	15	1568	4680	385	103	385	9
283212	Monroe	12844	33619	3122	1711	883	44	9791	33587	3072	1426	1496	48
57567	Montgomery	3778	6168	515	354	189	26	2702	6000	401	217	711	18
83930	Nassau	6352	7524	974	121	122	26	4726	8547	756	82	298	13
2762522	New York	123182	67842	9818	13590	576	668	90666	86478	5604	8804	1333	466
92036	Niagara	5130	10875	456	318	292	12	3353	10926	430	235	550	12
154157	Oneida	10370	14557	2179	489	642	48	7312	14565	1998	376	1650	39
200298	Onondaga	12568	21167	2245	1147	893	66	11774	21427	1752	920	1650	51
52286	Ontario	3024	5905	533	66	371	8	2015	5972	472	42	396	2
115751	Orange	5864	10527	1576	221	461	26	5281	10334	1386	163	2245	35
32000	Orleans	1473	3775	180	33	210	21	1090	3835	145	20	278	4
71664	Oswego	3888	7645	450	70	811	25	2885	7556	326	32	807	7
47216	Otsego	3232	5120	545	121	712	10	1558	4857	353	46	1253	48
14665	Putnam	986	1316	142	9	40	1	606	1265	70	7	85	—
284041	Queens	32267	16922	1558	2581	264	184	21808	22043	963	1924	508	97
122276	Rensselaer	11788	13800	1458	370	354	25	10353	13729	1327	273	678	30
85969	Richmond	7990	4474	336	236	203	25	5768	5477	255	161	173	21
46873	Rockland	3330	3568	344	123	130	16	1843	3790	349	75	723	16
89005	St. Lawrence	3523	8866	887	97	471	11	3041	9767	744	80	563	4
61917	Saratoga	4234	7115	323	193	406	6	3308	7191	196	127	426	11
88235	Schenectady	4337	7658	1062	3917	987	68	3547	7013	601	2389	3482	52
23855	Schoharie	2124	2362	145	26	389	7	885	2240	75	15	800	8
14004	Schuyler	906	1702	79	21	285	4	372	1840	40	7	629	1
26972	Seneca	1715	3014	119	37	462	2	1286	2946	96	22	583	2
83362	Steuben	4751	7172	801	377	1985	15	3208	5620	658	309	3898	9
96138	Suffolk	6319	8541	641	181	308	30	5658	9487	447	128	1749	15
33808	Sullivan	3019	3531	124	136	116	10	2016	3243	131	83	471	6
25624	Tioga	1957	2728	195	65	504	5	835	2304	125	37	654	2
33647	Tompkins	1976	3406	367	130	544	4	1319	3340	360	104	918	3
91769	Ulster	5425	9044	370	114	467	20	3455	9263	246	54	707	27
32223	Warren	2016	4003	218	127	113	18	1360	4085	167	75	178	12
47778	Washington	2659	6006	437	95	215	5	1930	6225	278	48	276	1
50179	Wayne	2149	5478	602	57	429	8	1524	5798	610	44	586	6
283055	Westchester	19794	24055	2673	957	293	72	14728	26179	2029	691	572	47

Population.	Gerard	W'dw'rth	Colby	Russell	Baldwin	Archer	Glynn	Whitman	Davenport	Strobel	Sulzer	Hunter
31880 Wyoming	1378	5906	375	83	240	2..	1001	4080	270	22	444	2
18642 Yates	825	2229	161	86	199	2..	492	2179	141	19	273	2
Total	571419	639112	61977	55266	27813	3064..	541269	686701	45586	37793	126270	2350
Plurality		67693						145432				
Per cent	42.06	47.05	4.56	4.06	2.04	.23..	37.59	47.69	3.17	2.62	8.76	.17
Total vote		1358242							1439969			

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 655,475 votes; Taft, Rep., 455,428; Debs, Soc., 63,381; Chafin, Pro., 19,427; Roosevelt, Prog., 390,021.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. Counties of Suffolk, Nassau and Queens (part).
Lathrop Brown, Dem. 3,115
Frederick C. Hicks, Rep. 1,657
Regis H. Post, Prog. 153
2. County of Queens (part).
Charles P. Caldwell, Dem. 21,330
Frank E. Hopkins, Rep. 10,552
John S. Moriarity, Rep. 1,117
Benjamin Katz, Soc. 2,352
Lawrence T. Grosser, Ind. 3,672
3. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
John V. Flynn, Dem. 11,298
George B. Serenbatz, Rep. 8,368
Otto Wicke, Pro. 732
Joseph E. Kleinn, Soc. 1,559
David Hunter, Ind. L. 439
4. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
Harry H. Dale, Dem. 7,860
John Keisel, Rep. and Ind. L. 5,496
Max Schaffer, Prog. 1,404
J. C. Lyces, Soc. 1,870
Francis Hutchinson, Pro. 94
5. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
James P. Maher, Dem. 11,754
Alfred T. Hobley, Rep. 8,327
John S. Gaynor, Prog. and Ind.-Lab. 2,512
John T. Vaughn, Soc. 1,058
Preston E. Ferry, Pro. 99
6. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
Leroy A. Ross, Dem. 16,180
Frederick W. Rowe, Rep. 22,262
Joseph M. Bacon, Prog. 1,771
Charles H. Matchett, Soc. 919
John D. Snyder, Pro. 219
7. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
John J. Fitzgerald, Dem. and Ind. L. 15,065
C. G. F. Wilcox, Rep. 6,659
Oliver F. Allen, Prog. 603
Alexander Fraser, Soc. 456
Lewis C. Brown, Pro. 89
8. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
Daniel J. Griffin, Dem. and Ind. L. 20,213
Thomas A. Clark, Rep. 9,935
Fred H. Schomburg, Prog. 1,347
Andrew H. Wettergren, Soc. 950
Charles A. Wilson, Pro. 142
9. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
James H. O'Brien, Dem. 15,224
Oscar W. Swift, Rep. and Ind. L. 18,547
Thomas F. Larkin, Prog. 1,748
Anna C. Wright, Soc. 2,371
W. H. Hoople, Pro. 212
10. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
Philip A. Riley, Dem. 6,240
Reuben L. Haskell, Rep. 8,230
Harry D. Smith, Soc. 2,732
Asa F. Smith, Pro. 197
Alexander S. Drescher, Anti-Boss. 2,884
11. County of Richmond (Staten island) and part of lower New York city.
Daniel J. Riordan, Dem. 13,200
George S. Schofield, Rep. 7,680
William W. Mills, Prog. 928
Rudolph Rochow, Soc. 360
Hiram C. Horton, Pro. 218
12. Part of New York city (New York county).
Henry M. Goldfogle, Dem. 4,947
Benjamin Berowsky, Rep. and Prog. 1,133
Meyer Loudon, Soc. 5,969
13. Part of New York city (New York county).
George W. Loft, Dem. 5,934
James E. March, Rep. and Prog. 3,081
Bouck White, Soc. 1,177
14. Part of New York city (New York county).
Michael F. Farley, Dem. 7,310
Florello H. LaGuardia, Rep. 5,331
John B. Golden, Prog. 1,456
Henry L. Slobodin, Soc. 1,534
James F. Gillespie, Pro. 82
15. Part of New York city (New York county).
Michael F. Conry, Dem. 13,846
Oscar W. Ehrhorn, Rep. and Prog. 6,608
August Claessens, Soc. 644
D. Leigh Colvin, Pro. 90
16. Part of New York city (New York county).
Peter J. Dooling, Dem. 12,874
Harry B. Stowell, Rep. 6,012
William J. Moran, Prog. 1,156
Sol Fieldman, Soc. 486
Matthew T. Lindsay, Pro. 60
17. Part of New York city (New York county).
John F. Carew, Dem. 10,243
L. Bates, Jr., Rep. and Prog. 7,851
Charles W. Wood, Soc. 919
Howard G. Myers, Pro. 64
18. Part of New York city (New York county).
Thomas G. Patten, Dem. and Ind. L. 12,434
George B. Francis, Rep. and Prog. 8,804
Ernest Ramon, Soc. 2,047
John A. Shedd, Pro. 69
19. Part of New York city (New York county).
Joseph L. Buttenweiser, Dem. 10,150
Albert Ottinger, Rep. 9,588
S. Ingerman, Soc. 873
F. J. Perry, Pro. 73
Walter M. Chandler, Prog. and Ind. L. 10,682
20. Part of New York city New York county).
Jacob A. Cantor, Dem. 4,843
Isaac Siegel, Rep. 4,923
Ludwig Schmidt, Soc. 1,356
Volney B. Cashing, Pro. 65
21. Part of New York city (New York county).
Murray Hulbert, Dem. and Ind. L. 11,575
Martin Ansorge, Rep.-Am. 9,826
Garibaldi Lafolla, Soc. 1,106
Albert T. Hull, Pro. 100
22. Part of New York city (New York county).
Henry F. Bruckner, Dem. 17,886
Francis J. Kuerzl, Rep. 8,900
Maxie McDonald, Soc. 1,770
Valentine W. Dutt, Pro. 128
23. Part of New York city (New York county).
Joseph A. Goulden, Dem. 18,822
Robert L. Niles, Rep. and Ind. L. 12,060
Stephen B. Ayres, Prog. 8,228
M. Rubanow, Soc. 3,378
Richard G. Greene, Pro. 154
24. Part of New York city (New York and Westchester counties).
Woodson R. Oglesby, Dem. 17,605
William Forster, Rep. 16,554
Alfred E. Smith, Prog. 3,143
Allen L. Benson, Soc. 2,238
Benjamin L. Fairchild, Ind. L. 497
25. Counties of Rockland and Westchester (part).
Benjamin I. Taylor, Dem. 14,369
James W. Husted, Rep. 17,888
William Mertz, Prog. 1,504
Herman Kobbe, Soc. 527
Schuyler C. Pew, Pro. 335
26. Counties of Orange, Putnam and Dutchess.
Alonzo Abbott, Dem. 14,412
Edmund Platt, Rep. 21,634
Henry Schefer, Soc. 472
William E. Peabody, Pro. 784
27. Counties of Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Columbia and Schoharie.
George McLellan, Dem. 18,074
Charles B. Ward, Rep. 22,505
Dwight O. Whedon, Soc. 424
James B. Palmer, Pro. 1,432
28. County of Albany and part of city of Troy, in Rensselaer county.
Rollin B. Sanford, Rep. 27,158
Peter G. Ten Eyck, Dem. 24,405
John E. Dugan, Soc. 531
August A. Ackert, Pro. 268
29. Counties of Rensselaer (part), Washington, Saratoga and Warren.
James Farrell, Dem. 15,171
James S. Parker, Rep. 29,454

Benjamin F. Hall, Soc. 680
Mason B. Cole, Pro. 973

30. Counties of Schenectady, Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton.
William C. D. Willson, Dem. 9,950
William B. Charles, Rep. 16,521
Theron Akin, Prog. 5,105
Philip H. Callery, Soc. 5,705
William M. Brooks, Pro. 1,704

31. Counties of Essex, Clinton, Franklin and St. Lawrence.
Edwin A. Merritt, Jr., Rep. 17,720
Andrew B. Cooney, Dem. 7,850
Howard D. Hadley, Prog. 5,351
Henry A. McIlmayle, Pro. 889
William H. Daniels, Ind.-Lab. 675

32. Counties of Jefferson, Lewis, Oswego and Madison.
John Fitzgibbon, Dem. 11,544
Luther W. Mott, Rep. 24,684
George B. Chase, Soc. 716
Eugene C. Groat, Pro. 1,889

33. Counties of Oneida and Herkimer.
Charles A. Talcott, Dem. 15,035
Homer P. Snyder, Rep. 21,144
George H. Spitzli, Prog. 2,582
Otto L. Endres, Soc. 638
Charles H. Schofield, Pro. 791

34. Counties of Otsego, Delaware, Broome and Chenango.
George J. West, Dem. 12,564
George W. Fairchild, Rep. 22,786
Albert S. Barnes, Prog. 4,582
S. Howard Ammerman, Soc. 621

35. Counties of Onondaga and Cortland.
John R. Clancy, Dem. 15,131
Walter W. Magee, Rep. 23,075
Hugh M. Tilroe, Prog. 3,217
John W. Dennis, Soc. 1,169
Claude A. Duvall, Pro. 1,138

36. Counties of Cayuga, Wayne, Seneca, Yates and Ontario.
Herman L. Kelly, Dem. 10,970
Sereno E. Payne, Rep. 22,523
Amasa J. Parker, Prog. 466
Wallace E. Brown, Pro. 1,995

37. Counties of Tompkins, Tioga, Chemung, Schuyler and Steuben.
John Seeley, Dem. 14,056
Harry H. Pratt, Rep. 16,081
Jonas S. Vanduser, Prog. 2,075
William A. Arland, Soc. 721
Milo Shanks, Pro. 8,438

38. Monroe county (part).
George P. Decker, Dem. 8,832
Thomas B. Dunn, Rep. 21,250
Oscar M. Arnold, Soc. 5,324
Charles R. Bach, Pro. 1,439

39. Counties of Monroe (part), Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming and Livingston.
M. A. Bowen, Dem. 9,776
Henry G. Danforth, Rep. 23,694
Daniel M. Anthony, Prog. 2,027
John E. O'Rourke, Soc. 478
Albert J. Rumsey, Pro. 1,178

40. Counties of Niagara and Erie (part).
Robert H. Gittins, Dem. 12,857
S. Wallace Dempsey, Rep. 22,324
Frank C. Ferguson, Prog. 2,395
Lloyd Moffett, Soc. 846
William Van Blighton, Pro. 375

41. County of Erie (part).
Charles B. Smith, Dem. 11,915
Frank J. Eberle, Rep. 11,324
Conrad J. Myer, Prog. 6,488
William F. Barnard, Soc. 1,419
Charles R. Mair, Pro. 246

42. County of Erie (part).
Daniel A. Driscoll, Dem. 13,081
Willard H. Ticknor, Rep. 12,633
John J. Smith, Prog. 1,265
Adam Schenck, Soc. 688

43. Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua.
M. M. Wywell, Dem. 7,619
Charles M. Hamilton, Rep. 20,726
Walter N. Renwick, Prog. 2,119
T. R. Shafer, Soc. 1,577
Ernest H. Woodruff, Soc. 2,159

LEGISLATURE (1913-1914).

	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Democrats	30	48	78
Republicans	19	79	98
Progressives	2	19	21
Independents	..	4	4

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Charles S. Whitman, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Edward Schoeneck, Rep.
Secretary of State—Francis M. Hugo, Rep.
Comptroller—Eugene M. Travis, Rep.
Attorney-General—E. Woodbury, Rep.
Treasurer—James L. Wells, Rep.

NORTH CAROLINA (Population in 1910, 2,206,287).

Population 1910.	Counties.	U.S. Sen. 1914—Dem. Overman	U.S. Sen. 1914—Rep. Whitener	Pres. 1914—Dem. Wilson	Pres. 1914—Rep. Taft	Pres. 1914—Prog. Roosevelt
28712	Alamance ..	1942	1528..	2132	150	1637
11592	Alexander ..	930	1139..	852	523	497
7745	Alleghany ..	715	503..	652	208	256
25465	Anson	865	94..	1487	125	118
19074	Ashe	1817	1753..	1643	478	1241
	Avery (new)	247	919..	217	128	950
30877	Beaufort ...	1149	534..	1605	295	548
23039	Bertie	744	84..	1571	43	61
18606	Bladen	957	614..	1140	33	511
14432	Brunswick...	757	826..	777	280	456
42798	Buncombe ..	3751	2620..	2716	426	2285
21408	Burke	1395	1247..	1365	48	1288
26240	Cabarrus ...	1896	2039..	1738	389	1584
20579	Caldwell ...	1612	1461..	1627	482	1167
5649	Camden	140	11..	303	40	62
13776	Carteret	1113	582..	1153	218	537
14858	Caswell	635	115..	705	154	45
27918	Catawba ...	2186	2380..	2110	203	1872
22635	Chatham ...	1589	1172..	1652	70	1343
14126	Cherokee ...	887	1129..	906	734	477
11303	Chowan	329	2..	663	60	77
3909	Clay	257	406..	372	17	387
29494	Cleveland ..	1960	1064..	2351	81	943
28020	Columbus ..	1592	579..	1668	155	892
25594	Craven	839	122..	1819	79	190
35284	Cumberland .	1298	891..	1678	235	870
7693	Currituck ..	687	18..	622	6	8
4841	Dare	344	288..	397	238	80
29404	Davidson ...	2271	2349..	2484	1509	1143
13394	Davie	779	1086..	823	810	345
25442	Duplin	1493	1122..	1757	33	1066
35276	Durham	1455	574..	2197	124	1204
32010	Edgecombe .	892	52..	1851	102	77
47311	Forsyth	3327	2977..	3042	1689	1262
24692	Franklin ...	953	128..	1856	71	346
37063	Gaston	2070	1605..	2333	244	1279
10455	Gates	598	156..	618	95	179
4749	Graham	440	397..	416	261	223
35102	Granville ...	1137	183..	1561	192	343
13083	Greene	622	160..	894	124	152
60497	Guilford	2555	1461..	3330	460	1979
37646	Halifax	1058	26..	2300	42	135
22174	Harnett	1391	1576..	1364	148	1035
21020	Haywood ...	1958	1174..	2068	354	861
16262	Henderson ..	1002	1523..	1092	801	380
15436	Hertford ..	418	39..	742	61	105
	Hoke (new).	444	34..	626	63	40
8840	Hyde	233	31..	636	76	300
34315	Iredell	2814	1643..	2528	392	1047
12998	Jackson	1159	1054..	1210	515	729
41401	Johnston ...	2504	2242..	2757	1335	1083
8721	Jones	353	79..	635	35	125
11376	Lee	850	560..	862	451	60
22769	Lenoir	919	320..	1568	122	347
17132	Lincoln	1213	1134..	1280	49	1066
12191	Macon	944	936..	1020	134	841
20132	Madison	822	1441..	897	430	1320
17797	Martin	779	125..	1251	229	34
13538	McDowell ..	1124	1003..	1037	343	773
67031	Mecklenburg	3322	1044..	3967	284	533
17245	Mitchell ...	419	930..	385	203	716
14967	Montgomery	1149	1027..	1012	144	346
17010	Moore	1209	854..	1167	252	678
33727	Nash	1010	208..	1862	172	576
32037	New Hanover	808	50..	2021	140	107
22323	Northampton	873	15..	1625	57	53
14125	Onslow	719	390..	901	66	550
15064	Orange	963	850..	997	172	821
9966	Pamlico	414	146..	694	74	329
16692	Pasquotank.	450	100..	972	77	184

Population	Overman	Whit'ner	Wilson	Taft	Roosevelt
15471 Pender	782	232..	967	19	268
11054 Perquimans.	586	308..	647	228	44
17356 Person	871	653..	820	784	184
36340 Pitt	1880	242..	2303	347	433
27640 Polk	648	664..	675	153	501
9491 Randolph ..	2322	2183..	2665	370	1809
19673 Richmond ..	1202	132..	1319	82	174
51945 Robeson	1823	527..	2706	154	660
36442 Rockingham	1748	1306..	1939	694	778
37521 Rowan	2265	1689..	2748	280	1537
28385 Rutherford .	1928	1724..	2180	82	1553
29982 Sampson ...	1020	2628..	1265	84	2520
15368 Scotland	394	32..	751	9	75
19909 Stanly	1691	1640..	1702	105	1548
23151 Stokes	1307	1613..	1144	1450	210
29705 Surry	1906	2678..	1919	2277	608
10403 Swain	701	1011..	766	220	858
7191 Transylvania	693	697..	631	107	537
5219 Tyrrell	356	372..	297	224	100
33277 Union	992	322..	1786	92	457
19425 Vance	1048	214..	1204	168	234
63229 Wake	3553	980..	3996	282	1517
20266 Warren	1161	58..	987	112	46
11062 Washington.	602	451..	503	384	149
13556 Watauga ...	1053	1150..	933	420	819
35698 Wayne	1876	1226..	2293	95	1090
20282 Wilkes	1634	2811..	1636	331	2571
28289 Wilson	827	276..	1741	82	561
15428 Yadkin	699	1340..	718	791	599
12702 Yancy	1196	1006..	1112	60	1036
Total	121342	87101..	144507	29139	69667
Plurality ...	34241	..	75377		
Per cent ...	58.21	41.79..	59.24	11.94	28.35
Total vote..	208443	..	244455		

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. Counties of Beaufort, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Martin, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell and Washington.
   John H. Small, Dem. 8,940
   W. M. Bond, Dem. 20
2. Counties of Bertie, Edgecombe, Greene, Halifax, Lenoir, Northampton, Warren and Wilson.
   Claude Kitchin, Dem. 6,944
   W. O. Dixon, Rep. 879
3. Counties of Carteret, Craven, Duplin, Jones, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender, Sampson and Wayne.
   Geo. E. Hood, Dem. 8,620
   R. H. Crumpler, Rep. 6,305
4. Counties of Chatham, Franklin, Johnston, Nash, Vance and Wake.
   Edward W. Pou, Dem. 11,141
5. Counties of Alamance, Caswell, Durham, Forsyth, Granville, Guilford, Orange, Person, Rockingham, Stokes and Surry.
   Charles M. Stedman, Dem. 18,592
   John T. Benbow, Rep. 13,990
6. Counties of Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Harnett, New Hanover and Robeson.
   H. P. Godwin, Dem. 8,392
   Robert W. Davie, Rep. 4,521
7. Counties of Anson, Davidson, Davie, Hope, Lee, Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Richmond, Scotland, Union, Wilkes and Yadkin.
   Robert N. Page, Dem. 14,782
   T. E. McCrary, Rep. 12,863
8. Counties of Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Iredell, Rowan, Stanly and Watauga.
   Robert L. Doughton, Dem. 14,976
   Frank A. Linney, Rep. 13,160
9. Counties of Avery, Burke, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Madison, Mecklenburg, Mitchell and Yancey.
   E. Y. Webb, Dem. 15,136
   Jacob F. Newell, Rep. 12,777
   J. A. Smith, Prog. 7,869
10. Counties of Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Polk, Rutherford, Swain and Transylvania.
    James J. Britt, Rep. 15,347
    James M. Gudger, Jr., Dem. 14,579

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Democrats	43	96	139
Republicans	7	24	31

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)

Governor—Locke Craig.
Lieutenant-Governor—E. L. Daughtridge.
Secretary—J. Bryan Grimes.
Auditor—W. P. Wood.
Treasurer—B. R. Lacy.
Attorney-General—T. W. Bickett.
Supt. of Public Instruction—J. Y. Joyner.

NORTH DAKOTA (Population in 1910 577,056).

Population (50) 1910.	COUNTIES.	—U. S. SENATOR 1914— Rep.	Dem.	Soc.	Pro.	—PRES. 1912— Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
		Gronna	Purcell	Brown	Ser'ng'rd	Taft	Wilson	Roosev'lt
5407	Adams..	500	213	66	21..	205	249	305
18066	Barnes..	1327	715	49	30..	570	940	655
12681	Benson.	1101	437	107	135..	515	594	716
10186	Billings.	690	210	162	17..	671	547	495
17295	Bot'ne'u	1283	792	266	145..	700	825	625
4668	Bowman	492	251	164	21..	302	561	258
	Burke...	596	264	287	56..	264	308	207
13037	Burleigh	1296	664	66	18..	720	609	552
3393	Cass....	2330	1965	96	164..	1316	1814	1669
15659	Cavalier	1263	908	74	39..	561	932	746
9839	Dickey..	945	683	79	29..	494	723	354
	Divide..	688	317	120	51..	404	375	459
5302	Dunn....	844	291	35	19..	285	246	237
4800	Eddy....	430	328	32	63..	199	376	290
9796	Emmons	743	507	21	4..	410	524	374
5313	Foster..	512	439	19	13..	285	403	232
	G. Val'y	698	318	249	19..	...	...	...
27888	G. Forks	1972	1747	123	178..	955	1492	1327
6274	Griggs..	491	389	37	42..	144	434	314
6557	Het'ng'r	888	229	61	17..	442	381	288
5962	Kidder..	767	264	78	15..	322	218	210
10724	LaMoure	959	509	99	14..	436	588	419
6168	Logan...	573	251	33	2..	269	146	225
17627	M'H'nry	1457	824	221	160..	589	959	672
7251	M'Int'sh	436	490	8	4..	202	125	607
5720	M'K'n'e	850	247	262	30..	285	293	228
14578	McLean.	1118	543	305	64..	505	583	526
4665	Mercer..	557	225	44	6..	147	142	389
8491	M'ntrail	1003	283	307	55..	407	307	347
25289	Morton.	2404	996	236	60..	1011	1017	1262
10140	Nelson..	902	485	80	160..	448	526	511
3577	Oliver..	285	117	89	7..	131	139	178
14749	Pembina	1500	984	11	9..	615	975	807
9740	Pierce..	669	601	149	64..	264	453	276
15199	Ramsey.	1056	823	84	156..	739	517	472
10345	Ransom.	1102	551	41	55..	495	490	540
	Renville	613	409	139	55..	224	420	341
19659	Richl'nd	1444	1569	23	21..	1034	1380	742
9558	Rolette.	562	460	145	47..	239	396	322
9202	Sargent.	935	616	50	9..	606	641	277
12504	Stark...	955	644	39	15..	387	678	597
8103	Sheridan	583	148	33	27..	306	170	447
7616	Steele...	619	277	55	45..	237	253	444
18189	St'tsm'n	1358	1028	72	43..	757	1100	706
8963	Towner.	668	543	67	43..	352	532	317
12545	Traill...	1151	387	49	117..	365	507	755
19491	Walsh..	1465	1168	86	48..	558	1206	868
42185	Ward...	1610	1086	559	144..	686	1071	1065
11814	Wells...	893	374	33	59..	356	494	611
20249	Willi'ms	1044	741	712	92..	549	696	402
	Total.	48732	29640	6231	2707..	23090	29555	25726
	Pl'r'lity	19092					3529	
	P'r c'nt.	55.81	33.95	7.14	3.10..	26.67	34.14	29.71
	T'l vote.	87310					86580	

For president in 1912 Debs, Soc., received 44,843 votes; Chafin, Pro., 1,243. For governor in 1914 L. B. Hanna, Rep., received 34,278 votes; F. O. Hellstrom, Dem., 34,746; J. A. Williams, Soc., 6,019, and H. H. Aaker, Pro., 4,263.

Vote of woman suffrage 1914: No, 49,348; yes, 40,209.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. Counties of Cass, Cavalier, Grand Forks, Nelson, Pembina, Ramsey, Ransom, Richland, Sargent, Steele, Traill, Towner and Walsh.
   H. T. Helgesen, Rep. 16,565
   F. Bartholomew, Dem. 12,217
   Leon Durocher, Soc. 812
2. Counties of Barnes, Benson, Bottineau, Burleigh, Dickey, Eddy, Emmons, Foster, Griggs, Kidder, LaMoure, Logan, McHenry, McIntosh, Pierce, Rolette, Sheridan, Stutsman and Wells.
   George M. Young, Rep. 18,680
   J. J. Weeks, Dem. 7,073
   N. H. Bjornstand, Soc. 1,553

3. Counties of Adams, Billings, Bowman, Burke, Divide, Dunn, Hettinger, Mercer, Morton, Mountrail, McKenzie, McLean, Oliver, Renville, Stark, Ward and Williams.

P. D. Norton, Rep.....15,547
Halvor Halvorsen, Dem.....7,394
S. Griffiths, Soc.....3,798

LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	45	105	150
Democrats	5	6	11

STATE OFFICERS. (All republicans.)

Governor—L. B. Hanna.
Secretary of State—Thomas Hall.
Treasurer—John Steen.

OHIO (Population in 1910, 4,767,121).

COUNTIES. (88) Population in 1910.	U.S. SENATOR 1914				PRESIDENT 1912						GOVERNOR 1910				
	Dem. Hogan	Rep. Harding	Prog. Garford	Soc. Hitchens	Dem. Wilson	Rep. Taft	Soc. Debs	Pro. Chafin	S.L. R'm'r	Prog. Roosevelt	Dem. Harmon	Rep. Harding	Soc. Clifford	Pro. Th'pson	S.L. Malley
24755 Adams	1888	2697	119	79..	2279	1863	113	54	7	563..	3243	3214	89	54	1
56580 Allen	5726	6455	527	577..	5696	2638	977	140	27	2337..	5837	3825	709	63	60
22975 Ashland	2877	2753	343	117 .	3364	1017	274	64	16	1559..	3322	1898	191	47	9
59547 Ashtabula	3116	5941	1835	902..	3181	2214	1552	142	30	5189..	3187	4385	738	109	38
47798 Athens	3184	5630	584	623..	2393	3090	1056	106	27	2811..	3151	4054	646	104	50
31246 Auglaize	3055	2914	309	347..	3726	1401	460	56	8	1025..	3672	1802	430	34	17
76866 Belmont	5543	8533	542	1279..	5412	5267	2731	433	64	1584..	6552	5388	1459	219	—
24832 Brown	2808	2348	129	71..	3451	1650	125	89	2	569..	3815	2175	—	—	—
70271 Butler	7624	6133	489	2654..	7763	3431	3500	99	88	1787..	7546	3919	2523	68	132
15761 Carroll	1084	2207	254	64..	1293	1096	108	128	8	1039..	1521	1860	66	57	4
26351 Champaign	2573	3703	376	69..	2763	2392	172	62	6	1423..	2992	3199	79	45	6
66435 Clark	6175	8884	743	827..	5217	6036	1909	246	46	3239..	7661	5565	783	104	42
29551 Clermont	3109	3909	161	182..	3610	2543	269	51	9	1115..	4138	3043	141	42	5
23680 Clinton	1784	3497	341	102?.	2010	2916	146	72	5	841..	2394	3349	53	39	5
76619 Columbiana	5333	8100	805	1064..	4816	4601	1916	915	32	3811..	5295	5215	1640	485	51
30121 Coshocton	2797	3681	379	536..	3465	1984	667	148	22	968..	3934	2922	464	83	7
34086 Crawford	4229	3431	536	290..	4733	1432	588	93	22	1176..	5450	2141	315	33	17
637?5 Cuyahoga	51419	45991	9615	5854..	43610	14176	10096	373	545	33824..	45197	26424	5373	265	519
42933 Darke	4072	5220	421	161..	5027	3107	296	595	9	1175..	5511	4105	102	154	7
24498 Defiance	2649	2388	558	128..	2784	872	331	51	7	1459..	3288	1835	170	34	13
27182 Delaware	2725	3735	632	49..	2934	2584	123	157	8	1510..	3472	3177	131	141	3
38327 Erie	3847	4480	319	436..	3504	2695	961	54	30	1675..	5371	3239	188	28	13
39201 Fairfield	3834	4174	722	217..	5101	1672	188	138	6	1774..	5023	2806	297	85	12
21744 Fayette	1986	2869	267	77..	2261	2186	141	69	3	844..	2385	2549	31	42	6
221567 Franklin	22636	25418	4445	2697..	20697	12791	5005	398	87	11737..	18171	15590	10714	349	424
23914 Fulton	1440	3104	391	96..	1805	929	164	55	8	2304..	1972	2512	117	34	3
25745 Gallia	1455	2150	1276	103..	1765	1355	170	48	5	2027..	2206	2914	100	36	8
14670 Geauga	755	1391	713	57..	873	579	77	24	7	1618..	978	1467	30	24	4
29733 Greene	1921	4419	235	299..	2107	3242	533	151	17	993..	2568	3672	199	53	13
42716 Guernsey	2794	4910	538	950..	2726	3426	1342	180	45	1573..	3690	4022	840	77	17
460732 Hamilton	46329	60843	1927	4125..	42909	42119	7542	384	167	16838..	52531	43253	3910	197	141
37860 Hancock	3666	4838	619	306..	4309	2241	614	104	16	1757..	4534	3621	929	76	24
30407 Hardin	3349	4726	179	98..	3912	2775	313	93	25	1236..	4246	3879	201	49	9
19076 Harrison	1251	2654	901	79..	1714	1960	147	76	5	704..	1839	2164	62	32	2
25119 Henry	2500	2635	264	96..	2994	840	204	55	11	1166..	3205	1460	129	42	11
28711 Highland	2740	4075	377	85..	3314	2757	185	80	7	1116..	3574	3394	49	88	5
20950 Hocking	2077	2710	201	196..	2295	1354	368	46	14	935..	2564	2069	252	58	12
17909 Holmes	1984	1817	135	58..	2429	465	123	20	4	581..	2659	879	42	20	3
34206 Huron	3058	4647	458	178..	3317	1707	356	71	22	2810..	4380	3516	150	44	10
30791 Jackson	1877	3141	706	288..	2049	1860	612	53	29	1584..	2734	3262	230	42	8
65423 Jefferson	5866	6458	513	533..	3173	4777	1193	205	27	2042..	4068	4058	794	85	33
30181 Knox	3070	4191	394	129..	3632	2530	396	96	14	1226..	3957	3464	309	66	15
22927 Lake	1328	2319	866	165..	1429	1155	299	29	15	2115..	1397	1750	143	25	22
39488 Lawrence	2049	4068	227	205..	2042	2650	407	45	6	1937..	2668	3315	147	25	5
55590 Licking	5348	7112	831	450..	4438	3385	605	110	23	1203..	7163	4885	709	80	11
30084 Logan	2163	4289	697	76..	2727	1977	229	84	9	2278..	2816	3223	158	42	4
76037 Lorain	4438	5080	2770	540..	4591	2226	1556	67	25	5156	5890	4560	1073	46	40
192728 Lucas	18517	15692	6447	3344..	13999	5622	5173	216	158	12442..	13178	11126	3976	127	253
19902 Madison	2214	2866	183	24..	2172	2271	66	45	1	681..	2355	2656	33	39	3
116151 Mahoning	9551	12185	771	999..	6838	5839	2422	312	57	5226..	7383	6951	884	210	38
33971 Marion	3458	5131	393	339..	4024	3218	639	98	15	934..	4440	3481	554	76	24
23598 Medina	1732	1960	1551	212..	2108	685	302	55	10	2514..	2102	2099	220	34	14
25594 Meigs	1519	3161	310	334..	1738	2129	548	63	19	1353..	2377	2504	344	34	11
27536 Mercer	3335	2016	178	81..	3591	1324	126	67	5	570..	3487	1382	92	51	7
45047 Miami	3915	6275	447	428..	4310	3615	1010	111	23	2056..	4882	4713	604	51	17
24244 Monroe	2270	1913	76	59..	3199	1055	123	77	7	380..	2977	1257	47	56	3
163763 Montgomery	17180	18356	1455	4918..	15544	10341	7079	250	88	6236..	18669	14535	3855	120	60
16097 Morgan	1304	2379	186	95..	1633	1448	141	126	3	705..	1911	1900	50	80	5
16815 Morrow	1637	2301	498	52..	1880	1240	102	152	7	1124..	2291	2062	55	91	2
57488 Muskingum	4685	7911	1038	556..	5376	4134	1015	221	20	3207..	7003	5386	1066	206	23
18601 Noble	1600	2470	259	43..	1842	1804	96	76	5	681..	2097	2199	28	59	5
22360 Ottawa	2673	1966	213	52..	2728	791	104	23	8	957..	3130	1278	25	16	2
22730 Paulding	1918	2576	397	82..	2296	1542	153	53	2	1223..	2455	2730	73	28	8
35396 Perry	2784	4419	442	578..	3147	1739	806	104	36	2220..	3656	3331	690	71	22
26158 Pickaway	2797	3062	215	55..	3311	2282	82	68	5	569..	3706	2451	59	55	2
15723 Pike	1656	1615	85	42..	1691	1184	81	84	4	445..	2146	1539	45	26	—
30307 Portage	2770	3747	400	368..	2855	1162	681	101	5	2583..	3564	2739	373	66	19
23834 Preble	2593	2967	885	100..	2859	2135	177	76	1	910..	3002	2957	58	54	3
29972 Putnam	3482	2628	323	67..	4000	1000	144	69	15	1182..	4348	1832	83	45	6
47667 Richland	4462	6047	482	425..	5201	2389	925	97	28	2058..	5730	3459	548	104	—
40069 Ross	3926	4960	275	285..	4494	3600	464	122	16	1096..	5079	4199	270	106	18
35171 Sandusky	3928	3957	635	220..	4333	1576	446	77	18	2103..	4984	2875	181	32	20
48463 Scioto	3689	6029	287	693..	3508	3609	1222	168	28	2012..	4504	4076	571	57	21
42421 Seneca	4935	4683	485	338..	5082	2362	567	147	20	2062..	5685	3434	457	77	24
24663 Shelby	3184	2598	126	153..	3305	1613	245	52	9	678..	3578	1877	75	22	1
122487 Stark	9737	15489	1231	2298..	9908	6033	3606	309	71	6802..	11502	10056	2246	293	153
108253 Summit	8883	11668	2555	2375..	7786	3502	3436	378	117	7473..	9106	5657	1696	283	88
52766 Trumbull	5073	6776	658	1078..	3347	2633	1640	161	58	3556..	3756	4094	1037	89	32
57085 Tuscarawas	4428	6845	472	1476..	4978	3417	2177	105	70	1749..	6373	4363	1154	57	64
21871 Union	1922	3327	489	68..	2362	2051	121	59	5	1209..	2865	2794	84	31	1

Population.	Hogan	Harding	Garford	Hitchens	Wilson	Taft	Debs	Chafin	Reim'r	Roosevelt	Harmon	Hard'g	Clifford	Th'pson	Malley
29119 Van Wert	3251	3628	259	157..	3287	2490	209	60	10	1050..	3762	3470	132	26	—
13096 Vinton	1017	1588	125	73..	1228	952	203	15	8	581..	1395	1507	78	20	—
24497 Warren	1973	3656	362	138..	2101	2788	207	61	10	1100..	2314	2880	72	34	8
45422 Washington	3854	4539	816	475..	4637	3326	618	121	17	1222..	5160	4037	378	77	22
38058 Wayne	3829	4872	461	179..	4737	1674	350	137	14	2351..	5022	3206	193	86	13
25198 Williams	2499	3486	416	141..	2875	1145	219	81	15	2081..	3352	3063	98	55	6
46330 Wood	3629	5699	1058	267..	4356	2030	473	133	21	3021..	5042	4530	304	91	18
20760 Wyandot	2515	2504	166	47..	2848	1409	93	22	4	854..	3154	1792	56	18	7
Total	423742	526115	67509	52803..	424834	278168	90144	11511	2630	229807..	477077	376700	60637	7129	2920
Plurality		102373			146666						100377				
Per cent	39.60	49.16	6.31	4.93..	40.94	26.87	8.70	1.11	.25	22.19..	51.61	40.75	6.55	.77	.32
Total vote		1070169			..		1037094						924463		

For president in 1908 Chafin, Pro., received 11,402 votes; Debs, Soc., 33,795; Watson, Peo., 162; Hisgen, Ind., 475; Gillhaus, Soc.-Lab., 720.

FOR GOVERNOR, 1914.

James M. Cox, Dem.....493,804
Frank B. Willis, Rep.....523,074
James R. Garfield, Prog.....60,904
Scott Wilkin, Soc.....51,441

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. Part of Hamilton county.
Stanley G. Bowdle, Dem.....24,054
Nicholas Longworth, Rep.....29,822
James H. Madden, Prog.....926
R. S. Moore, Soc.....1,579

2. Part of Hamilton county.
Alfred G. Allen, Dem.....27,811
Stanley Struble, Rep.....26,656
Alfred Owen Crozier, Prog.....515
Howard F. Wolf, Soc.....2,278

3. Counties of Butler, Montgomery and Preble.
Warren Gard, Dem.....29,707
Frank I. Brown, Rep.....23,535
George M. Leopold, Prog.....2,674
Fred Guy Strickland, Soc.....8,859

4. Counties of Allen, Auglaize, Darke, Mercer, Miami and Shelby.
N. W. Cunningham, Dem.....24,114
J. E. Russell, Rep.....25,096
C. C. Hobart, Prog.....1,400
Samuel L. Newman, Soc.....1,737

5. Counties of Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, Putnam, Van Wert and Williams.
T. T. Ansberry, Dem.....19,281
Nelson E. Matthews, Rep.....19,859
Curtis A. Baxter, Prog.....2,404

5. Counties of Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Pauldland, Pike and Scioto.
W. A. Inman, Dem.....17,766
Charles C. Kearns, Rep.....19,456
W. D. Gilliland, Prog.....86
Fred C. Lauderman, Soc.....1,164

7. Counties of Champaign, Clark, Clinton, Fayette, Greene, Logan, Madison, Union and Warren.
Charles E. Buroker, Dem.....22,544
Simeon D. Fess, Rep.....37,847
Jesse Taylor, Prog.....3,342
Joseph Dickson, Soc.....1,699

8. Counties of Crawford, Hancock, Hardin, Marion, Morrow and Wyandot.
John A. Key, Dem.....22,490
John H. Clark, Rep.....20,453
F. B. McMillin, Prog.....1,168

9. Counties of Lucas and Ottawa.
I. R. Sherwood, Dem.....29,399
William E. Cordill, Rep.....16,152
Herbert C. Whitney, Prog.....5,949
Edward Hoskins, Soc.....3,200

10. Counties of Gallia, Jackson, Lawrence, Meigs and Vinton.
C. L. Martzolff, Dem.....12,375
Robert M. Switzer, Rep.....18,001
Edgar Ervin, Prog.....2,981

11. Counties of Fairfield, Hocking, Perry, Pickaway and Ross.
H. C. Claypool, Dem.....17,598
E. D. Ricketts, Rep.....17,708
R. D. Book, Prog.....1,067
John M. Colborn, Soc.....1,174

12. County of Franklin.
Clement L. Brumbaugh, Dem.....25,608
Ralph E. Westfall, Rep.....22,499
Frank E. Hayden, Prog.....3,278
Fred C. Zimpfer, Soc.....3,178

13. Counties of Erie, Huron, Sandusky, Seneca and Wood.
Arthur W. Overmeyer, Dem.....22,085
Charles S. Hatfield, Rep.....22,011
Clyde E. Ward, Prog.....1,640
George P. Maxwell, Soc.....1,443

14. Counties of Lorain, Medina, Portage and Summit.
E. R. Bathrick, Dem.....20,339
S. H. Williams, Rep.....21,717
Henry M. Hagelbarger, Prog.....5,602
C. E. Shepler, Soc.....4,079
Willis E. Foltz, Pro.....438

15. Counties of Guernsey, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble and Washington.
George White, Dem.....21,046
William C. Mooney, Rep.....21,145
Howard E. Buker, Prog.....1,883
D. Lewis Davis, Soc.....2,145

16. Counties of Holmes, Stark, Tuscarawas and Wayne.
Ed S. Meyer, Dem.....20,658
Roscoe C. McCullogh, Rep.....28,609
Ennis S. Souers, Prog.....1,348
G. A. Kohr, Soc.....3,934

17. Counties of Ashland, Coshocton, Delaware, Knox, Licking and Richmond.
William A. Ashbrook, Dem.....29,404
Walter A. Irvin, Rep.....21,375
Louis Albert Banks, Prog.....1,551

18. Counties of Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Harrison and Jefferson.
William B. Francis, Dem.....22,476
D. A. Hollingsworth, Rep.....23,650
W. K. Weaver, Prog.....1 076
Fred White, Soc.....2,936
V. A. Schrieber, Pro.....1.341

19. Counties of Ashtabula, Mahoning and Trumbull.
William S. King, Dem.....16,897
J. G. Cooper, Rep.....24,471
W. S. Harris, Prog.....2,363
G. L. Arnes, Soc.....2,971

20. Part of Cuyahoga county.
William Gordon, Dem.....23,541
James G. Mathews, Rep.....14,215
Frank G. Carpenter, Prog.....2,127
C. E. Ruthenberg, Soc.....2,418

21. Part of Cuyahoga county.
Robert Crosser, Dem.....18,962
Harry L. Vail, Rep.....9,039
Harvey E. Miller, Prog.....1.054
Tom Clifford, Soc.....1,979

22. Part of Cuyahoga county and Geauga and Lake counties.
Roy A. Tuttle, Dem.....16,093
Henry I. Emerson, Rep.....16,166
J. R. McQuigg, Prog.....9,022
Eber F. Heston, Soc.....1,581

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	20	73	93
Democrats	13	49	62
Progressives	..	1	1

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Frank B. Willis, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—John H. Arnold, Rep.
Secretary of State—Charles Q. Hildebrand, Rep.
Auditor of State—A. V. Donahey, Dem.
Treasurer of State—Rudolph W. Archer, Rep.
Attorney-General—Edward C. Turner, Rep.

OKLAHOMA (Population in 1910, 1,657,155).

Population in 1910.	Counties. (77)	Gov. 1914 Dem. Williams	Rep. Field	Soc. Holt	Pres. 1912 Dem. Wilson	Rep. Taft
10535	Adair	1182	1028	174..	916	850
18138	Alfalfa	954	1239	411..	1179	1714
13808	Atoka	1135	800	954..	1100	669
13631	Beaver	791	940	382..	926	1070
19699	Beckham	964	719	1125..	1566	648
17960	Blaine	921	1260	608..	744	831
29854	Bryan	2429	912	1412..	2278	711
35685	Caddo	1934	2447	1077..	2514	2413
23501	Canadian	1594	1749	385..	2047	1794
25358	Carter	1998	727	1136..	1860	652
16778	Cherokee	1424	1325	420..	1094	962
21862	Choctaw	1465	641	1067..	1392	692
4553	Cimarron	280	253	78..	342	263
18843	Cleveland	1228	1167	685..	1471	938
15817	Coal	1017	769	685..	1109	571
41489	Comanche	1307	1418	826..	1931	1320
	Cotton	1036	855	454..	1063	587
17404	Craig	1456	1545	91..	1772	1391
26223	Creek	1608	2179	944..	1681	1902
23231	Custer	1173	1815	508..	1774	1693
11469	Delaware	1080	783	191..	983	732
14132	Dewey	729	915	769..	1075	1086
15375	Ellis	659	1012	611..	918	1373
33050	Garfield	1639	2989	484..	2353	2900
26545	Garvin	1836	848	1412..	2114	740
30309	Grady	1855	1073	1202..	2577	1121
18760	Grant	1214	1610	238..	1559	1729
16449	Greer	946	406	569..	1334	351
11328	Harmon	629	248	337..	895	197
8189	Harper	—	—	—..	523	679
18875	Haskell	1218	893	923..	1388	902
24040	Hughes	1396	1074	1108..	1769	1228
23737	Jackson	1123	597	852..	1819	588
17430	Jefferson	1198	566	811..	1118	361
16734	Johnson	1289	412	960..	1289	506
26999	Kay	2275	1824	271..	2380	2508
18825	Kingfisher	1268	1335	423..	1235	1527
27526	Kiowa	1377	808	1243..	1831	1167
11321	Latimer	824	495	348..	722	482
29127	LeFlore	1753	1073	978..	2019	1538
34779	Lincoln	1969	2636	1202..	2137	2459
31740	Logan	1616	1908	384..	1700	2546
10236	Love	1079	190	678..	750	199
15248	Major	666	490	611..	689	1200
11619	Marshall	1099	297	977..	958	315
13596	Mayes	1454	1081	226..	1391	1077
15659	McClain	1023	412	610..	1273	583
20681	McCurtain	1692	442	1242..	1059	704
20961	McIntosh	1368	851	820..	1325	970
12744	Murray	977	340	537..	987	321
52743	Muskogee	3263	2128	502..	3681	2385
14945	Noble	1319	961	189..	1188	1266
14223	Nowata	1214	1090	204..	1012	1087
19995	Okfuskee	1055	684	742..	962	651
85232	Oklahoma	5520	4453	1006..	6963	5706
21115	Okmulgee	1789	816	687..	1243	1140
20101	Osage	2004	1286	566..	1900	1713
15713	Ottawa	1491	1314	175..	1384	1315
17332	Pawnee	1401	1232	437..	1316	1332
23735	Payne	1798	990	825..	1534	1669
47650	Pittsburg	2863	1289	1412..	2767	1574
24331	Pontotoc	1764	523	1247..	1842	642
43595	Pottawatomie	2759	1808	1170..	3082	2107
10118	Pushmataha	917	461	634..	747	479
12861	Roger Mills	636	657	727..	902	716
17726	Rogers	1525	1344	483..	1637	1253
19964	Seminole	1086	763	983..	1172	715
25005	Sequoyah	1517	1171	527..	1416	1115
22252	Stephens	1279	875	1028..	1735	598
14249	Texas	745	642	262..	764	683
18650	Tillman	1325	616	561..	1801	638
34985	Tulsa	2432	3217	703..	2747	2029
22086	Wagoner	953	714	448..	888	555
17484	Washington	1427	1922	308..	1561	1477
25034	Washita	1187	1161	875..	1665	1100
17507	Woods	1030	1531	398..	1247	1679
16592	Woodward	754	1050	517..	1083	1402
	Total	108250	85614	52049..	119156	90786
	Plurality	22636			28370	
	Per cent	43.34	34.27	20.84..	46.84	35.08
	Total vote		249788	..	253801	

For governor in 1914 John P. Hickam, Prog., received 3,875 votes. T. P. Gore, Dem., was elected to the United States senate in 1914. For president in 1912 Chafin, Pro., received 2,185 votes, and Debs, Soc., 41,674.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. Counties of Craig, Delaware, Mayes, Nowata, Osage, Ottawa, Pawnee, Rogers, Tulsa, Washington.
   James S. Davenport, Dem. 15,489
   Josiah A. Gill, Rep. 14,251
   G. A. LaFayette, Soc. 3,320
   Lloyd G. Owen, Prog. 557
2. Counties of Adair, Cherokee, Haskell, McIntosh, Muskogee, Okmulgee, Sequoyah, Wagoner.
   W. W. Hastings, Dem. 12,722
   Charles A. Cook, Rep. 8,569
   Clifford S. Crain, Soc. 4,420
   P. E. Reed, Prog. 156
3. Counties of Alfalfa, Bryan, Carter, Choctaw, Latimer, LeFlore, Love, McCurtain, Marshall, Pittsburg, Pushmataha.
   C. D. Carter, Dem. 17,274
   C. H. Elting, Rep. 6,479
   R. L. Norman, Soc. 10,588
   Dudley B. Buell, Prog. 191
4. Counties of Coal, Craig, Hughes, Johnson, Lincoln, Okfuskee, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, Rogers, Seminole.
   Wm. H. Murray, Dem. 13,758
   James Dennis Flynn, Rep. 9,415
   Marion Hughes, Soc. 9,198
   E. N. Wright, Prog. 251
5. Counties of Cleveland, Garvin, Logan, McClain, Murray, Oklahoma, Pawnee.
   Joe B. Thompson, Dem. 14,040
   D. K. Pope, Rep. 9,286
   W. L. Lurry, Soc. 5,391
   Albert Rennie, Prog. 669
6. Counties of Blaine, Cotton, Caddo, Canadian, Comanche, Grady, Jefferson, Kingfisher, Stephens.
   Scott Ferris, Dem. 14,578
   Alvin Campbell, Rep. 8,291
   J. T. McCrumbie, Soc. 6,671
   E. L. Persons, Prog. 650
7. Counties of Beckham, Custer, Dewey, Ellis, Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Kiowa, Roger Mills, Tillman, Washita.
   Jim McClintic, Dem. 11,861
   Walter S. Mills, Rep. 6,199
   H. H. Stallard, Soc. 9,121
   Henry L. Vogle, Prog. 337
8. Counties of Alfalfa, Beaver, Cimarron, Garfield, Grant, Kay, Major, Noble, Texas, Woodward and Woods.
   Henry S. Johnston, Dem. 12,092
   Dick T. Morgan, Rep. 12,781
   Chas. R. Alexander, Prog. 1,592
   G. M. Green, Soc. 3,749

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	2	13	15
Democrats	19	86	105
Socialists	1	5	6

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)

Governor—R. L. Williams.
Lieutenant-Governor—M. E. Trapp.
Secretary—J. L. Lyon.
Attorney-General—S. P. Freeling.
Treasurer—W. L. Alexander.
Superintendent Public Instruction—R. H. Wilson.
Examiner and Inspector—Fred Parkinson.
Commissioner Labor—W. G. Ashton.
Commissioner Charities—Wm. D. Matthews.

OREGON (Population in 1910, 672,765).

Population in 1910.	Counties. (34)	U. S. Senator 1914 Rep. Booth	Dem. Chamberlain	Prog. Hanley	Soc. Ramp	Pro. Stine
18078	Baker	1463	2431	539	277	241
10663	Benton	2201	2483	362	124	236
29931	Clackamas	4070	5152	1247	582	435
16106	Clatsop	1903	1805	520	358	158
10580	Columbia	1430	1315	323	244	166
17959	Coos	2626	2445	511	985	363
9315	Crook	1412	2855	544	269	209
2044	Curry	311	489	70	106	23
19674	Douglas	2561	3543	637	520	292
3701	Gilliam	557	638	126	24	70
5607	Grant	733	974	287	139	70
4069	Harney	350	815	939	132	40
8016	Hood River	871	1129	203	126	129

Population		Booth	Chamberlain	Hanley	Ramp	Stine
25756	Jackson	2296	4956	799	413	280
9567	Josephine	919	1764	347	202	113
8554	Klamath	999	1575	416	167	159
4658	Lake	522	701	183	81	78
33783	Lane	5866	5609	950	634	392
5587	Lincoln	754	1018	189	224	102
22662	Linn	3698	4559	458	361	244
8601	Malheur	1356	1986	886	252	264
39780	Marion	5905	6493	1146	488	703
4357	Morrow	812	576	184	133	86
226261	Multnomah	25925	35567	10422	2089	1204
13469	Polk	2460	2680	351	216	276
4242	Sherman	585	503	132	26	63
6266	Tillamook	1148	1090	228	144	136
20309	Umatilla	3112	3892	448	280	520
16191	Union	1826	2589	616	270	322
8364	Wallowa	1097	1155	229	205	120
16336	Wasco	1732	2080	389	142	216
21522	Washington	3265	3393	909	261	443
2484	Wheeler	536	461	45	15	34
18285	Yamhill	2995	3027	485	172	462
	Total	88297	111748	26220	10666	8649
	Plurality		23451			
	Per cent.	35.95	45.50	10.68	4.34	3.51
	Total vote		245580			

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 34,673 votes; Wilson, Dem., 47,064; Chafin, Pro., 4,360; Debs, Soc., 13,213, and Roosevelt, Prog., 37,600.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. The counties of Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Polk, Tillamook, Washington and Yamhill.
   - W. C. Hawley, Rep. 51,295
   - Frederick Hollister, Dem. 32,639
   - Curtis P. Coe, Pro. 16,465
   - F. W. Mears, Prog. 2,751
   - W. S. Richards, Soc. 7,415
2. The counties of Baker, Crook, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Hood River, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco and Wheeler.
   - N. J. Sinnot, Rep.-Prog. 24,176
   - George L. Cleaver, Pro. 15,685
   - Sam Evans, Dem. 11,013
3. The county of Multnomah.
   - C. N. McArthur, Rep. 26,639
   - A. F. Flegel, Dem. 23,697
   - A. W. Lafferty, Rep.-Prog. 16,649
   - A. I. Moulton, Prog.-Rep. 5,270
   - Albert Streiff, Soc. 2,181

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Democrats	2	4	6
Republicans	27	56	83
Progressive	1	..	1

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—James Withycombe, Rep.
Secretary of State—Ben W. Olcott, Rep.
Treasurer—T. B. Kay, Rep.
Attorney-General—George M. Brown, Rep.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. A. Churchill, Rep.

PENNSYLVANIA (Population in 1910, 7,665,111).

Population in 1910.	COUNTIES. (67)	U. S. SENATOR 1914—Dem. Palmer	Wash. Pinchot	B.M. Pinchot	Rep. Penrose	P.Llb. Penrose
34319	Adams	2861	901	219	2131	12
1018463	Allegheny	20274	24018	6732	49969	6337
67880	Armstrong	1940	2290	562	3078	34
78353	Beaver	1931	3192	410	4436	30
38879	Bedford	2084	1343	285	2320	10
183222	Berks	10401	5166	.....	7449	.....
108858	Blair	2689	3952	1385	6005	166
54526	Bradford	1908	2948	868	3049	21
76530	Bucks	5510	1952	334	7168	27
72689	Butler	2886	1847	567	2889	167
166131	Cambria	4115	6250	1287	6827	817
7644	Cameron	163	289	82	604	5
52846	Carbon	2434	1783	392	2425	508
43424	Center	2686	1116	323	3177	14
109213	Chester	4342	3861	580	7303	26
36638	Clarion	2257	626	527	1581	37
93768	Clearfield	3084	2669	1240	3448	156
31545	Clinton	1300	1123	382	1726	529
48167	Columbia	3491	1487	455	1663	75
61565	Crawford	3667	1223	692	3567	151

Population.		Palmer	Pinchot	Pinchot	Penrose	Penrose
54479	Cumberland	4446	1440	373	4577	22
136152	Dauphin	6031	5225	784	12085	60
117906	Delaware	3607	3280	468	12402	26
35871	Elk	527	1042	211	1467	1721
115517	Erie	4791	2056	438	6377	283
167449	Fayette	5844	1787	967	9173	45
9435	Forest	314	208	198	364	9
59775	Franklin	3759	1868	260	3508	26
9703	Fulton	999	127	91	560	1
28882	Greene	2986	328	189	1355	8
38304	Huntingdon	1112	1594	555	2143	54
66210	Indiana	1079	2100	358	2726	32
63090	Jefferson	1914	2017	820	2443	39
15013	Juniata	962	513	159	828	8
259570	Lackawanna	9792	5213	1295	12053	169
167029	Lancaster	5625	4511	1993	15766	29
70032	Lawrence	1326	1969	532	2995	38
59565	Lebanon	2051	2371	315	3946	38
118832	Lehigh	7504	2369	470	6922	300
343186	Luzerne	12149	4598	2517	16613	810
80813	Lycoming	3624	2606	709	3210	237
47868	McKean	1516	1962	356	1787	21
77699	Mercer	3306	1968	760	3469	21
27785	Mifflin	1106	758	283	1327	26
22941	Monroe	2562	204	158	795	75
169590	Montgomery	8798	4263	511	14445	69
14868	Montour	699	499	124	1019	20
127667	Northampton	6471	2164	412	6378	1069
111420	N'umberland	4554	3433	1301	6321	78
24136	Perry	1656	952	.....	1879	.....
1549008	Philadelphia	34336	39984	4515	164519	676
8033	Pike	560	240	285	265	23
29729	Potter	876	1104	272	1136	12
207894	Schuylkill	7620	5219	2312	13798	518
16800	Snyder	662	787	175	1005	16
67717	Somerset	1364	2441	625	2860	42
11293	Sullivan	740	239	101	685	9
37746	Susquehanna	2056	1174	283	2257	15
42829	Tioga	1139	1967	605	2332	21
16249	Union	735	719	253	1170	7
56359	Venango	1644	1015	622	1994	70
39573	Warren	1203	1714	241	1801	11
143680	Washington	4191	3825	565	7142	21
29236	Wayne	1120	1356	390	1381	39
231304	Westmoreland	5269	6093	1807	6761	4384
15509	Wyoming	1088	660	102	1054	8
136405	York	10729	2547	793	9428	154
	Total	266415	220300	48875	499336	20485
	Plurality				250648	
	Per cent.	23.96	19.80	4.39	44.90	1.84
	Total vote			1111788		

NOTE—Total vote for Pinchot of 220,300 includes 17,755 progressive votes.

For U. S. senator in 1914 F. W. Whiteside, Soc., received 37,967 votes; M. F. Larkin, Pro., 17,682; A. S. Landis, Industrialist, 694.

For governor in 1914 Martin G. Brumbaugh, Rep., received 590,701 votes; Vance C. McCormick, Dem., 452,382; Joseph B. Allen, Soc., 40,115, and M. H. Stevenson, Pro., 17,467.

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 273,305 votes; Wilson, Dem., 395,619, and Roosevelt, Prog., Bull Moose and Washington, 447,426.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

- At Large—Robert S. Bright, Dem. 281,154
- Martin J. Caton, Dem. 265,483
- Arthur B. Clark, Dem. 272,829
- Charles N. Crosby, Dem. 263,280
- L. N. Mitchell, Prog. 193,106
- Arthur R. Rupley, Prog. 185,553
- Anderson H. Walters, Prog. 184,528
- Harry Watson, Prog. 180,834
- Thomas S. Crago, Rep. 514,270
- Mahlon M. Garland, Rep. 507,626
- Daniel F. Lafean, Rep. 501,798
- John R. K. Scott, Rep. 513,626
- Socialists (highest) 43 932
- Prohibitionists (highest) 27,561

1. Philadelphia county (part).
   - William S. Vare, Rep. 31,800
   - L. E. McCrossin, Dem. 4,220
   - John Burt, Prog. 4,491
2. Philadelphia county (part).
   - George S. Graham, Rep. 24,371
   - Patrick D. Conway, Dem. 6,582
3. Philadelphia county (part).
   - J. Hampton Moore, Rep. 24,468
   - John H. Fow, Dem. 3,303
   - A. L. Weinstock, Prog. 2,642

4. Philadelphia county (part).
George W. Edmonds, Rep.....28,355
Patrick H. Lynch, Dem..... 4,853

5. Philadelphia county (part).
Peter E. Costello, Rep.....26,352
Michael Donohoe, Dem.....15,113
John N. Landberg, Soc..... 1,456

6. Philadelphia county (part).
George P. Darrow, Rep.....28,068
J. Washington Logue, Dem.....14,656
Frederick S. Drake, Wash.....13,884

7. Chester and Delaware counties.
Thomas S. Butler, Rep.....23,239
Norris B. Slack, Dem..... 8,340
A. H. Tomlinson, Wash..... 4,096
Walter N. Lodge, Soc..... 394

8. Bucks and Montgomery counties.
Henry W. Watson, Rep.....22,691
Harry E. Grim, Dem.....15,706
Jacob D. Metz, Soc..... 971
Harold G. Knight, Wash..... 4,941

9. Lancaster county.
William W. Griest, Rep.....17,410
John N. Hetrick, Dem..... 6,353
John N. Hetrick, Bull Moose..... 9,947

10. Lackawanna county.
John R. Farr, Rep.....16,474
John J. Loftus, Dem.....12,044
O. E. Peasnall, Pro..... 1,134

11. Luzerne county.
Lewis P. Kniffen, Rep.....15,011
John J. Casey, Dem.....22,762
Lorenzo B. Avery, Soc..... 622
Frank Argust, Pro..... 438

12. Schuylkill county.
Robert D. Heaton, Rep.....17,213
Robert E. Lee, Dem.....12,416
W. W. Thorn, Wash..... 1,619

13. Berks and Lehigh counties.
Arthur G. Dewalt, Dem.....19,887
John K. Stauffer, Rep.....14,850
John L. Stewart, Wash..... 4,516

14. Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming counties.
Louis T. McFadden, Rep..... 9,153
Fred W. Dean, Dem..... 6,219
Dana R. Stephens, Wash..... 6,196
George Schrimp, Jr., Soc..... 243

15. Clinton, Lycoming, Potter and Tioga counties.
Edgar R. Kiess, Rep.....11,625
John J. Reardon, Dem..... 8,118
M. T. Stokes, Wash..... 6,447
Peter S. Homler, Soc..... 1,472

16. Columbia, Montour, Northumberland and Sullivan counties.
Charles H. Robbins, Rep..... 9,129
John V. Lesher, Dem.....12,982
Edward G. Renn, Soc..... 1,403
George W. Dornbach, Soc..... 2,737

17. Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin, Perry, Snyder and Union counties.
Benjamin K. Focht, Rep.....14,176
Frank L. Dershem, Dem.....13,092
Charles L. Johnson, Soc..... 6,894
William G. Bowers, Soc..... 1,061

18. Cumberland, Dauphin and Lebanon counties.
Aaron S. Kreider, Rep.....23,789
David L. Kaufman, Dem.....13,159
L. M. Ibach, Soc..... 1,384
John H. Kreider, Wash..... 6,378

19. Bedford, Blair and Cambria counties.
Lynn A. Brua, Wash.....10,246
Warren Worth Bailey, Dem.....14,993
Jesse L. Hartman, Rep.....14,503
P. M. Swanger, Soc..... 1,730

20. Adams and York counties.
C. W. Beales, Rep.....14,225
Andrew R. Brodbeck, Dem.....13,483
H. W. Logeman, Soc..... 775
Robert C. Bair, Wash..... 2,419

21. Cameron, Center, Clearfield and McKean counties.
Charles H. Rowland, Rep.....10,403
William E. Tobias, Dem..... 9,339
Guy B. Mayo, Wash..... 4,574

22. Butler and Westmoreland counties.
Abraham L. Keister, Rep.....15,196
James B. Hammond, Dem.....14,802
A. P. Hutchinson, Pro..... 1,961
Joseph B. Slack, Soc..... 2,867

23. Fayette, Greene and Somerset counties.
Wooda N. Carr, Dem.....11,801
Robert F. Hopwood, Rep.....14,308
Charles F. Hood, Wash..... 3,565

24. Beaver, Lawrence and Washington counties.
William M. Brown, Rep.....14,694
Samuel A. Barnum, Dem..... 7,051
J. T. Pender, Pro..... 958
H. R. Norman, Soc..... 2,370
Henry W. Temple, Wash.....10,771

25. Crawford and Erie counties.
Milton W. Shreve, Rep..... 9,222
M. Liebel, Jr., Dem.....10,025
Frank C. Lockwood, Wash..... 6,441
F. J. Weaver, Soc..... 1,735

26. Carbon, Monroe, Northampton and Pike counties.
Henry J. Steele, Dem.....15,110
Edward Hart, Wash..... 4,671
P. V. Cargill, Soc..... 668

27. Armstrong, Clarion, Indiana and Jefferson counties.
S. Taylor North, Rep.....10,560
R. M. Matson, Dem..... 8,822
Charles P. Wolfe, Wash..... 6,744
Samuel Dible, Pro..... 1,693

28. Elk, Forest, Mercer, Venango and Warren counties.
S. H. Miller, Rep..... 9,379
William McIntyre, Dem..... 8,043
W. P. F. Ferguson, Pro..... 4,420
William McKay, Soc..... 1,806
Willis J. Hulings, Wash..... 6,825

29. Allegheny county (part).
Stephen G. Porter, Rep.....20,543
John M. Henry, Dem..... 3,972
Henry Peter, Soc..... 1,879

30. Allegheny county (part).
M. Clyde Kelly, Dem.....15,268
W. H. Coleman, Rep.....16,620
Andrew Hunter, Soc..... 2,232

31. Allegheny county (part).
John M. Morin, Rep.....17,659
William A. Prosser, Soc..... 4,333

32. Allegheny county (part).
Andrew J. Barchfield, Rep.....21,089
Guy E. Campbell, Dem..... 6,626
John W. Slayton, Soc..... 2,464
William McClintock Shrodes, Wash..... 7,938

LEGISLATURE.

The legislature is republican.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Martin G. Brumbaugh, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Frank B. McClain, Rep.
Secretary—Robert McAfee, Rep.
Treasurer—Robert K. Young, Rep.
Secretary Internal Affairs—Henry Houck, Rep.

RHODE ISLAND (Population in 1910, 542,674).

Population in 1910.	(5)	Counties. Rep. Beekman	Dem. Quinn	Governor 1914 Prog. Th'pson	Soc. Th nert	Pro. Merry	S.L. McDer
17602	Bristol	1557	953	32	20	26	4
36378	Kent	3710	2223	94	37	46	12
39395	Newport	4257	2236	97	42	63	12
424417	Providence ..	29675	25079	976	1569	419	238
24942	Washington..	2817	1691	57	23	68	10
	Total	41996	32182	1256	1691	622	276
	Plurality ..	9814					
	Per cent....	53.83	41.24	1.61	2.17	.80	.35
	Total vote..			78023			

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 27,703 votes; Wilson, Dem., 30,412; Chafin, Pro., 616; Debs, Soc., 2,049; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 236, and Roosevelt, Prog., 16,878 votes.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. Counties of Newport, Bristol and Providence (part).
George F. O'Shaughnessy, Dem.....12,983
Roswell B. Burchard, Rep.....12,080
B. F. Lindemuth, Prog..... 401

2. Counties of Kent, Washington and Providence (part).
Peter Goelet Gerry, Dem.....12,097

Walter R. Stiness, Rep.....15,072
Claude C. Ball, Prog.....604
Paul F. Schmidt, Soc.....689

3. County of Providence (part).
Ambrose Kennedy, Rep.....13,849
Thomas P. Haven, Dem.....10,110
E. F. Tuttle, Prog.....316
S. H. Farrell, Soc.....584

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	36	70	106
Democrats	3	30	33

STATE OFFICERS. (All republicans.)
Governor—R. Livingston Beekman.
Secretary of State—J. Fred Parker.
Treasurer—Walter A. Read.

SOUTH CAROLINA (Population in 1910, 1,515,400).

Counties.	Population in 1910.	(44)	Pres. 1912 Dem.	Prog.	Rep.	Soc.	Gov. 1910 Dem.	Soc.
			Wilson	Roosevelt	Taft	Debs	Blease	Th'mpson
Abbeville	34804		1095	4	9	—.	394	—
Aiken	41849		1452	4	2	—.	1028	—
Anderson	69568		2158	66	25	16.	802	—
Bamberg	18544		616	1	3	—.	390	—
Barnwell	34209		1139	5	15	—.	673	—
Beaufort	30355		464	62	50	—.	349	—
Berkeley	23437		323	13	5	—.	253	—
Calhoun	16634		460	16	15	—.	302	—
Charleston	88594		1760	100	34	54.	1474	26
Cherokee	26179		1259	7	16	—.	630	—
Chester	29425		1286	20	—	—.	474	—
Chesterfield	26301		1170	4	—	1.	712	—
Clarendon	32188		932	32	—	—.	556	—
Colleton	35390		797	12	14	—.	440	—
Darlington	36027		883	2	—	—.	349	—
Dillon	22615		680	11	2	—.	314	—
Dorchester	17891		576	13	18	—.	336	—
Edgefield	28281		779	18	3	—.	621	—
Fairfield	29442		622	8	3	2.	352	—
Florence	35671		1496	65	6	6.	508	—
Georgetown	22270		405	37	10	—.	452	—
Greenville	68377		3140	—	—	—.	2909	18
Greenwood	34225		1307	11	17	3.	562	1
Hampton	25126		631	—	—	—.	667	—
Horry	26995		863	7	3	—.	1334	—
Jasper			198	—	—	—.	—	—
Kershaw	27094		708	25	7	—.	305	—
Lancaster	26650		1140	5	6	—.	733	—
Laurens	41550		1566	17	6	1.	1600	—
Lee	25318		571	6	3	—.	322	—
Lexington	32040		1201	30	3	31.	1148	13
Marion	20596		710	11	3	—.	449	—
Marlboro	31189		719	—	—	—.	217	—
Newberry	34586		1206	12	6	6.	627	—
Oconee	27337		760	69	58	2.	325	—
Orangeburg	55593		1550	95	40	—.	1539	4
Pickens	25422		815	18	15	—.	502	—
Richland	55143		1557	161	23	25.	526	8
Saluda	20943		850	3	—	14.	716	—
Spartanburg	83465		3616	185	37	6.	2284	—
Sumter	38472		910	52	31	—.	609	—
Union	29911		1609	56	20	—.	913	—
Williamsburg	37626		729	18	6	—.	500	—
York	47718		1641	12	12	1.	543	—
Total			48357	1293	536	164.	30739	70
Plurality			470064				30669	
Per cent.			96.04	2.57	1.06	.33	99.77	.23
Total vote				59350			30809	

For United States Senator in 1914, E. D. Smith, Dem., received 32,950 votes and James H. Roberts, Soc., 89.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. Berkeley, Charleston, Clarendon, Colleton and Dorchester counties.
R. S. Whaley, Dem.....13,018
A. P. Prioleau, Rep.....30
William Eberhard, Rep.....15

2. Aiken, Bamberg, Beaufort, Edgefield, Hampton, Jasper and Saluda counties.
James F. Byrnes, Dem.....4,688

3. Abbeville, Anderson, Greenwood, Newberry, Oconee and Pickens counties.
Wyatt Aiken, Dem.....4,521

4. Greenville, Laurens, Spartanburg and Union counties.
Joseph T. Johnson, Dem.....6,175

5. Cherokee, Chester, Chesterfield, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lancaster and York counties.
D. E. Finley, Dem.....5,180

6. Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Georgetown, Horry, Marion, Marlboro and Williamsburg counties.
J. W. Ragsdale, Dem.....4,263

7. Calhoun, Lee, Lexington, Richland and Sumter counties.
A. F. Leyer, Dem.....5,232

LEGISLATURE.
The legislature is democratic.

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)
Governor—R. I. Manning.
Secretary of State—R. M. McCown.
State Treasurer—S. T. Carter.

SOUTH DAKOTA (Population in 1910, 583,888).

Counties.	Population in 1910.	(63)	U. S. Senator 1914 Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Soc.	Ind.
			Burke	E. S. Johnson	Butterfield	E. P. Johnson	Loucks
Aurora	6143		523	843	38	27	13
Beadle	15776		1034	1210	57	116	237
Bennett			55	158	4	7	24
Bon Homme	11061		811	1363	38	39	13
Brookings	14178		781	916	104	33	37
Brown	25867		2012	1886	141	195	65
Brule	6451		507	800	12	45	45
Buffalo	1589		66	121	4	2	1
Butte	4993		463	622	13	128	26
Campbell	5244		364	114	12	10	8
Charles Mix	14899		1137	1799	31	38	32
Clark	10901		766	491	81	54	45
Clay	8711		664	1109	27	18	19
Codington	14092		1050	971	50	31	156
Corson	2929		342	327	5	25	8
Custer	4458		339	387	4	35	8
Davison	1625		1126	1174	80	105	61
Day	14372		1002	566	114	78	23
Deuel	17778		562	360	42	7	51
Dewey	1145		299	291	7	11	1
Douglas	6400		586	679	10	7	25
Edmunds	7654		676	559	44	35	15
Fall River	7763		578	814	14	35	5
Faulk	6716		611	471	34	9	13
Grant	10303		720	598	46	23	42
Gregory	13061		1054	1204	21	40	4
Hamlin	17475		871	643	61	32	68
Hand	7870		507	802	63	41	15
Hanson	6237		588	695	21	8	13
Harding	4228		352	447	25	96	5
Hughes	6271		633	381	10	18	16
Hutchinson	12319		943	575	37	11	43
Hyde	3307		325	249	17	49	—
Jerauld	5120		424	500	59	7	11
Kingsbury	12560		889	785	74	76	53
Lake	10711		930	703	86	61	42
Lawrence	19694		2329	1471	31	95	39
Lincoln	12712		802	863	52	32	54
Lyman	10848		599	686	19	69	21
Marshall	8021		607	595	47	23	27
McCook	9589		764	962	52	43	16
McPherson	6791		720	198	11	6	7
Meade	12640		604	1015	78	31	33
Mellette			276	381	1	8	—
Miner	7661		618	702	39	31	63
Minnehaha	29631		2297	2693	129	148	272
Moody	8695		561	709	50	93	60
Pennington	12453		880	1204	15	61	20
Perkins	11348		547	783	34	74	126
Potter	4466		477	284	13	8	4
Roberts	14897		1055	590	57	129	48
Sanborn	6607		572	690	54	31	39
Shannon	292		....	....	....	....	....
Spink	15981		974	1132	104	65	56
Stanley	14975		802	940	37	60	22
Sterling	252		....	....	....	....	....
Sully	2462		263	210	9	38	12
Tripp	8323		808	1188	9	38	12
Turner	13840		887	1213	53	14	22
Union	10676		667	1127	26	19	14
Walworth	6488		577	424	9	34	9
Yankton	13135		730	1830	32	31	29
Ziebach			125	226	4	9	1
Total			44244	48026	2406	2674	2104
Plurality				3782			
Per cent.			44.36	48.26	2.41	2.72	2.25
Total vote				99499			

For president in 1912 Roosevelt, Prog., received 58,811 votes; Wilson, Dem., 48,942; Chafin, Pro., 3,910, and Debs, Soc., 4,662. There was no regular republican or Taft ticket in the field in election of 1912.

For governor in 1914 Byrne, Rep., received 48,173 votes; McCarter, Dem., 34,953; Thompson, Pro., 2,188; Knapp, Soc., 2,684; Richards, Ind., 9,828.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1 Counties of Aurora, Bon Homme, Brule, Buffalo, Charles Mix, Clay, Davison, Douglas, Hanson, Hutchinson, Jerauld, Lake, Lincoln, Miner, Moody, Minnehaha, McCook, Sanborn, Turner, Union and Yankton.
Charles H. Dillon, Rep.....22,058
Theodore Bailey, Dem.....13,678
K. O. Stakke, Pro.....855
D. C. Bond, Soc.....794
A. L. Van Osdel, Ind.....745

2. Counties of Beadle, Brookings, Brown, Campbell, Clark, Codington, Day, Deuel, Edmunds, Faulk, Grant, Hamlin, Hand, Hughes, Hyde, Kingsbury, Marshall, McPherson, Potter, Spink, Sully and Walworth.
Royal C. Johnson, Rep.....20,054
John M. King, Dem.....11,710
V. B. Jump, Pro.....995
E. F. Atwood, Soc.....1,033
H. P. Packard, Ind.....756

3. Counties of Bennett, Butte, Corson, Custer, Dewey, Fall River, Gregory, Harding, Lawrence, Lyman, Meade, Mellette, Pennington, Perkins, Shannon, Stanley, Todd, Tripp, Washabaugh, Washington and Ziebach.
W. G. Rice, Rep.....10,732
Harry L. Gandy, Dem.....12,364
Fred L. Fairchild, Soc.....861

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	35	86	121
Democrats	10	18	28

STATE OFFICERS. (All republicans.)

Governor—Frank M. Byrne.
Lieutenant-Governor—Peter Norbeck.
Secretary of State—Frank M. Rood.
Treasurer—A. W. Ewart.
Superintendent Instruction—Charles H. Lugg.
Attorney-General—C. C. Caldwell.
State Auditor—J. E. Handlin.

TENNESSEE (Population in 1910, 2,184,789).

Population in 1910.	COUNTIES. (96)	PRESIDENT 1912 Dem. Wilson	Rep. Taft	Prog. Roosevelt	Pro. Chafin	Soc. Debs
17717	Anderson	597	539	1148	1	55
22667	Bedford	2305	1474	96	1	6
12452	Benton	1095	652	289	—	30
6329	Bledsoe	464	379	401	—	10
20809	Blount	836	870	1410	39	—
16336	Bradley	645	485	548	7	10
27387	Campbell	554	302	1193	20	52
10825	Cannon	1184	631	48	—	7
23971	Carroll	1653	1302	967	1	69
19838	Carter	478	1243	1926	3	—
10540	Cheatham	1096	317	123	—	23
9090	Chester	636	312	388	1	38
23504	Claiborne	903	589	1098	3	19
9009	Clay	718	440	83	—	12
19399	Cocke	597	757	549	14	10
15625	Coffee	1705	521	63	1	28
16076	Crockett	1297	852	509	—	27
9327	Cumberland	489	372	434	2	11
149478	Davidson	9517	1428	1330	60	206
10093	Decatur	758	405	491	—	15
15434	DeKalb	1394	1219	265	1	2
19955	Dickson	1689	448	293	20	55
27721	Dyer	1469	318	348	11	82
30257	Fayette	830	59	93	2	—
7446	Fentress	399	444	317	—	21
20491	Franklin	2172	370	164	—	32
41630	Gibson	2671	1002	518	12	35
32629	Giles	3081	1596	419	5	2
13888	Grainger	841	741	900	—	—
31083	Greene	2076	1650	1242	5	5
8322	Grundy	529	122	87	—	121
13650	Hamblen	722	427	325	9	18
89267	Hamilton	4394	1493	2454	77	281
10778	Hancock	427	659	84	—	—
23011	Hardeman	1323	320	264	3	8
17521	Hardin	728	955	592	—	32
23587	Hawkins	1026	828	660	6	18
25910	Haywood	1069	34	88	2	28
17030	Henderson	738	473	947	4	19
25434	Henry	2526	941	282	7	111
16527	Hickman	1288	868	111	1	13
6224	Houston	586	172	65	—	86
13908	Humphreys	1283	343	189	1	30
15036	Jackson	1344	743	251	—	—
5210	James	202	169	408	—	—
17755	Jefferson	514	540	940	7	9
13191	Johnson	256	933	1025	—	—
94187	Knox	4069	1984	3816	109	122
8704	Lake	497	122	31	—	13
21105	Lauderdale	1020	186	593	2	28
17569	Lawrence	1504	878	782	4	48
6033	Lewis	370	126	144	—	6
25908	Lincoln	2651	672	98	2	18
13612	Loudon	415	322	343	10	6
14559	Macon	787	1251	183	3	11
21046	McMinn	912	667	557	74	17
16356	McNairy	1155	616	1001	—	—
39357	Madison*	—	—	—	—	—
18820	Marion	810	463	442	29	79
16872	Marshall	1551	376	87	15	11
40456	Maury	2309	615	389	43	48
6131	Meigs	517	337	163	—	1
20716	Monroe	1136	721	475	11	4
33672	Montgomery	1638	514	199	27	82
4800	Moore	694	116	11	—	1
11458	Morgan	466	312	841	11	35
29946	Obion	2152	455	193	18	63
15854	Overton	1531	743	181	4	66
8815	Perry	664	379	94	—	42
5087	Pickett	411	365	134	—	1
14116	Polk	867	533	622	—	9
20023	Putnam	1867	923	386	2	5
15410	Rhea	692	253	552	12	28
22860	Roane	570	482	826	20	70
25466	Robertson	2287	513	142	—	125
33199	Rutherford	3406	1217	280	4	64
12947	Scott	160	123	1234	5	125
4202	Sequatchie	354	139	83	—	39
22296	Sevier	340	967	2410	3	1
191439	Shelby	6732	589	2951	41	228
18548	Smith	1863	915	184	3	—
14860	Stewart	1312	485	54	—	197
28120	Sullivan	2413	538	1265	—	12
25621	Sumner	2477	769	89	4	61
29459	Tipton	987	564	222	11	12
5874	Trousdale	544	211	35	—	—
7201	Unicoi	170	280	765	4	11
11414	Union	404	307	1192	—	10
2784	Van Buren	225	106	30	—	24
16534	Warren	1745	339	250	4	16
28968	Washington	1530	1134	1592	15	9
12062	Wayne	435	971	390	—	9
31929	Weakley	2810	1265	350	7	33
15420	White	1222	330	279	1	57
24213	Williamson	2205	979	62	1	9
25394	Wilson	2325	682	292	—	6
	Total	130335	59444	53725	825	3492
	Plurality	70891				
	Per cent	52.59	23.99	21.68	.33	1.41
	Total vote		247821			

*Returns stolen.

For governor in 1914 Hooper, Rep., received 115,755 votes and Rye, Dem., 136,021.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. The counties of Carter, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Greene, Hamblen, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan, Unicoi and Washington.
Sam R. Sells, Rep.....15,089
James B. Cox, Dem.....7,196
(Claiborne county missing.)

2. The counties of Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Morgan, Roane, Scott, Sevier and Union.
R. W. Austin, Rep.....14,870
H. H. Hannah, Dem.....6,949

3. The counties of Bledsoe, Bradley, Franklin, Grundy, Hamilton, James, McMinn, Marion, Meigs, Monroe, Polk, Sequatchie, Van Buren, Warren and White.
John A. Moon, Dem.....19,407
G. W. James, Rep.....2,111

4. The counties of Clay, Cumberland, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Rhea, Smith, Sumner, Trousdale and Wilson.
Cordell Hull, Dem.....19,152
5. The counties of Bedford, Coffee, Cannon, DeKalb, Lincoln, Marshall, Moore and Rutherford.
W. C. Houston, Dem.....14,694
6. The counties of Cheatham, Davidson, Houston, Humphreys, Montgomery, Robertson and Stewart.
Joseph W. Byrns, Dem.....19,319
J. W. Eakin, Rep..... 802
7. The counties of Dickson, Giles, Hickman, Lawrence, Lewis, Maury, Wayne and Williamson.
L. P. Padgett, Dem.....18,227
8. The counties of Benton, Carroll, Chester, Decatur, Hardin, Henderson, Henry, Madison, McNairy and Perry.
T. W. Sims, Dem.....14,421
J. E. DeFord, Rep.....11,930
9. The counties of Crockett, Dyer, Gibson, Haywood, Lake, Lauderdale, Obion and Weakley.
F. J. Garrett, Dem.....15,582
R. C. Cochran, Rep..... 3,062
10. The counties of Fayette, Hardeman, Shelby and Tipton.
K. D. McKellar, Dem.....19,160

LEGISLATURE.

The legislature is democratic on joint ballot.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—T. C. Rye, Dem.
Secretary—R. R. Sneed, Dem.
Treasurer—W. P. Hickerson, Dem.

TEXAS (Population in 1910, 3,896,542).

Counties. Population in 1910. (249)	President 1912 — Dem. Wilson	Prog. Roosevelt	Rep. Taft.	Pro. Chafin	Soc. Debs
29650 Anderson	1745	104	446	6	300
975 Andrews	—	—	—	—	—
17705 Angelina	1107	25	45	3	374
2106 Aransas	189	29	7	3	7
6525 Archer	460	42	25	5	78
2682 Armstrong	274	31	32	3	8
10004 Atascosa	647	17	16	5	81
17699 Austin	1202	77	244	3	11
312 Bailey	—	—	—	—	—
4921 Bandera	414	130	158	10	78
25344 Bastrop	1086	165	216	10	55
8411 Baylor	563	48	15	3	94
12090 Bee	495	64	30	8	48
49186 Bell	3036	42	128	1	231
119676 Bexar	4909	2506	1022	32	259
4311 Blanco	449	76	127	3	14
1386 Borden	128	—	—	—	—
19013 Bosque	1225	87	65	2	81
4827 Bowie	1542	218	317	15	474
13299 Brazoria	748	342	263	32	79
18919 Brazos	768	43	142	7	8
5220 Brewster	333	40	29	3	21
2162 Briscoe	148	5	2	—	4
Brooks (new).	403	164	21	3	—
22935 Brown	1466	129	115	12	181
18687 Burleson	1000	79	228	3	19
10755 Burnet	627	67	85	7	42
24237 Caldwell	1068	82	56	1	20
3635 Calhoun	356	61	36	7	66
12973 Callahan	785	46	45	6	127
27158 Cameron	2146	126	151	8	19
9551 Camp	492	61	155	2	25
2127 Carson	201	58	19	4	4
27587 Cass	1284	239	402	17	225
1850 Castro	177	19	18	—	8
4234 Chambers	219	30	80	—	29
29038 Cherokee	1686	61	145	8	280
9538 Childress	728	46	34	3	79
17043 Clay	1005	140	54	9	95
65 Cochran	—	—	—	—	—
6412 Coke	302	22	8	—	47
22618 Coleman	1284	59	52	7	212
49021 Collin	3197	223	342	16	312
5224 Collingsworth.	414	27	15	2	55
18897 Colorado	1024	140	106	15	45
8434 Comal	602	174	157	—	30
27186 Comanche	1661	183	69	23	540
6654 Concho	345	33	16	—	88
26603 Cooke	1780	143	206	3	208

Population.	Wilson	Roosevelt	Taft	Chafin	Debs
21703 Coryell	1270	67	70	1	57
4396 Cottle	311	18	8	1	109
331 Crane	—	—	—	—	—
1296 Crockett	53	3	5	—	7
1765 Crosby	247	41	7	1	64
Culberson (new)	145	1	1	—	—
4001 Dallam	247	68	18	8	60
135748 Dallas	7925	1260	591	109	358
2320 Dawson	95	4	7	1	21
3942 Deaf Smith	221	22	21	5	5
14566 Delta	908	35	51	11	170
31258 Denton	2293	113	190	17	181
23501 DeWitt	1080	162	219	2	28
3092 Dickens	279	38	11	3	107
3460 Dimmit	292	36	134	—	9
5284 Donley	383	36	12	3	40
8964 Duval	917	31	80	—	2
23421 Eastland	1499	79	54	12	388
1178 Ector	88	4	4	—	—
3768 Edwards	133	75	114	—	52
53629 Ellis	3484	159	293	12	129
52599 El Paso	2914	799	291	32	122
32095 Erath	1569	161	154	22	355
35649 Falls	1663	150	353	4	192
44801 Fannin	2661	222	227	19	279
29796 Fayette	2016	214	461	2	95
12596 Fisher	572	21	11	7	124
4638 Floyd	383	41	21	18	81
5726 Foard	431	41	19	4	122
18168 Fort Bend	681	145	275	10	85
9331 Franklin	474	9	19	3	19
20557 Freestone	1206	29	475	1	175
8895 Frio	418	50	25	—	10
1255 Gaines	68	3	—	—	3
44479 Galveston	2601	472	459	40	130
1995 Garza	147	11	7	—	8
9447 Gillespie	307	1070	219	3	5
1143 Glasscock	53	—	—	—	8
9909 Goliad	500	76	414	5	58
28055 Gonzales	1330	98	318	4	79
3405 Gray	272	65	13	9	56
65996 Grayson	3937	444	510	59	378
14140 Gregg	605	32	126	2	33
21205 Grimes	939	51	39	8	25
24913 Guadalupe	1140	538	1072	6	15
7566 Hale	554	58	20	5	33
8279 Hall	775	46	24	2	124
15315 Hamilton	993	119	68	6	51
935 Hansford	93	35	12	8	7
11213 Hardeman	561	62	36	8	117
12947 Hardin	989	101	114	5	210
115693 Harris	6431	1124	726	61	746
37243 Harrison	1145	89	130	19	60
1298 Hartley	116	29	16	1	2
16249 Haskell	1001	53	45	1	362
15518 Hays	939	52	60	5	9
3170 Hemphill	315	116	61	5	32
20131 Henderson	1298	79	136	8	373
13723 Hildalgo	1203	94	23	11	43
46760 Hill	2680	144	129	23	114
137 Hockley	—	—	—	—	—
10008 Hood	675	59	38	4	55
31038 Hopkins	1999	80	146	19	288
29564 Houston	1461	64	342	1	250
8881 Howard	531	33	21	3	114
48116 Hunt	4040	213	225	43	369
892 Hutchinson	91	5	16	—	9
1283 Irion	132	4	—	—	11
11817 Jack	762	96	86	4	219
6471 Jackson	326	88	35	3	82
14000 Jasper	628	44	40	4	208
1678 Jeff Davis	120	10	82	—	4
38182 Jefferson	1726	320	188	12	173
Jim Wells (new)	242	24	43	1	42
34460 Johnson	2487	109	109	5	302
24299 Jones	1301	55	63	4	196
14942 Karnes	710	49	66	—	—
35323 Kaufman	2098	73	226	7	260
4517 Kendall	223	229	178	—	9
2655 Kent	135	19	7	—	22
5505 Kerr	578	146	127	5	37
3261 Kimble	133	19	19	—	22
810 King	77	—	2	—	2
3401 Kinney	76	91	99	—	10
9625 Knox	649	54	32	2	125
46544 Lamar	2281	108	206	12	137
540 Lamb	53	18	6	7	—

Population.	Wilson	Roosevelt	Taft	Chafin	Debs
9532 Lampasas	517	66	66	9	63
4747 LaSalle	339	35	21	2	16
26418 Lavaca	1498	237	267	5	195
13132 Lee	688	65	134	1	100
16583 Leon	856	57	191	1	266
10686 Liberty	583	106	80	6	74
34621 Limestone	1667	79	153	12	216
2634 Lipscomb	251	105	47	11	51
3442 Live Oak	308	42	26	—	20
6520 Llano	432	45	30	1	38
249 Loving	—	—	—	—	—
3624 Lubbock	266	27	16	8	12
1713 Lynn	122	3	6	—	12
10318 Madison	379	23	37	41	47
10472 Marion	339	36	85	1	1
1549 Martin	125	2	4	1	5
5683 Mason	473	172	152	6	82
13594 Matagorda ...	718	174	108	27	103
5151 Maverick	185	72	141	1	6
13405 McCulloch	593	61	41	3	144
73250 McLennan	3836	310	296	20	172
1091 McMullen	50	3	9	—	—
13415 Medina	651	253	220	5	28
2707 Menard	109	39	17	—	37
3464 Midland	216	10	11	1	8
36780 Milam	1939	110	244	6	488
9694 Mills	577	68	92	5	179
8956 Mitchell	573	32	18	4	79
25123 Montague	1534	114	151	9	341
15679 Montgomery .	616	113	120	2	99
561 Moore	—	—	—	—	—
10439 Morris	608	43	89	5	13
2396 Motley	195	15	8	1	29
27406 Nacogdoches .	1619	42	94	7	339
47070 Navarro	2590	128	165	8	159
10850 Newton	278	12	8	—	47
11999 Nolan	656	24	60	8	72
21955 Nueces	910	125	85	—	170
1602 Ochiltree	94	17	4	—	3
812 Oldham	92	18	22	6	4
9528 Orange	556	44	25	1	46
19506 Palo Pinto....	1237	83	68	24	366
20424 Panola	1213	59	82	1	182
26331 Parker	1700	146	135	17	406
1565 Parmer	115	54	9	1	3
2071 Pecos	256	83	76	3	10
17459 Polk	615	43	41	5	77
12424 Potter	801	124	41	11	84
5218 Presidio	191	66	88	—	5
6787 Raines	441	20	67	3	237
3312 Randall	269	29	21	7	5
392 Reagan	34	—	—	—	—
28564 Red River.....	1497	203	255	10	140
4392 Reeves	276	43	8	5	3
2814 Refugio	207	34	118	9	35
950 Roberts	183	31	16	1	6
27454 Robertson	1053	53	153	3	62
8072 Rockwall	648	16	17	—	5
20858 Runnels	1128	73	58	9	200
26946 Rusk	1453	78	488	2	213
8582 Sabine	430	10	19	2	57
11264 San Augustine.	375	18	12	11	76
9542 San Jacinto...	379	46	196	1	25
7307 St. Patricio...	558	72	174	25	71
11245 San Saba.....	692	25	23	7	165
1893 Schleicher	111	13	3	1	2
10924 Scurry	665	20	30	11	90
4201 Schackelford .	246	23	18	5	53
26423 Shelby	1509	20	76	2	287
1376 Sherman	97	24	22	1	5
41746 Smith	1958	418	485	23	389
3931 Somervell	241	21	12	4	103
13151 Starr	674	2	252	—	2
7980 Stephens	463	4	11	1	93
1493 Sterling	165	5	4	1	1
5320 Stonewall	334	12	7	1	109
1569 Sutton	62	17	12	—	1
4012 Swisher	280	24	8	—	2
198572 Tarrant	7219	1112	533	56	482
26293 Taylor	1536	90	59	5	188
1430 Terrell	118	39	36	—	3
1474 Terry	94	5	3	—	—
4563 Throckmorton.	252	13	4	2	57
16422 Titus	943	87	70	4	151
17882 Tom Green....	907	86	50	5	65
55620 Travis	2734	453	466	33	180
12768 Trinity	661	44	92	3	129

Population.	Wilson	Roosevelt	Taft	Chafin	Debs
10250 Tyler	539	11	32	1	79
19960 Upshur	895	61	168	8	76
501 Upton	23	3	—	—	1
11233 Uvalde	601	73	53	2	45
8613 Val Verde	298	196	133	5	133
25651 Van Zandt....	1790	104	110	13	329
14990 Victoria	698	162	100	10	53
16061 Walker	638	39	323	—	52
12138 Waller	595	98	144	2	20
2389 Ward	147	34	6	2	1
25561 Washington ..	1109	192	546	1	4
22503 Webb	654	31	888	—	3
21123 Wharton	794	195	109	13	129
5258 Wheeler	403	48	33	2	54
16094 Wichita	1128	131	108	7	98
12000 Wilbarger	994	71	44	5	188
Willacy (new).	105	—	4	—	—
42228 Williamson ..	2056	192	246	17	101
17066 Wilson	799	115	109	5	44
442 Winkler	26	—	—	—	—
26450 Wise	1842	151	156	12	148
23417 Wood	1449	74	147	15	352
602 Yoakum	41	9	1	—	—
13657 Young	922	47	85	3	182
3809 Zapata	—	—	—	—	—
1889 Zavalla	242	54	42	4	65
Total 219489	28530	26745	1698	24890	
Plurality 190959					
Per cent..... 72.64	8.78	9.41	.57	8.45	
Total vote.....		301783			

In 1912 for president Reimer, Soc.-Lab., received 430 votes.

James E. Ferguson, Dem., was elected governor Nov 3, 1914. The official vote was not available when this edition of the Almanac and Year-Book was issued.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

At Large—Jeff McLemore, Dem.....Elected
James H. Davis, Dem.....Elected

1. Counties of Bowie, Red River, Lamar, Delta, Hopkins, Franklin, Titus, Camp, Morris, Cass and Marion.
C. W. Black, Dem.....Elected

2. Counties of Jefferson, Orange, Hardin, Tyler, Jasper, Newton, Sabine, San Augustine, Angelina, Cherokee, Nacogdoches, Shelby, Panola and Harrison.
Martin W. Dies, Dem.....Elected

3. Counties of Wood, Upshur, Gregg, Rusk, Smith, Henderson, Van Zandt and Kaufman.
James Young, Dem.....Elected

4. Counties of Grayson, Collin, Fannin, Hunt and Raines.
Sam Rayburn, Dem.....Elected

5. Counties of Dallas, Rockwell, Ellis, Hill and Bosque.
Hatton W. Summers, Dem.....Elected

6. Counties of Navarra, Freestone, Limestone, Robertson, Brazos and Milam.
Rufus Hardy, Dem.....Elected

7. Counties of Anderson, Houston, Trinity, Polk, San Jacinto, Liberty, Chambers and Galveston.
A. W. Gregg, Dem.....Elected

8. Counties of Harris, Fort Bend, Austin, Waller, Montgomery, Grimes, Walker, Madison and Leon.
Joe Eagle, Dem.....Elected

9. Counties of Gonzales, Fayette, Colorado, Wharton, Matagorda, Brazoria, Jackson, Lavaca, De Witt, Victoria, Calhoun, Aransas, Refugio, Bee, Goliad and Karnes.
G. F. Burgess, Dem.....Elected

10. Counties of Williamson, Travis, Hays, Caldwell, Bastrop, Lee, Burleson and Washington.
John P. Buchanan, Dem.....Elected

11. Counties of McLennan, Falls, Bell, Coryell and Hamilton.
R. L. Henry, Dem.....Elected

12. Counties of Tarrant, Parker, Johnson, Hood, Somervell, Earth and Comanche.
Oscar Calloway, Dem.....Elected

13. Counties of Cook, Denton, Wise, Montague, Clay, Jack, Young, Archer, Wichita, Wilbarger, Baylor, Throckmorton, Knox, Foard, Hardeman, Cottle, Motley, Dickens, Floyd, Hale, Lamb, Bailey, Childress, Hall, Briscoe, Swisher, Castro, Parmer, Deaf Smith, Randall, Armstrong,

Donley, Collingsworth, Wheeler, Gray, Carson, Potter, Oldham, Hartley, Moore, Hutchinson, Roberts, Hemphill, Lipscomb, Ochiltree, Hansford, Sherman and Dallam.
J. H. Stephens, Dem.....Elected

14. Counties of Bexar, Comal, Kendall, Bandera, Kerr, Gillespie, Blanco, Burnet, Llano, Mason, McCulloch, San Saba, Lampasas, Mills, Brown and Coleman.
J. L. Slayden, Dem.....Elected

15. Counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, Zapata, Webb, Duval, Nueces, San Patricio, Live Oak, Atacosa, Wilson, Guadalupe, McMullen, La-Salle, Dimmit, Maverick, Zavalla, Frio, Medina, Uvalde, Kinney and Val Verde.
J. N. Garner, Dem.....Elected

16. Counties of El Paso, Jeff Davis, Presidio, Brewster, Pecos, Crockett, Schleicher, Sutton, Edwards, Kimble, Menard, Concho, Tom Green, Irion, Upton, Crane, Ward, Reeves, Loving, Winkler, Ector, Midland, Glasscock, Sterling, Coke, Runnels, Eastland, Callahan, Taylor, Nolan, Mitchell, Howard, Martin, Andrews, Gaines, Dawson, Borden, Scurry, Fisher, Jones, Shackelford, Stephens, Palo Pinto, Haskell, Stonewall, King, Kent, Garza, Crosby, Lubbock, Lynn, Terry, Yoakum, Cockran and Hockley.
W. R. Smith, Dem.....Elected

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Democrats	31	108	139
Republicans	0	1	1

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)

Governor—James E. Ferguson.
Secretary of State—John G. McKay.
Attorney-General—B. F. Looney.
Comptroller of Public Accounts—H. B. Terrell.

UTAH (Population in 1910, 373,351).

Population in 1910.	COUNTIES. (27)	U. S. SEN. 1914—Rep. Smoot	Dem.-Prog. Moyle	Soc. Parsons
4717	Beaver	839	850	80
13894	Box Elder	2245	1665	26
23062	Cache	3525	3808	57
8624	Carbon	1286	1716	112
10191	Davis	1680	1284	8
6750	Emery	857	1011	129
3660	Garfield	675	298	22
1595	Grand	227	243	15
3933	Iron	951	513	90
10702	Juab	1280	1463	99
1652	Kane	453	127	16
6118	Millard	1174	1205	65
2467	Morgan	560	357	7
1734	Piute	274	224	77
1883	Rich	381	338	....
131426	Salt Lake	16841	17917	2019
2377	San Juan	234	201	5
16704	San Pete	3096	2780	86
9775	Sevier	1790	1439	116
8200	Summit	1473	1271	159
7924	Tooele	1110	990	251
7050	Uintah	698	1030	88
37942	Utah	6032	5965	370
8920	Wasatch	2164	1426	554
5123	Washington	789	779	3
1749	Wayne	288	247	26
35179	Weber	5360	3980	792
	Total	56282	53127	5257
	Plurality	3155		
	Per cent	59.64	36.73	3.63
	Total vote		144666	

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 42,100 votes; Wilson, Dem., 36,579; Roosevelt, Prog., 24,174; Debs, Soc., 9,027.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

First district—
Joseph Howell, Rep.....29,481
Lewis Larson, Dem.-Prog.....27,450
Ben Jansen, Soc.....2,812

Second district—
James H. Mays, Dem.-Prog.....25,617
E. A. Leatherwood, Rep.....25,459
A. H. Kempton, Soc.....2,861

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republican	12	23	35
Democratic	5	13	18
Progressive	1	9	10
Socialist	0	1	1

STATE OFFICERS. (All republicans.)

Governor—William Spry.
Secretary of State—David Mattson.
Treasurer—Jesse D. Jewkes.

VERMONT (Population in 1910, 355,956).

Population in 1910. (14)	COUNTIES.	U.S. SEN. 1914—Rep. Dillingham	Dem., Etc. Prouty	PRES. 1912—Rep. Taft	Dem. Wilson	Prog. Roosevelt
20010	Addison	2642	1410..	1835	621	1487
21378	Bennington	2331	1456..	1464	1057	1380
26031	Caledonia	2674	2253..	1583	1065	2049
42447	Chittenden	3227	3306..	2368	2266	1663
7384	Essex	739	575..	463	348	353
29866	Franklin	2477	2444..	1433	1317	1457
3761	Grand Isle	373	445..	193	210	204
12585	Lamoille	1329	1069..	852	431	996
18703	Orange	2100	1505..	1289	956	1426
23347	Orleans	1860	2290..	1475	628	1891
48139	Rutland	5098	3354..	2999	2079	2927
	State House	....	.....	29	4	3
41702	Washington	4257	2192..	2797	1743	1730
26933	Windham	2588	1976..	2143	1327	2020
33681	Windsor	3442	2501..	2409	1302	2546
	Total	35137	26776..	22132	15354	22132
	Plurality	8361	..	1200		
	Per cent	56.04	42.70..	37.13	24.44	35.22
	Total vote	62705	..	62838		

For governor in 1914 Gates, Rep., received 26,972 votes; Howe, Dem., 16,191; Aldrich, Prog., 6,929; Smith, Pro., 1,074; Rowland, Soc., 899.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. Counties of Addison, Bennington, Chittenden, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille and Rutland.
Frank L. Greene, Rep.....19,238
O'Sullivan, Dem.....6,817
McFarland, Prog.....4,064
Armstrong, Soc.....776

2. Counties of Caledonia, Essex, Orange, Orleans, Washington, Windham and Windsor.
Porter H. Dale, Rep.....17,743
Reardon, Dem.....6,568
Metzger, Prog.....5,481
Marsh, Soc.....776

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	30	205	235
Democrats	..	30	30
Progressives	..	24	24
All others	..	14	14

STATE OFFICERS. (All republicans.)

Governor—Charles W. Gates.
Treasurer—Walter F. Scott.
Secretary of State—Guy W. Bailey.

VIRGINIA (Population in 1910, 2,061,612).

Population in 1910.	COUNTIES. (100)	PRESIDENT 1912—Dem. Wilson	Rep. Taft	Prog. Roosevelt	Soc. Debs	Pro. Chafin
36650	Accomac	1825	153	110	1	25
29871	Albemarle	1215	144	126	15	3
15329	Alexandria city	951	132	104	11	2
10231	Alexandria county	346	86	153	8	2
14173	Alleghany	394	125	263	10	15
8720	Amelia	325	32	50	—	2
18932	Amherst	765	64	60	8	—
8904	Appomattox	654	28	51	—	1
32445	Augusta	1556	568	272	11	73
6538	Bath	329	159	39	3	11
29549	Bedford	1219	142	343	9	20
5154	Bland	289	206	118	1	1
17727	Botetourt	889	517	191	3	9
6247	Bristol city	405	86	64	8	3
19244	Brunswick	643	67	43	5	6
12334	Buchanan	524	223	389	—	2
15204	Buckingham	603	97	110	—	—
3245	Buena Vista city	155	43	48	8	3
23043	Campbell	810	97	126	11	8
10604	Staunton city	632	65	287	—	—
	Suffolk city	480	71	63	2	17
9715	Surrey	360	57	37	6	5
16596	Caroline	590	144	126	—	6

Population		Wilson	Taft	Roosevelt	Debs	Chafin
21116	Carroll	765	874	346	—	3
5253	Charles city	121	37	23	—	—
15785	Charlotte	609	175	123	10	1
6765	Charlottesville city	454	39	24	4	1
21299	Chesterfield	702	61	75	8	2
7468	Clarke	576	39	14	1	—
5748	Clifton Forge city	293	53	61	34	1
4711	Craig	337	62	150	1	4
13472	Culpeper	752	108	49	1	5
9195	Cumberland	362	10	31	1	—
19020	Danville city	1066	93	79	11	7
9199	Dickenson	529	398	157	5	—
15442	Dinwiddie	512	58	75	1	3
21225	Elizabeth City	347	43	56	8	1
9105	Essex	278	72	11	—	—
20536	Fairfax	992	187	150	6	3
22526	Fauquier	1187	182	87	2	3
14092	Floyd	409	222	712	5	13
8323	Fluvanna	409	53	58	5	—
26480	Franklin	1238	415	601	5	3
12787	Frederick	922	181	112	3	16
5874	Fredericksburg city	414	51	100	—	1
11623	Giles	725	267	247	4	3
12477	Gloucester	510	74	56	—	—
9237	Goochland	322	114	82	6	—
19856	Grayson	842	832	290	1	1
6937	Greene	238	141	95	—	5
11390	Greenesville	294	31	72	1	3
40044	Halifax	1260	426	127	15	8
	Hampton city	353	13	31	1	1
17200	Hanover	609	87	4	—	2
23437	Henrico	952	93	105	16	6
18459	Henry	707	216	369	8	3
5317	Highland	313	221	84	—	14
14929	Isle of Wight	708	75	101	—	—
3624	James City	128	10	15	1	2
6378	King George	256	48	103	—	—
9576	King and Queen	246	68	48	—	—
8547	King William	305	69	63	1	1
9752	Lancaster	479	82	16	1	6
23840	Lee	1023	599	677	9	10
21167	Loudoun	1386	256	87	4	35
16578	Louisa	578	91	141	6	4
12780	Lunenburg	508	66	50	4	—
29494	Lynchburg city	1487	111	218	19	5
10055	Madison	402	210	63	1	1
9715	Manchester City	—	—	—	—	—
8922	Mathews	523	45	34	—	—
28956	Mecklenburg	1039	191	91	1	5
8852	Middlesex	374	128	22	—	—
17268	Montgomery	684	849	531	2	27
26886	Nansemond	544	53	65	2	3
16821	Nelson	706	163	95	5	2
4682	New Kent	160	30	46	—	1
20205	Newport News city	938	100	231	53	3
67452	Norfolk city	3539	195	451	33	10
52744	Norfolk county	1089	422	215	11	4
16672	Northampton	726	83	76	1	—
10777	Northumberland	470	102	52	—	—
13462	Nottoway	683	72	70	4	7
13456	Orange	619	87	57	—	2
14147	Page	703	340	138	10	26
17195	Patrick	698	434	350	3	4
24127	Petersburg city	1122	75	44	2	1
50709	Pittsylvania	1558	527	321	15	5
33190	Portsmouth city	1529	64	321	16	1
6093	Powhatan	230	109	51	11	3
14266	Prince Edward	584	72	46	—	1
7848	Prince George	204	42	48	1	—
11526	Princess Anne	422	40	63	—	—
12026	Prince William	814	82	93	5	6
17246	Pulaski	781	196	484	13	3
4202	Radford city	185	36	95	8	4
8044	Rappahannock	356	94	9	13	2
127628	Richmond city	5632	405	483	91	10
7415	Richmond county	342	110	40	—	—
34874	Roanoke city	1913	268	502	39	16
19623	Roanoke county	696	108	191	9	15
21171	Rockbridge	949	433	212	13	7
34903	Rockingham	1761	937	421	25	47
23474	Russell	1298	588	623	6	4
23814	Scott	1311	557	1075	12	6
20942	Shenandoah	1336	706	493	7	12
20326	Smyth	1022	609	578	6	3
26302	Southampton	861	95	49	—	8
9935	Spottsylvania	390	58	158	—	11
8070	Stafford	347	141	183	2	—
13664	Sussex	435	59	53	—	14
24946	Tazewell	979	586	871	19	7
8589	Warren	571	122	39	2	6
6041	Warwick	123	17	30	1	—
32830	Washington	1721	590	996	4	4
9313	Westmoreland	341	69	43	2	—
2714	Williamsburg city	113	11	14	—	1
5864	Winchester city	447	141	63	3	22
34162	Wise	1279	851	573	34	1
20372	Wythe	1110	633	650	5	1
7757	York	211	34	26	3	3
	Total	90332	23288	21777	820	709
	Plurality	67044				
	Per cent	65.95	17.00	15.89	.59	.51
	Total vote		136976			

For president in 1912 Reimer, Soc.-Lab., received 50 votes.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. The counties of Accomac, Caroline, Elizabeth City, Essex, Gloucester, Hampton, King and Queen, Lancaster, Mathews, Middlesex, Northampton, Northumberland, Richmond, Spottsylvania, Warwick, Westmoreland, York, and cities of Newport News and Fredericksburg.
   Wm. A. Jones, Dem. 4,292
   T. E. Coleman, Soc. 203
   Godfrey Kinder, Soc.-Lab. 83
2. The counties of Isle of Wight, Nansemond, Norfolk, Princess Anne, Southampton and cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Suffolk.
   E. E. Holland, Dem. 4,039
   E. B. Everton, Soc. 406
   F. L. Ford, Soc.-Lab. 48
3. The counties of Charles City, Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, James City, King William, New Kent, and cities of Richmond and Williamsburg.
   A. J. Montague, Dem. 5,054
   H. A. Muller, Soc.-Lab. 60
   S. C. Weatherly, Soc. 161
4. The counties of Amelia, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, Greenesville, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nottoway, Powhatan, Prince Edward, Prince George, Surrey, Sussex and city of Petersburg.
   Walter A. Watson, Dem. 2,887
   Fred Herzig, Soc. 115
5. The counties of Carroll, Franklin, Grayson, Henry, Patrick, Pittsylvania and the city of Danville.
   E. W. Saunders, Dem. 6,534
   W. G. Fulton, Ind. 431
   C. A. Hermans, Rep. 2,771
   W. R. Keefe, Soc. 244
6. The counties of Bedford, Campbell, Charlotte, Floyd, Halifax, Montgomery, Roanoke and the cities of Radford, Roanoke and Lynchburg.
   Carter Glass, Dem. 3,823
   E. S. Ginther, Soc. 391
7. The counties of Albemarle, Clarke, Frederick, Greene, Madison, Page, Rappahannock, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Warren and the cities of Charlottesville and Winchester.
   James Hay, Dem. 4,569
   E. C. Garrison, Rep. 685
8. The counties of Alexandria, Culpeper, Fairfax, Fauquier, King George, Loudoun, Louisa, Orange, Prince William, Stafford and the city of Alexandria.
   C. C. Carlin, Dem. 5,864
   C. L. Crupper, Rep. 1,753
   Milton Fling, Soc. 31
   J. E. Johnston, Soc.-Lab. 132
9. The counties of Bland, Buchanan, Dickenson, Giles, Lee, Pulaski, Russell, Scott, Smyth, Tazewell, Washington, Wise, Wythe and the city of Bristol.
   R. Tate Irvine, Dem. 14,153
   C. B. Slemp, Rep. 15,321
   J. L. Rose, Prog. 210
   B. M. Dutton, Soc. 106
10. The counties of Alleghany, Amherst, Appomattox, Augusta, Bath, Botetourt, Buckingham, Craig, Cumberland, Fluvanna, Highland, Nelson, Rockbridge and the cities of Buena Vista, Staunton and Clifton Forge.
    H. D. Flood, Dem. 7,105
    George A. Revercomb, Rep. 3,124
    Nathan Parkins, Soc. 155

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Democrats	35	92	127
Republicans and Independents	5	8	13

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)

Governor—Henry Carter Stuart.
Attorney-General—John Garland Pollard.
Secretary of Commonwealth—B. O. James.
Treasurer—A. W. Harman, Jr.

WASHINGTON (Population in 1910, 1,141,990.)

Population in 1910.	COUNTIES. (39)	U. S. SENATOR 1914—Rep. Jones	Dem. Black	Soc. Barth	Prog. Hanson
10920	Adams	537	951	121	342
5831	Asotin	803	608	89	88
7937	Benton	1422	839	202	587
35590	Chehalis	4497	2235	1714	1829
15104	Chelan	2244	1795	418	1588
6755	Clallam	1056	535	467	739
26115	Clarke	4108	2075	715	970
7042	Columbia	1126	880	118	223
12561	Cowlitz	1753	696	457	978
9227	Douglas	919	1435	204	288
4800	Ferry	476	691	240	165
5153	Franklin	568	499	196	209
4199	Garfield	501	505	51	296
8698	Grant	867	774	339	841
4704	Island	508	375	254	668
8337	Jefferson	910	512	161	412
284638	King	29209	18409	5340	25372
17647	Kitsap	2089	1302	984	1893
13561	Kittitas	1746	1447	413	1647
10180	Klickitat	1738	732	282	228
32127	Lewis	4217	2097	1476	1060
17539	Lincoln	1952	2142	218	750
5156	Mason	620	520	228	285
12387	Okanogan	1979	1533	636	609
12532	Pacific	2751	1018	305	443
	Pend d'Oreille	905	618	175	167
120812	Pierce	12135	8336	2831	9698
3603	San Juan	467	224	164	279
29241	Skagit	3287	2204	1252	3887
2887	Skamania	421	260	50	106
59209	Snohomish	4852	5646	3351	5666
139404	Spokane	12005	13557	1691	10659
25297	Stevens	2112	2062	868	1079
17581	Thurston	2607	1332	817	737
3285	Wahkiakum	266	142	75	128
31931	Walla Walla	3499	2757	224	1464
49511	Whatcom	5741	3043	1936	4751
33280	Whitman	4574	3849	324	704
41709	Yakima	8612	3098	849	1347
	Total	130479	91733	30234	83282
	Plurality		38746		
	Per cent	37.79	26.57	8.76	24.12
	Total vote	345279			

For U. S. senator in 1914 Caton, Pro., received 9,551 votes. For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 70,445 votes; Wilson, Dem., 86,840; Roosevelt, Prog., 113,046; Debs, Soc., 40,184, and Chafin, Pro., 9,810.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS. 1914.

1. Counties of King (Seattle) and Kitsap.
   William E. Humphrey, Rep. 25,320
   William Hickman Moore, Dem. 18,336
   Glenn E. Hoover, Soc. 5,827
   Austin E. Griffith, Prog. 18,134
   Charles Morgan, Pro. 978
2. Counties of Clallam, Island, Jefferson, King (outside of Seattle), San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish and Whatcom.
   Lindley H. Hadley, Rep. 23,551
   Earl W. Husted, Dem. 15,032
   George E. Boomer, Soc. 10,099
   J. E. Campbell, Prog. 14,394
   H. T. Murray, Pro. 2,698
3. Counties of Chehalis, Clarke, Cowlitz, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, Skamania, Thurston and Wahkiakum.
   Albert E. Johnson, Rep. 33,556
   Charles Drury, Dem. 21,978
   Leslie E. Aller, Soc. 8,775
   S. Warburton, Prog. 11,677
   Thomas Harland, Ind.-Pro. 1,129
   Walter F. McDowell, Pro. 1,738
4. Counties of Adams, Asotin, Benton, Columbia, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Walla Walla, Whitman and Yakima.
   William L. LaFollette, Rep. 25,541
   Roscoe M. Drumheller, Dem. 16,896
   John Storland, Soc. 3,309
   M. A. Peacock, Prog. 6,952
   J. V. Mohn, Pro. 2,546
5. Counties of Chelan, Douglas, Ferry, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend d'Oreille, Spokane and Stevens.
   C. C. Dill, Dem. 24,410
   Harry Rosenhaupt, Rep. 20,033
   J. C. Harkness, Soc. 4,502
   Thomas Corkery, Prog. 15,509
   F. H. Flanders, Pro. 2,270

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	27	77	104
Democrats	6	13	19
Progressives	8	7	15

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Ernest Lister, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—Louis F. Hart, Rep.
Secretary of State—I. M. Howell, Rep.
State Treasurer—Edward Meath, Rep.
Auditor—C. W. Clausen, Rep.
Attorney-General—W. V. Tanner, Rep.

WEST VIRGINIA (Population in 1910, 1,222,119).

Population in 1910.	COUNTIES. (55)	PRESIDENT 1912—Dem. Wilson	Prog. Roosevelt	Rep. Taft	Soc. Debs	Pro. Chafin
15858	Barbour	1564	1423	609	100	78
21999	Berkeley	2703	1203	1349	135	123
10331	Boone	1119	624	416	314	12
23023	Braxton	2611	1814	580	39	56
11098	Brooke	850	446	972	244	60
46685	Cabell	4793	3193	1798	480	170
11258	Calhoun	1349	474	573	12	9
10238	Clay	932	766	352	55	45
12672	Doddridge	886	1189	622	44	37
51903	Fayette	3757	3126	2697	1428	154
11379	Gilmer	1493	515	469	22	24
7838	Grant	356	1024	339	13	27
24833	Greenbrier	2707	1794	622	186	38
11694	Hampshire	1777	956	406	4	24
10465	Hancock	634	557	662	125	122
9163	Hardy	1209	314	344	7	15
48381	Harrison	4378	3436	1754	1077	360
20956	Jackson	1937	1355	1199	49	27
15889	Jefferson	2525	152	993	55	32
81457	Kanawha	6658	6346	1780	3071	198
18281	Lewis	1929	1133	1019	146	138
20491	Lincoln	1876	1619	631	56	26
14476	Logan	1812	601	519	245	11
42794	Marion	4535	2443	1625	826	339
32388	Marshall	2405	1832	1610	521	280
23019	Mason	1812	1586	1024	247	28
38371	Mercer	3497	2958	1507	158	66
16674	Mineral	1367	1464	448	164	30
19431	Mingo	1832	884	1569	72	12
24334	Monongalia	1673	1761	1216	580	148
13055	Monroe	1570	740	798	17	17
7848	Morgan	550	518	612	72	34
47856	McDowell	2497	2425	4341	64	30
17699	Nicholas	2018	1451	584	29	105
57572	Ohio	5771	2646	3956	1579	248
9349	Pendleton	1062	435	475	17	22
8074	Pleasants	797	364	495	22	35
14740	Pocahontas	1428	1084	589	94	114
26341	Preston	1485	2427	1461	212	153
18587	Putnam	1536	1401	531	326	20
25633	Raleigh	2343	2851	897	434	51
26028	Randolph	2563	1415	756	371	83
17875	Ritchie	1270	1262	938	91	149
21543	Roane	2045	1670	708	52	65
18420	Summers	2111	1248	791	88	32
16554	Taylor	1445	1313	791	175	81
18675	Tucker	1221	1265	548	253	81
16211	Tyler	1193	1125	704	169	94
16629	Upshur	893	1695	834	61	139
24081	Wayne	2634	796	1465	85	39
9680	Webster	1330	524	307	23	26
23855	Wetzel	2710	729	1090	163	97
9047	Wirt	953	761	214	28	19
38001	Wood	3784	1814	2509	428	101
10392	Wyoming	881	620	569	8	10
	Total	113046	78977	56667	15336	4534
	Plurality	34069				
	Per cent	42.09	29.41	21.10	5.71	1.69
	Total vote		268560			

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

At Large—Howard Sutherland, Rep.....110,520
Thomas E. Hodges, Dem.....102,223
Charles J. Schuck, Prog.....8,733
Edward H. Kintzer, Soc.....11,944

1. Counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion, Harrison and Lewis.
George E. White, Rep.....20,654
M. M. Neely, Dem.....21,115

2. Counties of Barbour, Berkeley, Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Jefferson, Mineral, Monongalia, Morgan, Pendleton, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker.
William G. Brown, Dem.....20,666
George M. Bowers, Rep.....19,305

3. Counties of Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier, Kanawha, Monroe, Nicholas, Pocahontas, Summers, Upshur, Webster.
Adam C. Littlepage, Dem.....21,890
Samuel V. Avis, Rep.....21,457
H. F. Link, Soc.....4,709

4. Counties of Braxton, Calhoun, Doddridge, Gilmer, Jackson, Pleasants, Ritchie, Roane, Tyler, Wirt, Wood.
John M. Hamilton, Dem.....17,532
H. H. Moss, Jr., Rep.....18,356

5. Counties of Boone, Cabell, Lincoln, Logan, Mason, Mercer, Mingo, McDowell, Putnam, Raleigh, Wayne, Wyoming.
Edward Cooper, Rep.....27,975
George I. Neal, Dem.....24,839
G. W. Gillespie, Soc.....1,766

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	15	53	68
Democrats	15	33	48

STATE OFFICERS. (All republicans.)

Governor—Henry D. Hatfield.
Secretary—Stuart F. Reed.
Treasurer—E. Leslie Long.

WISCONSIN (Population in 1910, 2,333,860).

Population in 1910.	COUNTIES. (71)	U. S. SENATOR 1914 Dem.	Pro.	Rep.	Soc.	GOVERNOR 1914 Dem.	Rep.	Soc.	Ind.	GOVERNOR 1912 Dem.	Pro.	Rep.	Soc.	S.L.
		Husting	Hill	McG'v'rn	Seidel	Karel	Philipp	Ameringer	Blaine	Karel	Hill	M'Gov'n	Thomp's'n	Curtis
8604	Adams	306	36	465	36..	219	451	32	206..	326	34	991	53	3
21965	Ashland	1206	121	1340	205..	1123	1384	182	215..	1235	107	1797	243	11
29114	Barron	870	263	1244	114..	830	1170	97	324..	920	257	2360	226	24
15987	Bayfield	372	79	954	205..	325	863	165	266..	539	79	1239	275	23
54098	Brown	3492	110	2575	440..	3691	2738	342	153..	3444	146	3396	510	23
16006	Buffalo	683	78	841	43..	490	865	34	293..	804	47	1525	28	17
9026	Burnett	353	84	714	128..	228	743	103	182..	214	54	983	158	33
16701	Calumet	1565	35	903	52..	1526	1027	38	63..	1393	25	1317	65	8
32103	Chippewa	1904	109	1909	75..	1990	1881	43	235..	2232	99	2471	83	12
30074	Clark	1272	113	1755	105..	1080	1787	83	341..	1433	114	2650	115	28
31129	Columbia	1960	164	2226	72..	1491	2361	48	797..	2395	132	3045	98	11
16288	Crawford	1355	72	1285	47..	1303	1110	25	466..	1634	64	1571	49	4
77435	Dane	7062	601	4341	272..	5178	3537	144	4131.	7102	398	8358	232	41
47436	Dodge	4877	146	2393	72..	4104	3044	57	331..	5656	129	2657	98	4
18711	Door	640	56	1190	48..	726	1271	24	88..	1156	125	1358	67	8
47422	Douglas	2020	130	2511	636..	2240	2474	563	332..	1584	148	2450	935	63
25260	Dunn	474	87	1188	155..	389	1044	134	414..	621	91	2571	205	22
32721	Eau Claire	1395	135	1789	165..	1291	1602	138	663..	1497	108	2947	228	17
3381	Florence	128	7	317	25..	70	347	13	43..	146	11	886	12	1
51610	Fond du Lac	4770	285	2690	179..	4061	3208	130	676..	4824	314	3955	289	9
6782	Forest	310	41	593	40..	237	689	25	69..	693	29	569	45	5
33007	Grant	2240	272	2337	61..	1753	2470	42	911..	3496	214	3868	93	11
21641	Green	1171	181	1465	95..	861	1511	76	604..	1707	172	2044	85	20
15491	Green Lake	1132	63	915	42..	903	1155	31	147..	1526	76	1286	39	1
22497	Iowa	1448	250	1612	23..	1227	1621	9	519..	2009	160	2343	32	1
8306	Iron	140	22	690	38..	177	672	41	25..	450	31	628	65	25
17075	Jackson	564	54	1237	44..	509	1117	37	221..	550	81	1830	68	7
34306	Jefferson	3289	148	1678	92..	2728	2385	76	383..	4546	150	2075	101	8
19569	Juneau	996	85	1496	86..	901	1549	55	347..	1179	62	1675	153	14
32929	Kenosha	2227	94	2451	322..	2351	2460	296	208..	2722	175	2750	462	38
16784	Kewaunee	1588	37	875	27..	1865	833	12	93..	1635	26	1415	19	—
43996	LaCrosse	2587	98	2977	190..	2112	2454	127	1231.	3628	153	3688	846	17
20075	Lafayette	1501	123	1702	26..	1339	1602	15	431..	1971	62	2414	19	4
17062	Langlade	1352	63	1174	58..	1329	1189	54	174..	1446	45	1341	54	4
19064	Lincoln	1176	54	1398	128..	983	1528	123	196..	1421	29	1661	188	12
44978	Manitowoc	3724	63	2367	557..	3779	2604	556	90..	3818	62	2951	808	8
55054	Marathon	3662	117	3249	465..	3377	3642	405	375..	4374	176	3865	505	32
33812	Marinette	1169	186	2194	183..	1211	2250	156	179 .	1764	90	2612	210	12
10741	Marquette	682	52	901	21..	601	1001	8	159..	925	44	1161	15	4
453187	Milwaukee	23060	503	18082	19469..	19852	22267	17588	2970..	31746	991	17771	21301	1785
28881	Monroe	1208	156	1638	79..	995	1638	50	489..	1869	185	2441	117	22
25657	Oconto	1318	55	1753	93..	1350	1752	79	140..	1710	46	2278	120	12
11433	Oneida	576	37	896	134..	547	923	106	202..	700	22	1107	169	10
49102	Outagamie	3576	112	3242	139..	3233	3317	105	680..	3831	157	4076	179	59
17123	Ozaukee	1682	26	597	57..	1585	751	44	62..	2074	22	714	55	6
7577	Pepin	389	27	406	33..	429	398	29	76..	453	27	748	21	4
22079	Pierce	896	111	1018	58..	832	841	43	338..	694	100	2295	81	58
21367	Polk	876	123	897	109..	295	798	115	308..	465	106	2095	266	41
30945	Portage	1855	102	1833	65..	1963	1736	41	423..	2652	89	2366	90	10
13795	Price	356	52	987	221..	419	896	207	116..	682	67	1225	278	35
57424	Racine	2786	263	2830	516..	2731	2862	395	558..	3918	328	3725	550	120
18809	Richland	1026	351	1101	63..	649	1040	45	853..	1444	331	1930	107	15
55533	Rock	2337	395	3320	518..	2186	3856	227	1236..	4263	319	4717	237	74
11160	Rusk	353	57	785	80..	320	737	76	206..	427	50	976	181	13
25910	St. Croix	1528	135	1679	124..	1464	1679	111	285..	1720	121	2442	152	7
32869	Sauk	1505	237	1792	51..	1073	2063	80	577..	2348	290	2774	58	11
6227	Sawyer	279	18	481	18..	281	460	19	56..	354	15	485	10	1
31884	Shawano	1101	93	1887	98..	876	1810	80	467..	1386	114	2753	107	14
54888	Sheboygan	3932	70	3752	944..	3451	4029	786	523..	4237	138	4197	1047	16
13641	Taylor	744	37	875	127..	732	845	127	176..	757	21	1195	246	6
22928	Trempealeau	1033	108	1217	21..	825	1034	16	567..	1206	93	2474	89	5
28116	Vernon	733	151	1549	38..	554	1429	26	631..	1310	174	2880	70	14
6019	Vilas	233	18	373	90..	262	254	84	40..	383	12	416	61	9
29614	Walworth	1505	299	1812	72..	1284	2011	48	377..	2287	325	2835	88	21
8196	Washburn	330	51	692	76..	297	793	51	64..	476	40	821	193	5
23784	Washington	2263	35	1725	86..	2060	2007	76	93..	2735	20	1803	188	—

Population		Husting	Hill	McG'v'rn	Seidel	Karel	Philipp	Ameringer	Blaine	Karel	Hill	M'Gov'rn	Thompe'n	Curtis
37100	Waukesha	3282	336	2368	173..	2421	2864	128	737..	3521	295	3235	183	13
32782	Waupaca	1186	165	2789	165..	898	2703	129	651..	1339	199	3741	141	72
18886	Waushara	548	89	994	74..	227	1117	53	390..	586	93	2142	75	31
62116	Winnebago	3956	219	4432	400..	3407	4205	291	1334..	4398	202	5490	498	166
30683	Wood	2048	134	1855	211..	1883	1933	193	864..	2340	122	2422	340	16
	Total	134925	9276	133966	29774..	119509	140787	25017	32560..	167316	9433	179360	34468	3253
	Plurality	959					21278					12044		
	Per cent	43.80	3.01	43.49	9.67..	36.72	43.26	7.96	10.01..	42.48	2.40	45.54	8.75	.83
	Total vote	308019					325430					393830		

For governor in 1914 Emerson, Pro., received 6,279 votes and Vierthaler, Ind., 352.

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 164,228 votes; Chafin, Pro., 8,586; Taft, Rep., 130,695; Debs, Soc., 33,481; Roosevelt, Prog., 62,460; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 522.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. Counties of Kenosha, Racine, Rock, Walworth and Waukesha.
Calvin Stewart, Dem. 9,911
Truman T. Parker, Pro. 902
Henry Allen Cooper, Rep. 16,547
John Fennell, Soc. 1,077

2. Counties of Columbia, Dodge, Jefferson, Ozaukee, Sheboyan and Washington.
Michael E. Burke, Dem. 16,809
William Eugene Mack, Pro. 386
Edward Voight, Rep. 14,071
John Bauernfiend, Soc. 938

3. Counties of Crawford, Dane, Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette and Richland.
William F. Pierstorff, Dem. 13,216
Herbert F. Noyes, Pro. 1,225
John M. Nelson, Rep. 17,511

4. The 3d, 4th, 5th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 23d and 24th wards of the city of Milwaukee; towns of Wauwatosa, Greenfield, Franklin, Oak Creek and Lake; village of West Milwaukee and cities of West Allis, South Milwaukee and Cudahy, all in Milwaukee county.
Francis A. Cannon, Dem. 7,490
C. H. Mott, Pro. 233
William J. Cary, Rep. 9,911
Winfield R. Gaylord, Soc. 9,546

5. The 1st, 2d, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 25th wards of the city of Milwaukee; towns of Granville and Milwaukee and villages of North Milwaukee, East Milwaukee and Whitefish Bay, all in Milwaukee county.
Lawrence McGreal, Dem. 5,988
William R. Nethercut, Pro. 199
William H. Stafford, Rep. 15,620
Victor L. Berger, Soc. 11,674

6. Counties of Calumet, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Manitowoc, Marquette and Winnebago.
Michael K. Reilly, Dem. 15,115
Verner Moore Weeks, Pro. 392
James H. Davidson, Rep. 13,993
Martin Georgenson, Soc. 1,005

7. Counties of Adams, Clark, Jackson, Juneau, LaCrosse, Monroe, Sauk and Vernon.
Virgil H. Cady, Dem. 7,553
Martin Larsen, Pro. 677
John Jacob Esch, Rep. 15,112
Carl A. Noetzelman, Soc. 456

8. Counties of Marathon, Portage, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara and Wood.
Adelbert C. Schmidt, Dem. 9,880
Adolph R. Bucknam, Pro. 442
Edward E. Browne, Rep. 13,863
Curtis A. Boorman, Soc. 797

9. Counties of Brown, Door, Florence, Forest, Kewaunee, Langlade, Marinette, Oconto and Outagamie.
Thomas F. Konop, Dem. 15,462
John W. Reynolds, Pro. 13,525
Thomas J. Oliver, Rep. 1,157

10. Counties of Barron, Buffalo, Chippewa, Dunn, Eau Claire, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix and Trempealeau.
Andrew J. Sutherland, Dem. 7,326
John Waldal, Pro. 718
James A. Frear, Rep. 13,377
Henry Haefner, Soc. 535

11. Counties of Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Lincoln, Oneida, Polk, Price, Rush, Sawyer, Taylor, Vilas and Washburn.
John L. Malone, Dem. 6,746
Edward Kerswill, Pro. 82
Irvine L. Lenroot, Rep. 15,834
Otto E. Eick, Soc. 11,596

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	21	63	74
Progressive republican	..	1	1
Democrats	11	28	39
Social democrats	1	8	9

STATE OFFICERS. (All republicans.)

Governor—Emanuel L. Philipp.
Lieutenant-Governor—Edward F. Dithmar.
Secretary of State—J. S. Donald.
State Treasurer—Henry Johnson.
Attorney-General—Walter C. Owen.
State Superintendent of Schools—C. P. Cary.

WYOMING (Population in 1910, 145,965).

Population in 1910.	COUNTIES. (21)	GOVERNOR 1914 Rep. Ridgely	Dem. Kendrick	Soc. Paulson
11574	Albany	1407	1278	58
8886	Big Horn	948	1343	23
	Campbell	382	472	6
11282	Carbon	1451	1228	252
6294	Converse	582	801	24
6492	Crook	732	927	64
11822	Fremont	1024	1344	72
	Goshen	489	591	23
	Hot Springs	514	456	105
3453	Johnson	597	744	8
26127	Laramie	2331	1925	63
	Lincoln	1567	1563	198
4766	Natrona	761	907	30
	Niobrara	479	569	27
4909	Park	842	966	85
	Platte	855	908	66
16324	Sheridan	1011	3113	218
11575	Sweetwater	1240	1166	329
16982	Uinta	1069	906	112
	Washakie	236	442	18
	Weston	657	738	35
	Total	19174	22387	1816
	Plurality		3213	
	Per cent	44.20	51.61	4.19
	Total vote	43377		

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 14,569 votes; Wilson, Dem., 15,310; Roosevelt, Prog., 9,232, and Debs, Soc., 2,760.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Frank W. Mondell, Rep. 21,362
Douglas A. Preston. 17,246
Fred H. Blume, Prog. 1,308
Carlson, Soc. 1,693

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	17	42	59
Democrats	10	15	25

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—J. B. Kendrick, Dem.
Secretary—F. L. Houx, Dem.
Auditor—R. B. Forsythe, Rep.
Treasurer—J. L. Baird, Rep.
Attorney-General—D. A. Preston, Dem.

IMMIGRATION LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

The immigration law provides for a poll tax of $4 for every alien entering the United States. This tax is not levied upon aliens who shall enter the United States after an uninterrupted residence of at least one year immediately preceding such entrance in Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba or Mexico, nor upon aliens in transit through the United States, nor upon aliens arriving in Guam, Porto Rico or Hawaii.

Whenever the president shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign government to its citizens to go to any country other than the United States or to any insular possession of the United States or to the Canal Zone are being used for the purpose of enabling the holders to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the president may refuse to permit such citizens of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such other country or from such insular possessions or from the Canal Zone.

The following classes are excluded from admission into the United States: All idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons and persons who have been insane within five years; persons who have had two or more attacks of insanity at any time previously; paupers; persons likely to become a public charge; professional beggars; persons afflicted with tuberculosis or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease; persons who have committed a felony or other crime involving moral turpitude; polygamists or persons who believe in the practice of polygamy; anarchists or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the United States, or of all governments or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials; prostitutes, or women and girls coming into the United States for any immoral purpose; contract laborers who have been induced to migrate to this country by offers of employment or in consequence of agreements of any kind, verbal or written, express or implied, to perform labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled; any person whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who is assisted by others to come, unless it is satisfactorily shown that such person does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes and that said ticket or passage was not paid for by any corporation, society, municipality or foreign government, directly or indirectly; all children under 16 years of age unaccompanied by one or both of their parents, at the discretion of the secretary of labor. Nothing in the act shall exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons convicted of an offense purely political, not involving moral turpitude. Skilled labor may be imported if labor of like kind unemployed cannot be found in this country. The provisions of the law applicable to contract labor shall not be held to exclude professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, clergymen, professors for colleges or seminaries, persons belonging to any recognized learned profession or persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants.

It is unlawful to assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien by promise of employment through advertisements printed in any foreign country. This, however, does not apply to states or territories advertising the inducements they offer to immigration thereto.

All aliens brought to this country in violation of law shall be immediately sent back by the owners of the vessels bringing them. Any alien entering the United States in violation of law and such as become public charges from causes existing prior to their landing shall be deported at any time within three years after their arrival.

No person who disbelieves in or who is opposed to all organized government, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching such belief in or opposition to all organized government, or who advocates or teaches the duty, necessity or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally of the government of the United States, or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, shall be permitted to enter the United States.

STATE MOTTOES.

Following are the mottoes adopted by the various states of the union and appearing on their state seals except as otherwise noted:

Alabama—Here we rest.
Arizona—Ditat Deus (God enriches).
Arkansas—Regnant populi (The people rule).
California—Eureka (I have found it).
Colorado—Nil nisi numine (Nothing without Providence).
Connecticut—Qui transtulit sustinet (Who transplanted sustains).
Delaware—Liberty and independence.
Florida—In God we trust.
Georgia—Wisdom, justice, moderation.
Idaho—Esto perpetua (May it be perpetual).
Illinois—State sovereignty, national union.
Indiana—(No motto).
Iowa—Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain.
Kansas—Ad astra per aspera (To the stars through difficulties).
Kentucky—United we stand, divided we fall.
Louisiana—Union, justice, confidence.
Maine—Dirigo (I direct).
Maryland—Fatti maschii, parole femine (Deeds, men; words, women).
Massachusetts—Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem (By the sword he seeks repose settled under liberty).
Michigan—Si quæris peninsulam amœnam, circumspice (If you seek a delightful peninsula, look about you).
Minnesota—L'etoile du nord (Star of the north).
Mississippi—(No motto).
Missouri—Salus populi suprema lex esto (Let the people's safety be the supreme law).
Montana—Oro y plata (Gold and silver).
Nebraska—Equality before the law.
Nevada—All for our country.
New Hampshire—(No motto).
New Jersey—Liberty and prosperity.
New Mexico—Crescit eundo (It increases as it advances).
New York—Excelsior (Higher).
North Carolina—Esse quam videri (To be rather than to seem).
North Dakota—Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable.
Ohio—(No motto).
Oklahoma—Labor omnia vincit (Labor conquers all things).
Oregon—The union.
Pennsylvania—Virtue, liberty and independence.
Rhode Island—Hope.
South Carolina—Animis opibusque parati (Ready in soul and resource) and Dum spiro, spero (While I breathe I hope).
South Dakota—Under God the people rule.
Tennessee—Agriculture, commerce.
Texas—Has no official motto but "Texas—one and indivisible," adopted by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, is sometimes used.
Utah—Industry. (State seal indicates industry and independence.)
Vermont—Freedom and unity.
Virginia—Sic semper tyrannis (Thus ever to tyrants).
Washington—(No motto).
West Virginia—Montani semper liberi (Mountaineers are always free).
Wisconsin—Forward.
Wyoming—Equal rights.
United States—E pluribus unum (Out of many, one).

THE CARNEGIE HERO FUND.

April 15, 1904, Andrew Carnegie placed in the hands of a commission the sum of $5,000,000 to be known as "the hero fund." Its purpose is to reward with medals and money the men and women who perform heroic deeds, or, in case they lose their lives, to care for those dependent upon them. Widows are given support until they remarry and children are given allowances until they are 16 years of age. Only such as follow peaceful vocations on sea or land in the United States and Canada are eligible to become beneficiaries of the fund.

Recipients of cash awards are not permitted to use the money as they choose without consultation with the commission. In no case is a pecuniary reward paid until after the person to whom the award is made has submitted a proposition for the use of the money which will meet with the approval of the executive committee. Where pecuniary awards are made for educational purposes the payments are made only as needed and approved from time to time. The first awards were made in May, 1905.

Up to Jan. 1, 1914, the commission had awarded 841 medals, of which 506 were bronze, 319 silver and 16 gold. In addition to the medals $835,532 had been awarded for disablement benefits and for educational and other special purposes, and for dependents of heroes who lost their lives, including payments made to Dec. 31, 1913, on monthly allowances. Pensions in force as of Jan. 1, 1914, amount to $64,920 annually. The commission has also awarded $169,462 for relief of sufferers from disasters as follows: At Brockton, Mass., $10,000; California earthquake, $54,462; at Monongah mines, Monongah, W. Va., $35,000; at Darr mine, Jacobs Creek, Pa., $25,000; at Lick branch mine, Switchback, W. Va., $10,000; at McCurtain mine, McCurtain, Okla., $15,000; at Jed mine, Jed, W. Va., $10,000; Ohio and Indiana flood of 1913, $10,000.

AWARDS MADE OCT. 31, 1913.

Frank H. Sykes, aged 32, publicity manager, saved Bertha Loeb from drowning at Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 16, 1911; bronze medal.

John N. Sennott, aged 8, schoolboy, saved Maria M. Poli, aged 14, from drowning in New York bay, New York, July 25, 1911; bronze medal.

Lucy C. Edwards, colored, aged 37, nurse, rescued Garnett Andrews, Jr., aged 7, from a rabid dog in Chattanooga, Tenn., May 21, 1912; bronze medal.

Regina A. Ford, aged 14, schoolgirl, saved Mildred King, aged 8, from drowning in Bett's creek, Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug 22, 1912; bronze medal and $2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.

Miss Dora Hyatt, aged 18, student, saved two unidentified men from drowning in Gravesend bay, New York, July 7, 1911; bronze medal and $2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.

Miss R. Pauline McKinney, aged 15, student, saved boy of 2 from being run over by train at Van Alstyne, Tex., Oct. 14, 1910; bronze medal and $2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.

W. Ross King, aged 17, clerk, saved Henry W. Beuschel, aged 17, from drowning in Macoupin creek at Kane, Ill., May 23, 1912; bronze medal and $2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.

Olen M. Scott, aged 14, schoolboy, saved Ida M. Shipman, aged 23, from drowning in Trinity river at Weldon, Tex., Sept. 16, 1912; bronze medal and $2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.

Joseph T. F. Allen, aged 12, schoolboy, saved Raymond J. Gaunay, aged 6, from drowning in the Hudson river at Troy, N. Y., March 31, 1912; bronze medal and $2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.

Bert T. Yates, aged 17, student, saved Percival A. Newman, aged 9, and J. Frederick W. Shaver, aged 15, from drowning in the St. Lawrence river at Mille Roches, Ont., Aug. 2, 1909; bronze medal and $2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.

Howard E. Little, aged 17, student, saved Frank A. Barrett, aged 19, from death by electric shock at Pittsford, N. Y., May 5, 1911; bronze medal and $2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.

Claude M. Tournier, aged 21, clerk, saved three children from drowning in Owasco outlet at Auburn, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1913; bronze medal and $2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.

Basker N. Burel, aged 21, student, saved Adolphus Bowls, aged 28, farmer, from suffocation in a well at Duncan's Creek, Ga., Aug. 9, 1912; bronze medal and $2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.

Elbert Gray, colored, aged 16, schoolboy, saved boy aged 2 from death in a sixty foot deep well at Canton, Tex., Feb. 5, 1912; bronze medal and $2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.

Holden Townsend, colored, aged 16, porter, saved Emma E. Seale, aged 4, from being run over by an auto truck in Waco, Tex., Feb. 1, 1912; bronze medal and $2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.

Michael E. Walsh, aged 27, deck hand, attempted to save two painters from suffocation in the hold of a vessel at Mariners Harbor, N. Y., June 18, 1912; bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

Patrick White, aged 45, ropeman, rescued A. L. Leininger, lineman, aged 36, from electric shock in Butte, Mont., July 7, 1912; bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

Horace W. Beebe, aged 38, musician, saved three young women from drowning in Nyantic river, East Lynn, Conn., Aug. 4, 1912; bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

Arthur L. McGuire, aged 40, patrolman, helped to save a colored family from drowning in the River des Peres, St. Louis, Mo., March 25, 1913; bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

Louis O. Mott, aged 22, teamster, assisted McGuire in the foregoing rescue; bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

C. Frederick Welch, aged 37, cable foreman, saved Edward C. Birks, lineman, from electric shock in Waterbury, Conn, April 12, 1912; bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

John Lemmon, aged 53, blacksmith, saved Ida McCollins and infant from being run over by a train at Churchville, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1911; bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

H. Clay Snyder, aged 25, brakeman, saved boy of 2 from being run over by a train at West Wheeling, O., May 11, 1911; bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

Gurley C. Jacobs, aged 29, dairyman, helped to save two women and eight children from drowning in Trinity river at Letot, Tex., May 24, 1908; bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

Moses C. Large, aged 32, painter, saved Margaret Miller, aged 80, from burning building in Jacksonville, Ill., Aug. 18, 1910; bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

Thomas H. Bayne, aged 19, laborer, saved Ethel C. Taylor and M. Inez Trow from drowning in the Trinity river at Trinity, Tex., Sept. 3, 1912; bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

J. Ray Shepard, aged 28, machinist, saved J. Paul Phelps and attempted to save Mary A. Stevens from drowning in Lake Columbus at Columbus, Pa., Feb. 16, 1911; bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

Mary F. Groninger, aged 30, housewife, attempted to save a boy from drowning in the Ohio river at Aberdeen, O., July 5, 1912; bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

Lemuel M. Purcell, aged 38, fireman, saved Sadie L. Prose and two children from being run over by a train at Reno, Nev., Nov. 2, 1908; bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

Edwin F. Symonds, aged 26, electrician, saved Mary A. Maxwell, aged 9, from drowning in a pond at Sloatsburg, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1911; bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

Thomas H. Griffin, aged 34, farmer, saved Buck Williams, farm hand, from suffocation in a well at Moody, Tex., Sept. 1, 1908; bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

Tolbert F. Beck, aged 37, farmer, saved Ernest

E. Twitty, aged 15, from drowning in a creek at Caddo Mills, Tex., Aug. 3, 1912; bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

Frank A. Kunes, aged 51, salesman, saved Lemuel Clark, laborer, from suffocation in a well at Beech Creek, Pa., July 10, 1911; bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

Charles M. Thompson, aged 25, foreman, attempted to save Clara E. Downs and child from a runaway at Temple, Tex., Nov. 24, 1911; bronze medal and $1,000 toward the purchase of a farm.

Willard H. Kelsey, aged 18, farm hand, attempted to save Herbert Beattie, aged 47, from an enraged bull at Bellon, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1912; bronze medal and $1,000 toward purchase of a farm.

Roy W. Hubbard, aged 29, foreman, attempted to save Peter Peterson, repairman, from suffocation in a gas main pit in Butte, Mont., Jan. 27, 1913; bronze medal and $1,000 to be applied to liquidation of his debts.

John R. Ammons, aged 33, teamster, died helping to save Mellie M. Hughes, aged 19, from drowning in Sabine river at Zwelle, La., July 4, 1912; bronze medal to widow and $40 a month for her support during life or until she remarries, with $5 a month for each of four children until each reaches age of 16.

Valentine F. Frederick, aged 24, iceman, died attempting to save Herman C. Winterhalder from drowning in Beaver lake at Meriden, Conn., Feb. 23, 1913; bronze medal and $40 a month for support of widow during life or until she remarries, with $5 a month for her daughter until she reaches age of 16.

Nelson A. Andrews, aged 33, engineer, died in attempting to save V. F. Frederick from drowning at Meriden, Conn., Feb. 23, 1913; bronze medal to father.

James J. Lynch, aged 19, factory hand, died attempting to save Charles R. Benford from drowning in Woonasquatucket river at Providence, R. I., July 5, 1912; bronze medal and $1,000 to stepmother, as needed.

Edwin R. Hulett, aged 21, boatman, died attempting to save Wilbur G. Dial, aged 22, laborer, from drowning in Illinois river at Valley City, Ill., May 30, 1913; bronze medal and $1,000 to father, as needed.

Morris Berger, aged 22, barber, helped to save Theodore R. Patton, aged 11, and died attempting to save Hyman Abel, aged 9, from drowning in Indian lake, Crotona park, New York, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1912; bronze medal and $1,000 to father, as needed.

Frank C. Brojer, Jr., aged 16, helped to save Theodore R. Patton from drowning in Indian lake, Crotona park, New York, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1912; bronze medal and $2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.

Albert H. Buckalew, aged 22, painter, died attempting to save Augusta K. Kelly, aged 5, from drowning in Crosswick's creek, Bordentown, N. J., July 31, 1913; bronze medal and $1,000 to father, as needed.

John V. Rice, aged 42, inventor, saved Augusta K. Kelly and tried to save A. H. Buckalew from drowning (see foregoing case); bronze medal.

Lynn F. Wilcox, aged 23, farmer, attempted to save L. A. Keller from suffocation in deep well at Pennant, Sask., Dec. 1, 1911; bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

John W. Augustine, aged 24, farmer, died in trying to save L. A. Keller (see foregoing case); silver medal to father.

Daniel J. Casley, aged 33, mechanic, saved Albert C. Boone from suffocation in a well at Ryder, N. D., Dec. 16, 1910; silver medal.

Ruth N. Dimeck, aged 15, student, helped to save F. L. Humphrey, aged 11, from drowning in Silver Lake at Batavia, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1911; silver medal and $2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.

Columbus F. Johnson, aged 30, butcher, saved R. O. Patterson, farm hand, from suffocation in well at Crawford, Tex., Aug. 20, 1912; silver medal and $1,000 toward purchase of a farm.

Jay F. Hammond, aged 30, farmer, attempted to save W. J. Gleason, aged 83, farmer, from a burning building in Harford, N. Y., June 26, 1911; silver medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

Marion J. Case, aged 51, laborer, saved Thomas Heath from suffocation in a well at Louisville, Ill., May 22, 1911; silver medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

Helen G. York, aged 22, librarian, saved Roy W. Holtman, knitter, from drowning in Long Island sound at Milford, Conn., July 21, 1912; silver medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

Arthur Lockett, colored, aged 33, fireman, saved a boy aged 3 from being run over by a train at Jefferson, Ga., May 9, 1912; silver medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

Oliver A. Bray, aged 22, bank clerk, saved Lewis J. Wagner, a schoolboy, from drowning in the Floyd river at Le Mars, Iowa, March 28, 1912; silver medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

Walter Bradley, aged 27, switchman, saved Frank Mack, aged 6, from being run over by a train on a bridge at Waco, Tex., Oct. 26, 1912; silver medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

M. Vincent de P. O'Brien, aged 21, student, died attempting to save Thomas F. Ryan, aged 21, from drowning in Carnegie lake, Kingston, N. J., Feb. 12, 1913; silver medal to mother.

Jules Deauman, Jr., aged 14, schoolboy, died attempting to save Garland Deauman, aged 8, from drowning in a pond at Troup, Tex., Feb. 17, 1912; silver medal and $20 a month for support of father during his life.

R. Frederick Dayton, aged 29, farmer, died saving William Kilpatrick, another farmer, from suffocation in a well at Viking, Alberta, May 8 1912; silver medal and $25 a month for support of widow during life or until she remarries.

Maurice Buckley, aged 73, watchman, died saving two children from being run over by a train at Olney, Ill., Sept. 26, 1912; silver medal and $30 month for support of widow during life or until she remarries.

James N. Stringer, aged 54, carpenter, died attempting to save John T. Hamilton from death by electric shock at Cleburne, Tex., March 22, 1912; silver medal and $25 a month to widow for life or until she remarries and $5 a month for each of two children until they reach the age of 16.

James Jack, Jr., aged 29, mine motorman, died attempting to save two miners from a runaway train at Benedict, Pa., April 19, 1913; silver medal and $50 a month to widow for life or until she remarries and $5 a month for daughter until she is 16 years of age.

Charles W. Zimmerman, aged 46, barber, was fatally injured attempting to save indeterminate person or persons from runaway at Lewistown Junction, Pa., Dec. 12, 1912; silver medal and $50 a month to widow for life or until she remarries and $5 a month for a daughter until she is 16 years old.

John W. Sheehan, aged 42, teamster, died saving four children from a runaway in Albany, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1912; silver medal and $50 a month to widow for life or until she remarries and $5 a month for each of two children until they reach the age of 16.

Ambrose A. Mettler, aged 52, grocer, died saving Horace S. Andrus from electric shock at Sunbury, Pa., Aug. 29, 1912; silver medal and $55 a month to widow for life or until she remarries and $5 a month for daughter until latter is 16 years old.

Everett O. Walcott, aged 26, oil tank loader, died helping to save George C. Brown from suffocation in tank car at Lawrenceville, Ill., June 5, 1912; silver medal and $50 a month to widow for life or until she remarries and $5 a month for each of three children until each is 16 years of age.

Owen S. Ramsey, aged 33, pipe fitter, helped save George C. Brown from suffocation in foregoing case; silver medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

Wiley C. James, aged 27, foreman of painters, helped to save George C. Brown from suffocation in Lawrenceville (Ill.) case; silver medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

Noah Hood, aged 29, pumper, attempted to save Everett O. Walcott in Lawrenceville (Ill.) case; silver medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

James Bonnie, aged 51, miner, helped to save Andrew Bogus, shot firer, from suffocation in a mine at Gilchrist, Ill., Nov. 22, 1909; silver medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

Thomas J. Mills, aged 53, mine manager, helped save Andrew Bogus in foregoing case; bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

Philip Gell, aged 63, mine superintendent, helped save Andrew Bogus in Gilchrist (Ill.) mine case; bronze medal.

William G. Wills, aged 62, farmer, helped to rescue Thomas Ashcraft from a cavein in a well at Tyler, Tex., April 16, 1912; silver medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

S. Rance Gregory, aged 26, helped to rescue Thomas Ashcraft in the foregoing case; bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

Beecher Roberts, colored, aged 17, helped to save Thomas Ashcraft in the foregoing case; silver medal and $500 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

Charles N. Wright, aged 38, merchant, helped to save R. A. Baty from a fall on Whiteside mountain at Highlands, N. C., May 14, 1911; gold medal and $2,000 to be applied to liquidation of his debts.

William L. Dillard, aged 33, liveryman, assisted C. N. Wright in foregoing case; silver medal and $2,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

AWARDS MADE JAN. 21, 1914.

A. Cleveland Werner, aged 28, brakeman, saved an unidentified child from being run over by train at Phelan, Tex., June 20, 1913; bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

Frank O. Brake, aged 36, brakeman, saved Alta M. Vaught, aged 13, from being run over by a train at Paris, Ill., July 22, 1911; bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

Kash Strong, aged 26, farm hand, attempted to save two children from a burning building at Muir, Ky., Jan. 2, 1911; bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

E. Donald Ryan, aged 12, schoolboy, attempted to save H. A. C. Legnigk, aged 12, from drowning in Lake Winnebago at Oshkosh, Wis., Dec. 1, 1911; bronze medal and $1,000 for educational purposes, as needed.

Paul J. Zenter, aged 12, schoolboy, saved E. Donald Ryan from drowning in Lake Winnebago at Oshkosh, Wis., Dec. 1, 1911; bronze medal and $1,000 for educational purposes, as needed.

William Kerr, aged 37, second mate, saved John Magee from drowning in Lynn canal at Skagway, Alaska, Nov. 26, 1909; bronze medal and $1,000 toward purchase of home.

Francesco Corsaro, aged 36, barber, saved Matthew Leonard, policeman, from assassination at Clymer, Pa., Nov. 13, 1913, and was permanently disabled in doing so; bronze medal and $75 a month during lifetime.

Steward L. McClelland, aged 26, miner, died attempting to save Leo Dore from drowning at South Porcupine, Ont., May 29, 1911; bronze medal to sister.

I. William Turk, aged 24, farmer, died attempting to save Gustav E. Kujala from drowning in Weber's lake at Toivola, Mich., June 15, 1913; bronze medal and $500 to father, as needed.

Raymond E. Piret, aged 18, clerk, died attempting to save Edward Adams, office boy, from drowning in Jamaica bay, Brooklyn, N. Y., June 16, 1913; bronze medal and $1,000 to mother, as needed.

Eugene W. Rife, aged 23, shoe cutter, died attempting to save George R. Gordon, aged 28, from drowning at Hanover, Pa., July 7, 1912; bronze medal and $1,000 to father, as needed.

Thomas J. Jensen, aged 37, farmer, was fatally injured in rescuing two women from a runaway at Westfield, Mass., July 10, 1913; bronze medal and $30 a month for support of father or mother during life of either.

Giuseppe S. V. del Veccio, aged 32, mason, died attempting to save Carlo Riccitelli from drowning in Cole's creek, at East Haven, Conn., July 20, 1913; bronze medal and $25 a month for support of widow during life or until she remarries and $5 a month for each of two children until they reach age of 16.

Harry L. Biggs, aged 28, miner, died attempting to save Guy W. Dotson from suffocation in mine at Douds Leando, Iowa, June 12, 1909; bronze medal to widow, $200 as needed and $25 a month during life, with $5 a month for each of three children until they reach age of 16.

Winfred C. Flinn, aged 31, machinist, died saving Rachel S. Dallis, aged 20, from drowning in Orchard Lake, Mich., July 6, 1913; bronze medal and $45 a month to widow for life or until she remarries.

George W. Brew, aged 43, switchman, died attempting to save Mary I. Herbert from drowning in the Chicago river, Chicago, Ill., June 19, 1913; bronze medal and $50 a month for support of widow during life or until she remarries.

Bernard F. McMahon, aged 24, pumper, assisted in an attempt to save Everett O. Walcott from suffocation in a car tank at Lawrenceville, Ill., June 5, 1912; silver medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

Gordon T. Granger, aged 21, foreman, saved Francis E. Vetter from suffocation in a tank at Bayonne, N. J., Jan. 9, 1913; silver medal and $2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.

George A. Dalton, aged 23, still man, saved Gordon T. Granger from suffocation in tank at Bayonne, N. J., Jan. 9, 1913; bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

J. Wesley Manning, aged 17, schoolboy, died saving two men from drowning in river at Shenandoah, Va., April 15, 1913; silver medal to father and $500 to be applied to paying his debts.

Johnson B. Rothgeb, aged 15, waiter, assisted in foregoing rescue; silver medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

John W. Day, aged 43, farmer, died attempting to save Robert H. Clark from a burning building at Oak Hill, La., April 12, 1913; silver medal and $30 a month for support of widow for life or until she remarries.

Luther B. Weaver, aged 35, dye house proprietor, died attempting to save George Mabern, colored, dyer, from fire in Dallas, Tex., July 15, 1912; silver medal and $40 a month to widow for life or until she remarries and $5 a month for each of two children until they are 16 years of age.

Myron E. Judd, aged 35, clerk, died attempting to save Angelo Peluso, a plumber, from suffocation in a manhole in Cleveland, O., July 14, 1913; silver medal and $45 a month to widow during life or until she remarries and $5 a month for each of four children until they are 16 years old.

Michael Juhas, aged 37, laborer, died in attempting to save Angelo Peluso (see foregoing case); bronze medal and $45 a month to widow during life or until she remarries and $5 a month for each of four children until they are 16 years old.

George Wilkie, aged 52, grocer, died attempting to save James Eaid, laborer, from being run over by a train at Brown City, Mich., June 28, 1912; silver medal and $50 for support of widow for life or until she remarries.

Frank Rance, aged 39, chauffeur, was fatally injured while trying to save two women from a burning building in New York, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1912; silver medal and $50 a month for support of widow during life or until she remarries and $5 a month for support of daughter until she is 16 years of age.

John D. Artley, aged 32, clerk, died attempting to save Ralph E. Knouse from drowning at Wrightsville Beach, N. C., May 31, 1913; silver medal and $55 a month to widow for life or until she remarries and $5 a month for her son until he reaches age of 16.

Philip R. Krummel, aged 38, mine stableman, died attempting to rescue two miners from suffocation in mine near Peoria, Ill., Jan. 15, 1913; silver medal and $50 a month for support of widow during life or until she remarries and $5 a month for each of three children until they are 16 years of age.

Samuel Reid, aged 27, mine driver, assisted in foregoing attempted rescue; bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

HERO FUND COMMISSION. 1914.

President—Charles L. Taylor.
Vice-President—W. J. Holland.
Treasurer—J. H. Reed.
Secretary and Manager—F. M. Wilmot.
Assistant Manager—C. B. Ebersol.
Office—In Oliver building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON.

The Carnegie institution was endowed by Andrew Carnegie with $10,000,000 and incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia Jan. 4, 1902. Dec. 4, 1907, Mr. Carnegie added $2,000,000 to the endowment of the institution, and Jan. 20, 1911, he gave $10,000,000 more, making the total endowment $22,000,000. Incorporation by act of congress was effected April 28, 1904, section 2 of such act of incorporation specifying that the objects of the corporation shall be to encourage, in the broadest and most liberal manner investigation, research and discovery and the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind. Three principal agencies to forward these objects have been developed, namely:

First, large projects or departments of work whose execution requires continuous research by a corps of investigators during a series of years.

Secondly, minor projects, which may be carried out by individual experts in a limited period of time.

Thirdly, publication of the results of investigations made under the auspices of the institution, and for certain works which would not otherwise be readily printed. These publications are not distributed gratis except to a limited list of the greater libraries of the world.

The larger projects now under way and the names of the department directors or investigators are as follows:

Botanical research—D. T. MacDougal.
Economics and sociology—Henry W. Farnam.
Embryology—F. P. Mall.
Experimental evolution—Charles B. Davenport.
Geophysics—Arthur L. Day.
Historical research—J. F. Jameson.
Marine biology—A. G. Mayer.
Meridian astrometry—Benjamin Boss.
Nutrition—F. G. Benedict.
Solar physics—George E. Hale.
Terrestrial magnetism—L. A. Bauer.

The officers are as follows:

President of the institution—Robert S. Woodward.

Officers of the board of trustees—Elihu Root, chairman; C. D. Walcott, vice-chairman; C. H. Dodge, secretary.

Executive committee—William H. Welch, chairman; Elihu Root, Robert S. Woodward, C. H. Dodge, C. D. Walcott, Wm. Barclay Parsons, Simon Flexner.

Trustees—Robert S. Brookings, Cleveland H. Dodge, Simon Flexner, W. N. Frew, Henry L. Higginson, Charles L. Hutchinson, Seth Low, Andrew J. Montague, William W. Morrow, Elihu Root, Wm. Barclay Parsons, Henry S. Pritchett, Martin A. Ryerson, Charles D. Walcott, Henry P. Walcott, Andrew D. White, Henry White, Robert S. Woodward, William H. Taft, William H. Welch, George W. Wickersham.

The administration building of the institution is located on the southeast corner of 16th and P streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. The institution, however, is neither a branch of nor subject to any special regulations of the United States government. Neither is it a college or a university, nor does it maintain a library or museum. A prospectus of work and a list of publications may be obtained upon application to the president.

CHRONOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PEACE MOVEMENTS.

Compiled by Charles E. Beals.

New York Peace society, organized 1815, first in the world.

Many state societies organized in quick succession.

A national organization, the American Peace society, formed in 1828, in which the state societies merged themselves.

Peace movement spread rapidly until the time of the Crimean war, American civil war, etc.

Great peace jubilees held throughout the country in 1871.

International Law association organized, 1873.

Interparliamentary union formed, 1889.

International peace bureau established in Bern, 1891.

First Lake Mohonk arbitration conference, 1895.

American Society of International Law organized, 1906.

Intercollegiate Peace association, 1905.

Association for International Conciliation, 1907.

Peace day, 18th of May (Hague day).

Peace Sunday, the Sunday before Christmas.

American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, 1910.

Carnegie endowment for international peace, 1910.

Palace of Peace at The Hague dedicated Aug. 28, 1913.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONGRESSES.

First series: 1, London, 1843; 2, Brussels, 1848; 3, Paris, 1849; 4, Frankfort, 1850; 5, London, 1851; 6, Edinburgh, 1853.

Second series: 1, Geneva, 1867; 2, Paris, 1878; 3, Brussels, 1882; 4, Bern, 1884.

Present series: 1, Paris, 1889; 2, London, 1890; 3, Rome, 1891; 4, Bern, 1892; 5, Chicago, 1893; 6, Antwerp, 1894; 7, Budapest, 1896; 8, Hamburg, 1897; 9, Paris, 1900; 10, Glasgow, 1901; 11, Monaco, 1902; 12, Rouen, 1903; 13, Boston, 1904; 14, Lucerne, 1905; 15, Milan, 1906; 16, Munich, 1907; 17, London, 1908; 18, Stockholm, 1910; 19, Geneva, 1912; 20, The Hague, 1913.

NATIONAL PEACE CONGRESSES IN THE UNITED STATES.

First: New York in 1907.
Second: Chicago in 1909.
Third: Baltimore in 1911.
Fourth: St. Louis in 1913.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PEACEMAKING.

Joint disarmament by Great Britain and United States along Canadian border, 1817 to present time.

Central American High Court of Nations established.

Pan-American congress, 1889, led to establishment of International Bureau of American Republics, 1890.

Pacific settlement of over 600 international disputes.

The statue of The Christ of the Andes, commemorating joint disarmament of Chile and Argentina, erected, 1904.

Nearly fifty public international unions (e. g., the Universal Postal union) already in operation.

HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCES.

First Hague conference, May 18, 1899, of twenty-six nations.

Second Hague conference, June 15, 1907, of forty-four nations.

THE HAGUE COURT OF ARBITRATION.

The permanent court of arbitration at The Hague, instituted July 29, 1899, consists of from one to four representatives of the governments participating in The Hague peace conference of 1899 or signing the convention providing for the court. The members of the court from the greater powers are as follows:

France—Leon Bourgeois, A. Desprais, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Louis Renault.
Germany—Herr Griege, Herr von Martitz, Herr von Staff.
Great Britain—Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Earl de Desart, James Bryce.

Italy—Guido Fusinato, Victor E. Orlando, Tommaso Tittoni, Dr. Carlo Schanzer.
Japan—Ichiro Metono.
United States—Elihu Root, John W. Griggs, George Gray, Oscar S. Straus, John Bassett Moore.
Secretary—Gen. Baron Michiels von Derduynen.

RECORD OF HAGUE DECISIONS.

1. The Pius fund case, Mexico vs. United States, Oct. 14, 1902.
2. The Venezuela case, Great Britain, Germany and Italy vs. Venezuela, Feb. 22, 1904.
3. The Japanese house tax case, Great Britain, France and Germany vs. Japan, May 22, 1905.
4. The Muscat dhows case, Great Britain vs. France, Aug. 8, 1905.
5. The Casa Blanca case, France vs. Germany, May 22, 1909.
6. The boundary case, Norway vs. Sweden, Oct. 23, 1909.
7. The North Atlantic fisheries case, United States vs. Great Britain, Sept. 7, 1910.
8. The Orinoco Steamship company claims case, United States vs. Venezuela, Oct. 25, 1910.
9. The Savarkar case, France vs. Great Britain, Feb. 24, 1911.
10. Arrears of indemnity case, Russia vs. Turkey, Feb. 24, 1911.
11. Canevaro claim, France vs. Italy, Feb. 24, 1911.
12. Seizure of French ships, France vs. Italy.

ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE PROMOTION OF PEACE.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

President—Senator Theodore E. Burton, Washington, D. C.
Secretary—Benjamin F. Trueblood, LL. D., 313 Colorado building, Washington, D. C.
Executive Director—Arthur D. Call, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—George W. White, Washington, D. C.
Director Central-West Department—Louis P. Lochren, 30 North LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES.

Honorary President—William H. Taft.
President—Charles W. Eliot, Cambridge, Mass.
Vice-President—Theodore Marburg, Baltimore, Md.
Secretary—James Brown Scott, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—J. G. Schmidlapp, Cincinnati, O.

CHURCH PEACE UNION.

Organized Feb. 10, 1914.

President—Bishop David H. Greer, New York, N. Y.
Secretary—Frederick Lynch, New York, N. Y.
Treasurer—George A. Plimpton, New York, N. Y.

The Church Peace union was established Feb. 10, 1914, at a meeting in New York city of representatives of the leading religious denominations of the United States to administer the income from a gift of $2,000,000 made by Andrew Carnegie on the same date for the promotion of international peace. This gift is distinct from the $10,000,000 foundation established by Mr. Carnegie Dec. 14, 1910, to hasten the abolition of international wars. The income of the new fund is to be used to organize the moral power of the churches on critical international questions, to circulate peace literature, to bring about the annual observance of a "Peace Sunday" and to call conferences in America and Europe to discuss the promotion of peace.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR INTERNATIONAL CONCILIATION.

Secretary—Frederick P. Keppel, postoffice substation 84, New York, N. Y.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

2 Jackson place, Washington, D. C.
President—Elihu Root.
Secretary—James Brown Scott.

WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION.

40 Mount Vernon street, Boston, Mass.
Founder—Edwin Ginn.
President—David Starr Jordan.
Secretary—Edwin D. Mead.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE PEACE ASSOCIATION.

President—President Charles F. Thwing, Western Reserve university, Cleveland, O.
Secretary—Dean S. F. Weston, Antioch college, Yellow Springs, O.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL PEACE LEAGUE.

Secretary—Mrs. Fanny Fern Andrews, 405 Marlborough street, Boston, Mass.

THE MOHONK CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Host—Daniel Smiley, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.
Secretary—H. C. Phillips, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.

FOUNDATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

Established in 1907.

In 1906 President Theodore Roosevelt was awarded the Alfred B. Nobel peace prize and at his suggestion an act was passed by congress March 2, 1907, establishing the Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace. To this organization he turned over the money received from the Nobel committee to be used as the nucleus of a fund the income of which is to be used in promoting an annual conference in Washington between representatives of capital and of labor, with a view to bringing about a better understanding between employers and employes, thus promoting industrial peace. The chief justice of the United States Supreme court, the secretary of agriculture and the secretary of commerce and labor, and their successors in office, and four persons appointed by the president of the United States to represent capital, labor and general public, are the trustees. The trustees are authorized to pay over the funds from time to time to a committee of nine members, known as "the industrial peace committee," whose duty it is to make arrangements for the conferences.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVER FLOODS.

[From official reports by Profs. Alfred G. Henry and H. C. Frankenfeld of the weather bureau, United States department of agriculture.]

According to the terminology adopted by the United States weather bureau, a river is at "flood stage" when it reaches a point at which it overflows its banks and begins to damage property in proximity thereto. This stage naturally depends upon the height of the river banks above low water. Three classes of floods are distinguished, namely, (1) technical floods or freshets during which the river does not pass more than 1 foot above the flood stage; (2) severe floods, to signify stages from 2 to 5 feet above flood stage, and (3) great floods, to indicate the greatest recorded floods.

OHIO RIVER FLOODS.

Severe floods in the Ohio river occurred in the years 1882, 1883, 1884, 1897, 1907 and 1913; of these the floods of 1884, 1907 and 1913 may be classed as "great floods." Two severe floods occurred in each of the years 1907 and 1913. From 1832 to 1913 the Ohio river at Pittsburgh was 5 feet or more above flood stage on thirteen occasions. In 1806 it reached a stage of 33.9 feet; in 1832 it reached a stage of 35 feet, which remained the highest of record until 1907, when it reached 35.5. The following table shows Ohio river floods of 5 feet or more above flood stage at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Cairo:

	Pittsburgh. (22 ft.*)		Cincinnati. (50 ft.*)		Cairo. (45 ft.*)	
Year.	Stage.	Date.	Stage.	Date.	Stage.	Date.
1832	35.0	Feb. 10	64.2	Feb. 18	.....	.....
1882	.....	.....	58.6	Feb. 21	51.9	Feb. 26
1883	28.0	Feb. 8	66.3	Feb. 15	52.2	Feb. 26
1884	33.3	Feb. 6	71.1	Feb. 14	58.8	Feb. 23
1887	.....	.....	56.3	Feb. 5	48.5	Mar. 9
1890	.....	.....	56.5	Feb. 28	48.8	Mar. 12
1890	.....	.....	59.2	Mar. 25	48.7	Apr. 6
1891	31.3	Feb. 18	57.3	Feb. 25	46.2	Mar. 4
1893	.....	.....	54.9	Feb. 20	44.9	Feb. 28
1897	29.5	Feb. 23	61.2	Feb. 26	51.6	Mar. 25
1898	28.5	Mar. 24	61.4	Mar. 29	49.8	Apr. 6
1899	.....	.....	57.4	Mar. 8	46.2	Mar. 30
1903	28.9	Mar. 1	.....	.....	50.6	Mar. 15

Year.	Pittsburgh. (22 ft.*) Stage.	Date.	Cincinnati. (50 ft.*) Stage.	Date.	Cairo. (45 ft.*) Stage.	Date.
1907	.....	.....	65.2	Jan. 21	50.4	Jan. 27
1907	35.5	Mar. 15	62.1	Mar. 18	46.2	Mar. 24
1908	30.7	Feb. 16	....	.....	....	.....
1912	.....	.....	....	.....	54.0	Apr. 6
1913	31.3	Jan. 9	62.2	Jan. 15	48.9	Jan. 26
1913	30.4	Mar. 28	70.0	Apr. 1	54.8	Apr. 4-7

*Flood stage.

The great majority of these floods were due to heavy rainfall in the Ohio basin; severe floods occur almost invariably in January, February and March, sometimes lapping over into April.

FLOOD OF MARCH, 1913.

The flood of March, 1913, was due to excessive rain falling upon a surface already saturated. Between March 23 and March 27, inclusive, the rainfall was more than 10 inches over a large district. More than 100 municipalities in Ohio were affected by the flood, the total population most directly concerned numbering 1,388,000. The total number of lives lost as nearly as could be determined was 467. The approximate number of residences flooded was 40,637 and of houses destroyed 2,220. The loss of life in Indiana was estimated at fifty-four.

The weather bureau devoted much labor and time to collecting statistics of the losses to property occasioned by the floods of March and April, 1913. According to these figures the railroad losses by states were:

Ohio	$6,493,555	Mississippi val.	$3,120,661
Indiana	4,812,805	New England.	200,000
Illinois	1,391,544		
Kentucky	150,000	Total	16,168,565

The loss to telegraph and telephone companies was $2,003,179.

The total losses by districts on other property such as buildings, bridges, highways, matured or prospective crops, farms and live stock and losses occasioned by suspension of business were:

Pittsburgh district	$2,725,000
Parkersburgh district	2,451,000
Cincinnati district	3,891,050
Louisville district	1,300,000
Evansville district	2,325,000
Cairo district	1,290,000
Memphis district	5,605,040
Vicksburg district	1,625,000
New Orleans district	565,750
Cumberland river, Nashville	207,200
Hudson and Mohawk rivers	1,100,000
Connecticut river and Vermont	37,500
White river, Indiana	5,596,105
Wabash river, Indiana	10,000,000
Small rivers, Ohio	106,674,404
Total	145,393,049
Grand total	163,564,793

MISSISSIPPI RIVER FLOODS.

Of the lower Mississippi floods, the most notable occurred in 1815, 1828, 1844, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1858, 1859, 1862, 1865, 1867, 1874, 1882, 1884, 1890, 1893, 1897, 1903, 1912 and 1913, being twenty in all, or an average of one flood to about each five years. In the upper Mississippi river the years of high water, as measured at St. Louis, were 1785, 1811, 1823, 1826, 1844, 1851, 1855, 1858, 1862, 1881, 1883, 1892, 1903 and 1909, being fourteen in all, or an average of one flood to about each nine years. The greatest lower Mississippi floods, measured by the flood heights, occurred in 1912 and 1913, while in the upper Mississippi the greatest flood was probably that of 1785, the "year of the high waters," when the river at St. Louis is said to have reached a stage of 42 feet or half a foot higher than the stage of June 28, 1844. This, however, is only tradition and the flood of 1844 is usually considered to have been the greatest of upper Mississippi and lower Missouri floods. The following table shows the highest stages and the dates on which they were reached at various points from Kansas City on the Missouri to New Orleans on the Mississippi:

Place.	Feet.	Date.
Kansas City, Mo.	38.0	June 20, 1844
Hannibal, Mo.	22.5	June 8, 1903
St. Louis, Mo.	41.4	June 28, 1844
New Madrid, Mo.	44.5	April 9, 1913
Memphis, Tenn.	46.5	April 10, 1913
Helena, Ark.	55.2	April 21, 1913
Arkansas City, Ark.	55.4	April 12, 1912
Vicksburg, Miss.	52.5	April 16, 1897
Natchez, Miss.	52.4	April 26-27, 1913
Baton Rouge, La.	43.8	May 11-13, 1912
New Orleans, La.	22.0	May 11, 1912

Accurate comparisons of the damages caused by the various floods in the Mississippi valley cannot be made, as no attempt at careful estimates of losses was made prior to 1912. It is believed, however, that the flood of that year holds the record, as either the area overflowed in former years was less or the value of the property destroyed was smaller. The official estimate made by the weather bureau of the losses and damages occasioned by the flood of 1912 was $78,187,670 and of those caused by the flood of 1913 (in the Mississippi valley only) $11,139,074. These figures do not include damages to levees.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

Any person who is the head of a family, or who is 21 years old and is a citizen of the United States or has filed his declaration of intention to become such, and who is not the proprietor of more than 160 acres of land in any state or territory, is entitled to enter one-quarter section (160 acres) or less quantity of unappropriated public land under the homestead laws. The applicant must make affidavit that he is entitled to the privileges of the homestead act and that the entry is made for his exclusive use and for actual settlement and cultivation, and must pay the legal fee and that part of the commission required, as follows: Fee for more than eighty acres, $10; for eighty acres or less, $5; commission, $1 for each forty-acre tract entered outside the limits of a railroad grant and $2 for each forty-acre tract entered within such limits. Within six months from the date of entry the settler must take up his residence upon the land unless an extension of time is granted, and cultivate the same for three years. He may absent himself each year for one or two periods of not exceeding five months in the aggregate, but notice must be given. During the second year not less than one-sixteenth of the area entered must be actually cultivated, and during the third year and until final proof cultivation of not less than one-eighth is required. There must be actual breaking of the soil followed by planting, sowing of seed and tillage for a crop other than native grasses. Summer fallowing or grazing of cattle cannot be accepted. The homestead entryman must have a habitable house upon the land entered at the time of submitting proof. Other improvements should be of such character and amount as are sufficient to show good faith.

Either final or commutation proof may be made at any time when it can be shown that residence and cultivation have been maintained in good faith for the required length of time and to the required extent. Proof under the act of June 6, 1912, must be submitted within five years after the date of the entry, while proof submitted under the law in force before that date must be made within seven years after the date of the entry. Failure to submit proof within the proper period is ground for cancellation of the entry unless good reason for the delay appears.

ENLARGED HOMESTEADS.

The acts of February 19, 1909, June 17, 1910, and June 13, 1912 (37 Stat., 101), extending the first named act to North Dakota and California, provide for the making of homestead entries for areas of not exceeding 320 acres of public lands in the states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North

Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, designated by the secretary of the interior as nonmineral, nontimbered, nonirrigable. As to Idaho, the act of June 17, 1910, provides that the lands must be "arid." The terms "arid" and "nonirrigable" land, as used in these acts, are construed to mean land which, as a rule, lacks sufficient rainfall to produce agricultural crops without the necessity of resorting to unusual methods of cultivation, such as the system commonly known as "dry farming," and for which there is no known source of water supply from which such land may be successfully irrigated at a reasonable cost.

EXPENDITURES ON PUBLIC ROADS IN 1913.

[From table prepared by division of economics, office of public roads, June, 1914.]

State.	Road mileage.* Total.	Improved.	Expenditures. Total.†	In 1913.	By counties.‡	Automobile revenues, 1913.
Alabama	49,639	5,491	$292,039	$127,005	$1,644,094	$83,000.00
Arizona	5,987	354	607,136	274,631	200,000	17,416.00
Arkansas	36,445	1,085	25,000	25,000	1,586,050	51,000.00
California	48,069	8,788	2,986,880	2,032,084	9,902,160	75,000.00
Colorado	30,571	854	520,478	461,229	1,469,690	56,520.00
Connecticut	12,582	3,100	11,502,519	3,483,575	1,250,000	316,666.76
Delaware	3,000	221	162,695	30,000	339,480	24,735.00
Florida	17,954	2,175	.....	.....	1,500,000	.....
Georgia	53,986	12,000	Conv. lab.	.....	2,750,000	12,000.00
Idaho	18,403	511	323,000	68,000	750,000	35,160.00
Illinois	94,141	9,000	480,000	100,000	6,500,000	507,134.78
Indiana	68,370	26,831	.....	.....	8,377,553	118,245.00
Iowa	104,027	2,505	101,000	53,000	7,500,000	787,411.08
Kansas	98,302	374	18,000	9,500	5,155,360	186,066.06
Kentucky	58,000	10,636	25,000	15,000	1,933,000	52,000.00
Louisiana	24,962	567	370,594	111,000	2,147,063	.....
Maine	25,528	3,044	.....	.....	1,482,743	135,635.00
Maryland	17,025	2,376	9,612,529	1,589,253	1,000,000	144,930.25
Massachusetts	17,272	8,845	13,905,396	2,266,068	2,350,000	629,242.00
Michigan	68,906	8,177	1,377,023	545,000	5,725,000	190,328.75
Minnesota	79,323	6,206	1,337,993	503,186	3,000,000	40,000.00
Mississippi	44,072	345	.....	.....	2,000,000	.....
Missouri	107,923	4,756	1,146,730	408,192	4,650,516	173,510.50
Montana	23,319	95	2,484	2,484	1,532,788	8,700.00
Nebraska	80,338	249	221,067	52,428	2,278,188	26,000.00
Nevada	12,751	62	20,000	.....	150,000	3,322.94
New Hampshire	15,116	1,876	2,083,565	475,449	1,000,000	141,151.64
New Jersey	14,842	4,500	5,821,115	1,131,891	3,629,773	636,543.07
New Mexico	16,920	705	340,620	121,631	300,000	12,302.73
New York	80,000	17,200	67,155,471	15,531,928	6,938,694	1,275,727.27
North Carolina	48,285	3,449	23,500	5,000	2,333,942	60,000.00
North Dakota	61,593	161	.....	.....	1,023,569	35,010.03
Ohio	83,681	28,312	3,268,333	738,174	7,350,000	395,063.23
Oklahoma	71,325	499	10,323	5,000	3,374,180	3,000.00
Oregon	35,896	4,941	5,008	5,008	3,254,665	43,476.08
Pennsylvania	87,387	3,476	20,710,839	4,606,232	5,864,718	841,062.41
Rhode Island	2,121	1,246	3,504,067	715,664	281,775	123,851.00
South Carolina	45,549	4,388	.....	.....	1,000,000	.....
South Dakota	56,354	286	.....	.....	1,250,000	89,170.00
Tennessee	45,913	5,354	.....	.....	2,000,000	9,000.00
Texas	128,971	4,896	.....	.....	7,269,592	.....
Utah	7,970	1,653	531,000	97,000	500,000	3,000.00
Vermont	14,406	3,078	2,727,963	505,000	676,039	111,459.81
Virginia	43,399	3,732	1,663,317	368,206	2,296,105	80,008.32
Washington	39,051	3,950	4,281,989	1,383,770	4,059,509	48,356.00
West Virginia	32,109	541	118,000	3,500	1,042,353	40,000.00
Wisconsin	61,090	11,163	1,347,107	903,000	4,000,000	190,770.00
Wyoming	10,569	416	32,000	8,763	365,386	7,920.00
Total	2,226,842	223,774	158,717,379	38,755,088	137,483,985	7,820,895.77

*Of all roads. †Grand total of state expenditures for construction, maintenance and administration to Jan. 1, 1914. ‡Cash road expenditures by counties, districts and townships in 1912.

THE PAN-AMERICAN UNION.

The Pan-American union was established upon the recommendation of the first international American conference in 1890 for the purpose of maintaining closer relations between the republics of the western hemisphere. Its duties have been broadened since then and it is now a general clearing house of information concerning the nations of North, South and Central America. It publishes a monthly bulletin in which are given the latest official data concerning the resources, commerce and other features of the republics. The officers of the union occupy a fine building at the corner of 17th street and Potomac park in Washington, D. C. The structure, which was built with money given by Andrew Carnegie, was dedicated April 26, 1910. Following are the officers:

Director-General—John Barrett.
Assistant Director—Francisco J. Yanes.
Chief Statistician—William C. Wells.
Chief Clerk—Franklin Adams.
Chief Translator—Emilio M. Amores.
Librarian—Charles E. Babcock.
Special Compilers—Albert Hale, C. E. Albes.

TAXABLE INCOMES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Net income.	No. returns	Net income.	No. returns	Net income.	No. returns
$1,000,000 and over	44	100,000 to 150,000	785	20,000 to 25,000	6,817
500,000 to $1,000,000	91	75,000 to 100,000	998	15,000 to 20,000	11,977
400,000 to 500,000	44	50,000 to 75,000	2,618	10,000 to 15,000	26,818
300,000 to 400,000	84	40,000 to 50,000	2,427	5,000 to 10,000	101,718
250,000 to 300,000	94	30,000 to 40,000	4,553	3,333 to 5,000	114,484
200,000 to 250,000	145	25,000 to 30,000	4,164	2,500 to 3,333	79,426
150,000 to 200,000	311				

ILLINOIS PRIMARY ELECTION SEPT. 9, 1914.

PRIMARY VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR BY COUNTIES.

	Democratic					Prog.	Republican				Soc.
	O'Hara	Stringer	Sullivan	Traynor	Woods	Robins	Childs	Mason	Sherman	Stein	Germer
Adams	354	1665	1864	84	1381	477	59	275	1437	211	29
Alexander	31	345	428	5	62	14	21	342	763	38	11
Bond	16	500	73	15	92	44	46	126	1050	43	12
Boone	....	54	117	2	5	107	87	392	1126	184	22
Brown	12	636	265	29	158	42	4	31	86	3	....
Bureau	36	529	558	22	143	117	401	548	1284	82	43
Calhoun	46	205	206	11	230	.....	23	22	112	29	....
Carroll	1	194	140	2	18	52	67	535	916	196	9
Cass	29	942	370	37	172	50	8	59	222	.....	5
Champaign	68	1048	887	144	214	278	124	592	2044	278	18
Christian	70	1475	792	155	475	69	32	109	965	95	33
Clark	139	906	338	98	166	49	57	271	760	39	3
Clay	13	663	256	10	66	23	44	246	1019	37	14
Clinton	20	766	647	29	245	46	6	72	270	8	15
Coles	61	1074	919	136	282	117	51	396	1193	39	9
Cook (see below).											
Crawford	44	987	292	78	180	100	11	58	319	51	5
Cumberland	80	621	138	20	156	35	18	44	293	42	....
DeKalb	14	135	220	3	56	643	74	293	1352	43	25
DeWitt	2	570	223	17	29	120	52	160	536	88	18
Douglas	30	583	116	57	108	130	51	397	939	29	3
DuPage	79	224	223	11	121	875	147	210	695	16	9
Edgar	58	1572	673	35	194	211	16	238	1170	21	23
Edwards	....	161	122	5	14	5	29	203	884	56	....
Effingham	44	1382	607	31	200	6	3	92	387	11	3
Fayette	38	1135	274	40	259	104	21	120	470	70	7
Ford	39	211	156	6	42	294	25	221	432	22	2
Franklin	18	596	418	33	380	49	63	361	662	64	28
Fulton	40	1093	867	58	219	266	53	227	1308	43	93
Gallatin	13	591	493	20	148	7	8	51	293	27	1
Greene	18	968	809	50	361	31	6	115	404	4	18
Grundy	30	122	214	15	84	60	136	510	811	322	24
Hamilton	89	996	301	22	114	58	14	139	595	27	11
Hancock	233	1454	698	79	238	141	19	68	698	55	14
Hardin	3	158	69	15	214	14	17	81	329	49	1
Henderson	17	142	197	18	49	202	72	57	355	18	1
Henry	13	384	413	10	76	669	183	230	1143	49	31
Iroquois	73	277	273	12	142	161	97	336	1111	237	4
Jackson	31	949	426	100	112	173	38	108	788	147	19
Jasper	65	999	392	47	161	14	8	84	643	6	3
Jefferson	71	1735	346	18	134	80	32	205	949	20	24
Jersey	12	656	797	36	58	5	10	74	332	6	3
Jo Daviess	18	532	698	16	57	128	83	106	374	68	12
Johnson	17	410	61	41	34	34	26	298	774	24	14
Kane	92	662	937	80	105	2332	118	949	1449	60	67
Kankakee	204	249	715	17	175	268	82	539	765	281	6
Kendall	4	64	27	14	12	139	27	182	454	11	1
Knox	37	340	412	23	66	244	107	683	2472	82	52
Lake	17	209	460	20	62	360	143	1403	2141	315	84
LaSalle	200	848	2942	298	354	543	126	747	2375	122	67
Lawrence	60	685	575	52	227	10	46	120	630	103	2
Lee	25	216	528	15	93	230	53	306	1136	38	20
Livingston	54	508	648	8	61	358	39	181	1303	131	2
Logan	15	2068	363	13	64	137	20	106	736	80	25
Macon	30	1010	546	35	108	185	162	704	2518	296	48
Macoupin	93	2595	1436	102	616	65	77	424	1800	56	140
Madison	122	1221	1674	56	285	103	243	856	3418	274	152
Marion	28	1738	782	43	214	225	16	204	855	22	49
Marshall	59	372	594	10	107	28	13	97	258	38	21
Mason	37	911	284	35	285	25	13	94	296	7	....
Massac	4	65	27	2	17	21	53	272	506	55	5
McDonough	50	999	596	34	133	119	21	81	1357	62	20
McHenry	7	214	528	9	16	200	102	598	1644	320	2
McLean	204	1007	1045	43	267	201	203	1210	2746	238	46
Menard	14	700	235	24	228	33	21	129	486	17	2
Mercer	9	262	475	19	56	104	245	198	1321	53	18
Monroe	4	72	22	24	155	14	2	32	141	26	1
Montgomery	167	1647	982	131	505	61	57	443	757	24	70
Morgan	43	1220	779	50	417	46	104	234	1275	43	6
Moultrie	18	742	245	55	314	72	19	67	400	51	1
Ogle	2	339	182	5	40	117	70	744	1410	59	20
Peoria	80	874	1850	46	235	170	247	2012	2556	204	55
Perry	31	764	242	59	73	86	26	53	604	72	33
Piatt	10	558	192	42	49	150	42	161	670	71	4
Pike	135	1388	555	70	717	70	34	151	713	116	36
Pope	3	122	22	4	8	28	24	155	804	28	4
Pulaski	13	165	150	6	32	8	14	309	359	16	1
Putnam	9	69	34	4	9	35	13	35	83	30	1
Randolph	53	876	375	118	134	16	21	77	441	105	27
Richland	78	840	251	29	139	45	26	223	550	14	10
Rock Island	127	614	1068	106	230	168	394	594	2569	115	163
Saline	115	677	273	37	182	44	94	447	1312	105	101
Sangamon	170	3487	1824	135	927	157	379	328	4850	109	353
Schuyler	32	606	378	45	244	36	11	58	326	8	....
Scott	38	675	258	18	129	9	9	42	314	22	....

	O'Hara	Stringer	Sullivan	Traynor	Woods	Robins	Childs	Mason	Sherman	Stein	Germer
Shelby	35	2197	488	52	243	104	25	96	674	61	14
Stark	6	91	167	3	33	57	111	149	409	20	2
St. Clair	147	1649	2144	270	299	303	718	616	2776	252	185
Stephenson	53	1038	1303	48	189	108	97	260	1102	163	16
Tazewell	48	891	586	40	449	83	83	250	498	25	15
Union	23	1150	296	22	495	38	6	62	431	10	....
Vermilion	196	978	596	36	257	313	253	2317	2947	183	119
Wabash	13	518	350	24	175	2	16	140	467	102	....
Warren	23	415	324	29	157	571	19	49	273	41	14
Washington	33	370	164	57	197	19	71	191	736	250	22
Wayne	61	565	364	18	114	39	41	401	889	29	3
White	9	891	1069	56	124	5	20	119	660	101	14
Whiteside	18	277	501	10	117	458	55	242	1242	27	3
Will	279	471	1804	37	169	979	504	788	1643	145	29
Williamson	71	928	220	63	339	119	115	769	1102	109	46
Winnebago	35	158	497	6	48	878	70	757	1362	55	155
Woodford	77	519	463	16	128	47	61	181	847	158	3
Total	5710	76235	55224	4396	19183	17562	8071	32741	101406	8507	2996
Cook county	8450	33693	85784	2898	5764	7391	3250	19196	39780	3126	1224
Total	14160	109928	141008	7294	24947	24953	11321	51937	141180	11633	4220

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN.

Dist.

1. Gustave H. Wischman, Dem. 1,140
James M. Quinlan, Dem. 2,308
Pierce L. Kent, Dem. 579
George W. Powers, Dem. 1,336
Edward M. Gorman, Dem. 1,752
Robert Brand, Prog. 180
Louis Kanzelbaum, Prog. 27
Arthur Schoondermark, Prog. 70
Henry M. Ashton, Prog. 273
Martin B. Madden, Rep. 4,982
Walter A. Clunnin, Rep. 487
Charles Leffler, Soc. 52
2. Leon Hornstein, Dem. 5,203
Mark B. O'Leary, Dem. 5,854
John O. Vaughan, Prog. 1,259
James R. Mann, *Rep. 9,263
Thomas P. Costello, Soc. 185
3. Joseph E. Prendergast, Dem. 3,847
Fred J. Crowley, Dem. 2,913
Terence F. Moran, Dem. 2,813
Charles J. Boyd, Dem. 1,940
Patrick J. O'Connell, Dem. 1,656
Rufus A. White, Prog. 589
Harry F. Atwood, Rep. 4,468
William W. Wilson, Rep. 6,113
George W. Stone, Soc. 133
4. James T. McDermott, Dem. 3,120
Charles J. Michal, Dem. 1,598
Peter Richard Boylan, Dem. 346
Joseph Gaul, Dem. 879
William E. Furlong, Dem. 2,613
Joseph V. Callahan, Dem. 1,100
Timothy D. Murphy, Dem. 731
William Norton, Dem. 161
Walter A. Rooney, Dem. 1,308
John C. Cosgrove, Dem. 86
Joseph Mendriski, Dem. 1,269
Joseph Finder, Prog. 66
Joseph P. Gorecki, Rep. 907
Thomas J. Fitzgerald, Rep. 823
William W. Wilcox, Rep. 996
Harry P. Turner, Soc. 71
5. Adolph J. Sabath, Dem. 5,349
I. F. Dankowski, Dem. 4,244
E. F. Napieralski, Prog. 93
Jacob Gartenstein, Rep. 463
Abram J. Harris, Rep. 731
William Sikyta, Rep. 463
Jacob Danhoff, Soc. 59
6. James McAndrews, Dem. 10,107
Edmund J. Stack, Dem. 4,675
Harry Crowe, Dem. 2,719
Robert F. Kolb, Prog. 955
Frederick E. Coyne, Rep. 6,227
Adelbert McPherson, Rep. 1,955
Frank L. Wood, Soc. 205
7. Frank Buchanan, Dem. 9,288
Joseph L. Lisack, Dem. 2,691
Bennett G. Dolan, Dem. 4,203
William H. Malone, Prog. 681
Charles S. Stewart, Prog. 884
Morton G. Smith, Rep. 1,856
Niels Juul, Rep. 3,386
William H. Blencoe, Rep. 834

Dist.

Elmer F. Bubb, Rep. 195
Irwin R. Hazen, Rep. 2,838
Carl D. Thompson, Soc. 308
8. Thomas Gallagher, Dem. 4,494
John J. Geraghty, Dem. 391
John Czekala, Dem. 2,860
Stanley Henry Kunz, Dem. 2,125
Roy M. Harmon, Prog. 89
Arnold Nicks, Rep. 387
Edward I. Williams, Rep. 1,159
Henry Anielewski, Soc. 46
9. Roy J. Barnett, Dem. 3,149
Oscar F. Nelson, Dem. 3,844
LaVerne W. Noyes, Prog. 580
Fred A. Britten, Rep. 4,486
Frank Shiffersmith, Soc. 98
10. Malcolm B. Sterrett, Dem. 2,140
John F. Waters, Dem. 2,228
Frederick Dunham, Dem. 1,617
P. H. J. Farrell, Dem. 1,251
James V. McGillen, Dem. 2,054
Charles M. Thomson, Prog. 1,784
George E. Foss, Rep. 9,593
William S. Bullock, Rep. 2,784
John M. Work, Soc. 176
11. George E. Dickson, Dem. 1,936
John A. Logan, Dem. 2,900
Ira C. Copley, Prog. 5,011
Frank W. Shepherd, Rep. 7,785
Ira C. Copley, Rep. 2
H. H. Nicodemus, Soc. 105
12. George V. B. Weeks, Dem. 3,319
William H. Hinebaugh, Prog. 2,240
Charles E. Fuller, Rep. 8,914
Archie G. Kennedy, Rep. 3,341
George N. Taylor, Soc. 288
13. Frank M. Goodwin, Dem. 2,859
Ray Raridon, Dem. 1,031
Jacob Cantlin, Dem. 1,558
Isaac N. Evans, Prog. 997
John C. McKenzie, Rep. 8,914
C. C. Brooks, Soc. 80
14. Clyde H. Tavenner, Dem. 7,049
Eli Dixson, Dem. 1,748
Henry E. Burgess, Prog. 1,197
Frank E. Abbey, Rep. 7,169
Edgar Owens, Soc. 210
15. Edward P. Allen, Dem. 4,340
L. B. DeForrest, Dem. 611
Milton Wilson, Dem. 2,655
Thomas E. Bottenberg, Dem. 2,684
Julius Kespohl, Prog. 1,517
Edward J. King, Rep. 4,321
Charles F. Hurburgh, Rep. 3,343
Dale G. Kilburn, Rep. 507
John M. Fultz, Rep. 102
Charles E. Stultz, Rep. 1,364
C. C. Haxel, Soc. 177
16. Claude U. Stone, Dem. 5,761
Jesse Black, Dem. 2,215
Edwin M. Wayne, Prog. 446
J. Frederick Hilton, Rep. 2,856
George A. Zeller, Rep. 6,904
Louis Bierman, Soc. 118

Dist.	
17. Louis FitzHenry, Dem.	6,027
C. S. Schneider, Dem.	1,364
George E. Stump, Prog.	451
C. F. H. Carrithers, Prog.	223
Leslie J. Owen, Prog.	379
John A. Sterling, Rep.	7,959
Joseph Boehmer, Rep.	1,196
Gordon Childers, Soc.	74
18. Frank T. O'Hair, Dem.	7,926
Wendell P. Kay, Prog.	995
Elmer B. Coolley, Rep.	3,485
Joseph G. Cannon, Rep.	9,721
James P. Meyers, Soc.	116
19. William H. Whitaker, Dem.	5,906
Charles M. Borchers, Dem.	6,230
Frank B. Thomas, Prog.	1,050
William B. McKinley, Rep.	11,795
Charles E. Peebles, Soc.	108
20. Henry T. Rainey, Dem.	14,752
B. O. Aylesworth, Prog.	283
Jarvis F. Dubois, Rep.	9,192
Frank Hoover, Soc.	67
21. Lou V. Hill, Dem.	8,545
James M. Graham, Dem.	9,496

Dist.	
Porter Paddock, Prog.	328
Loren E. Wheeler, Rep.	9,192
William Koenikramer, Soc.	369
22. William N. Baltz, Dem.	7,886
Herbert G. Giberson, Dem.	1,316
Charles F. Stelzel, Prog.	447
William A. Rodenberg, Rep.	10,449
M. E. Kirkpatrick, Soc.	338
23. Martin D. Foster, Dem.	12,955
H. M. Phipps, Dem.	1,782
Albert E. Isley, Dem.	3,131
Logan B. Skipper, Prog.	598
E. L. Damron, Rep.	1,684
John J. Bundy, Rep.	5,126
Everett Ely, Soc.	128
24. H. R. Fowler, Dem.	8,170
A. J. Gibbons, Prog.	253
Noah C. Bainum, Rep.	5,382
Thomas S. Williams, Rep.	6,776
25. Robert P. Hill, Dem.	7,829
John H. Bagwil, Prog.	191
George W. Dowell, Prog.	418
Thomas Sullivan, Rep.	2,411
Paul H. Castle, Soc.	4,965

VOTE FOR OTHER OFFICERS.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Candidate.	Total in state.	Outside Cook Co.	In Cook Co.
Barratt O'Hara, Dem.	141,160	55,710	85,450
Lawrence B. Stringer, Dem.	109,928	76,235	33,693
Roger C. Sullivan, Dem.	141,008	55,224	85,784
James Traynor, Dem.	7,294	4,396	2,898
Harry Woods, Dem.	24,947	19,183	5,764
Raymond Robins, Prog.	24,953	17,562	7,391
Frank Hall Childs, Rep.	11,321	8,071	3,250
William E. Mason, Rep.	51,937	32,741	19,196
Lawrence Y. Sherman, Rep.	141,186	101,406	39,780
Meyer J. Stein, Rep.	11,633	8,507	3,126
Adolph Germer, Soc.	4,220	2,996	1,224

STATE TREASURER.

Peter Bartzen, Dem.	30,844	3,829	27,015
Thomas P. Beamish, Dem.	5,109	1,827	3,282
Charles L. Campbell, Dem.	11,911	7,931	3,980
John J. Casey, Dem.	8,264	4,491	3,773
W. C. Clifford, Dem.	44,910	25,650	19,260
John D. Fitzgerald, Dem.	13,375	6,838	6,537
William J. Gallagher, Dem.	8,928	4,182	4,746
Thomas F. Gorman, Dem.	12,688	6,558	6,130
C. T. Jennings, Dem.	8,488	4,554	3,934
Seba F. Mahoney, Dem.	4,073	1,780	2,293
Daniel J. McAllister, Dem.	4,922	2,842	2,080
Charles J. Murphy, Dem.	9,958	5,403	4,555
Raymond T. O'Keefe, Dem.	4,391	1,826	2,565
Stanley R. Pierce, Dem.	5,661	3,890	1,771
Harry M. Quinn, Dem.	5,878	2,999	2,879
Joseph F. Ryan, Dem.	5,462	5,314	148
Joseph L. Thomas, Dem.	14,936	13,282	1,654
John A. Ulrich, Dem.	11,410	5,053	6,357
Jeremiah T. Walsh, Dem.	15,975	4,285	11,690
Winstead D. Walton, Dem.	27,591	25,205	2,386
Louis G. Pavey, Prog.	22,449	15,507	6,942
William E. Anderson, Rep.	48,699	27,631	21,068
Charles E. Hook, Rep.	35,580	29,113	6,467
Andrew Russel, Rep.	86,846	61,727	25,119
John J. Stowe, Rep.	18,134	13,036	5,098
Otto B. Wysong, Rep.	9,001	7,310	1,691
William Acker, Soc.	3,822	2,541	1,281

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

James W. Calley, Dem.	30,556	10,063	20,493
Caroline Grote, Dem.	43,970	33,011	10,959
Bernard J. Larkin, Dem.	33,076	13,442	19,634
Robert C. Moore, Dem.	56,542	42,894	13,558
William P. Murphy, Dem.	51,531	25,432	26,099
Herbert L. Scriba, Dem.	19,227	5,831	13,396
Mary M. Steagall, Prog.	21,973	15,272	6,701
Francis G. Blair, Rep.	173,737	121,952	51,785
Anthony Czechowicz, Rep.	17,164	11,992	5,172
Morillo C. Linthicum, Soc.	3,818	2,544	1,274

SUPREME COURT CLERK.

Henry W. Carr, Dem.	13,212	6,713	6,499
John P. Corbett, Dem.	13,043	5,533	7,510

Candidate.	Total In state.	Outside Cook Co.	In Cook Co.
Alex. W. Crawford, Dem.	36,937	31,682	5,255
Franklin J. Dal, Dem.	3,636	1,892	1,744
John P. Dillon, Dem.	6,709	6,571	138
George J. Ernst, Dem.	11,984	5,165	6,819
Albert J. Flynn, Dem.	20,067	5,430	14,637
Dennis A. Horan, Dem.	26,859	4,078	22,781
Harry F. Johnson, Dem.	15,617	10,576	5,041
Harry Moss, Dem.	13,720	10,398	3,322
William P. Ryan, Dem.	20,622	8,789	11,833
George Seif, Dem.	14,720	9,443	5,277
Roy M. Snyder, Dem.	11,641	6,990	4,651
Patrick W. Sullivan, Dem.	10,256	9,998	258
Edmund H. Sullivan, Dem.	12,572	3,607	8,965
John A. Verhoeven, Dem.	5,427	2,706	2,721
Charles L. Rowley, Prog.	22,096	15,360	6,736
Charles W. Baldwin, Rep.	49,978	26,330	13,648
Charles R. Collier, Rep.	27,743	22,117	5,626
George W. Fisher, Rep.	53,841	39,749	14,092
Charles W. Vail, Rep.	56,010	29,206	26,804
Hugh McGee, Soc.	3,786	2,514	1,272

CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.

Two to be nominated.

John B. Barnhill, Dem.	13,451	10,341	3,410
James P. Brennan, Dem.	23,232	10,062	13,170
John Burke, Dem.	31,595	15,423	16,172
Stephen Clemons, Dem.	11,273	6,434	4,839
Albert J. Danisch, Dem.	22,533	4,332	18,201
William Gleeson, Dem.	22,570	6,764	15,806
Henry Hogan, Dem.	21,887	10,795	11,092
Lee D. Mathias, Dem.	26,778	8,590	18,188
George H. Moloney, Dem.	13,449	5,419	8,030
James O. Monroe, Dem.	22,386	15,982	6,404
Jacob W. Rausch, Dem.	28,062	16,455	11,607
John P. Riggs, Dem.	16,049	12,760	3,289
Thomas P. Sullivan, Dem.	37,210	16,558	20,652
Gregg J. Welch, Dem.	13,169	7,650	5,519
Wm. Elza Williams, Dem.	59,358	48,792	10,566
George N. Kreider, Prog.	20,094	13,554	6,540
Harry L. Heer, Prog.	19,551	13,537	6,014
Louis J. Behan, Rep.	15,948	6,162	9,786
John J. Belton, Rep.	14,881	11,669	3,212
B. M. Chiperfield, Rep.	49,175	38,592	10,583
Stephen H. Cummins, Rep.	26,879	20,970	5,909
J. McCan Davis, Rep.	40,542	33,720	6,822
Wilbur C. Hadley, Rep.	32,305	22,054	10,251
Francis J. Houlihan, Rep.	10,597	6,255	4,342
John Lynch, Rep.	25,888	21,040	4,848
Albert W. May, Rep.	21,491	11,840	9,651
William W. Scott, Rep.	29,900	18,349	11,551
Frank J. Snite, Rep.	14,108	6,293	7,815
Harry Swan, Rep.	18,805	11,378	7,427
Wm. Grant Webster, Rep.	27,253	15,600	11,653
Carl Strover, Soc.	3,556	2,323	1,233
Dan L. Thomas, Soc.	3,597	2,387	1,210

CLERK APPELLATE COURT.

1st district.

George Noonan, Dem. 18,522	Medard A. Kunz, Dem. 14,136	Charles H. Weber, Dem. 2,182
James S. McInerney, Dem. 39,382	Thos. G. McElligott, Dem. 6,052	August M. DeVry, Dem. 1,471
John E. Maloney, Dem. 28,230	Nicholas A. Cremer, Dem. 2,841	Eugene L. McGarry, Dem. 3,493

Axel Tolf, Dem..... 1,025
Edward Greenfield, Dem... 2,845
Ellery E. Petrie, Dem..... 1,216
B. G. LaZoris, Dem..... 474
Harry D. Knight, Dem.... 2,323
Geo. H. von Hollen, Dem. 2,069
Veronica V. Walsh, Dem.. 9,446
Louis A. Boenitg, Prog... 9,565
Otto G. Pusch, Rep.....17,971
Franklin S. Catlin, Rep...27,751
J. Thompson White, Rep.. 7,703
Joseph H. McCauley, Rep. 5,214
Roy S. Gaskill, Rep..... 3,666

Fred W. Arnold, Rep..... 8,521
William H. Dunn, Rep.... 5,086
Joseph Novak, Soc..... 1,544

2d district.

Chester D. Bartlett, Dem. 253
O. E. Stein, Dem..... 384
Louis I. Hutchins, Dem... 478
B. W. Alpiner, Dem..... 76
Benjamin Alpiner, Dem... 138
Wilbur L. Bacon, Dem.... 146
Francis Hayes, Dem..... 34
George Jeck, Dem..... 82
James F. Farrell, Dem.... 26

Walter M. Hay, Prog..... 152
Christopher C. Duffy, Rep. 9,828
W. M. Hay, Rep.....41,788
Florence A. Hunt, Soc..... 959

3d district.

Henry Bowers, Dem.....24,239
John H. Baker, Dem.....26,007
John A. Sweet, Dem.....11,908
Frank C. Duffin, Prog..... 2,064
Lee Boland, Prog..... 1,559
George L. Tipton, Rep.....25,552
William C. Hippard, Rep.18,247
A. C. Schneider, Soc..... 856

ILLINOIS LEGISLATIVE VOTE, NOV. 3, 1914.

Those elected are designated by an asterisk (*).

STATE SENATORS.

Dist. 48th and 49th general assemblies.

1. Norman H. MacPherson, Dem.....4,122
   Max Stein, Prog..... 616
   George F. Harding, Jr.,* Rep.....5,472
   Rice Wasbrough, Soc..... 290
3. John J. Regan, Dem.....5,344
   Marius Peterson, Prog.....1,381
   Samuel A. Ettelson,* Rep.....7,161
   J. H. Greer, Soc..... 377
5. Frank E. Sullivan, Dem.....6,748
   Alexander H. Heyman, Prog.....4,489
   Morton D. Hull,* Rep.....9,823
   M. J. DeMuth, Soc..... 532
7. Craig A. Hood, Dem..... 5,557
   John M. Curran, Prog.....4,629
   Frederick B. Roos,* Rep.....8,822
   Wm. C. Horgan, Soc..... 938
9. Patrick J. Carroll,* Dem.....8,728
   John E. Jones, Prog..... 959
   W. J. Susmarski, Rep.....4,085
   Frederick G. Wellman, Soc.....1,047
11. Thomas F. Byrne, Dem. (contested).
    Henry Knaus, Prog. (contested).
    Percival G. Baldwin, Rep. (contested).
13. John W. Riley, Dem..... 8,133
    Cecil C. Erickson, Prog..... 3,078
    John A. Swanson,* Rep..... 9,555
    Chas. V. Johnson, Soc..... 2,271
15. John J. Boehm,* Dem..... 5,083
    Edward Kronberger, Prog..... 306
    John S. Rybicki, Rep..... 1,910
    J. Kalcik, Soc..... 527
17. Edward J. Glackin,* Dem..... 3,507
    Dominick Leoci, Prog..... 335
    Andrew Wright, Rep..... 886
    Albert Triester, Soc..... 368
19. John T. Denvir,* Dem.....17,557
    Elzy F. Downey, Prog..... 2,564
    James M. Kittleman, Rep..... 9,938
    Walter Huggins, Soc..... 2,728
21. Edward J. Hughes,* Dem..... 7,358
    Charles J. Ryberg, Prog..... 1,638
    William H. Dellenback, Rep..... 5,822
    Thomas L. Slater, Soc..... 979
23. Joseph Strauss, Dem. (contested).
    Olaf E. Ray, Prog. (contested).
    Henry W. Austin, Rep. (contested).
    Peter Sissman, Soc. (contested).
25. Daniel Herlihy,* Dem.....11,479
    Albert O. Anderson, Prog..... 4,813
    Charles G. Hutchinson, Rep..... 9,899
    Otto Christensen, Soc..... 5,531
27. John Broderick,* Dem..... 5,373
    Richard F. Ott, Prog..... 407
    Joseph Bitterman, Rep.....1,949
    George W. Perry, Soc..... 509
29. Patrick J. Sullivan,* Dem.....3,572
    Thomas C. Angerstein, Prog.....1,967
    Herbert G. Immenhausen, Rep.....2,015
    Eugene Berbig, Soc..... 445
31. Simon P. Walsh, Dem.....8,765
    Victor H. Sweinhart, Prog.....4,775
    Willett H. Cornwell,* Rep.....9,754
    Richard Miller, Soc.....1,368
33. Andrew Olson, Dem..... 7,031
    Stephen J. Collins, Prog..... 2,102
    Frank A. Landee,* Rep.....10,121
    Ernest Fechner, Soc.....1,377

Dist.
35. Frank E. Stevens, Dem.....3,435
    Harry L. Fordham, Prog.....4,350
    Adam C. Cliffe,* Rep.....9,102
    N. H. Jensen, Soc..... 255
37. David J. Hickey, Dem..... 4,487
    Lawrence C. Johnson, Prog..... 2,972
    Clayton C. Pervier,* Rep..... 7,905
    Frank A. Castle, Soc..... 443
39. Peter E. Coleman,* Dem..... 7,539
    Frank E. Richey, Prog..... 2,525
    J. W. Dubbs, Rep..... 6,547
    Bennett I. Nelson, Soc..... 308
41. Charles L. Schwartz, Dem..... 6,120
    Pence B. Orr, Prog..... 7,069
    Richard J. Barr,* Rep..... 9,569
    Henry Winkler, Soc..... 326
43. Milton Deatherage, Dem..... 5,866
    Jesse Heylin, Prog..... 2,217
    W. S. Jewell,* Rep..... 7,788
    Harvey S. Savill, Soc..... 1,040
45. Thomas L. Jarrett, Dem.....10,891
    W. E. Robinson, Prog..... 875
    Eibert S. Smith,* Rep.....13,084
    G. J. Mautz, Soc..... 900
47. Henry P. Hotz, Dem..... 6,599
    Fred E. Tulley, Prog..... 1,600
    J. G. Bardill,* Rep..... 9,774
    Victor Saladin, Soc..... 1,241
49. Charles B. Thomas, Dem..... 8,495
    W. R. Brown, Prog..... 1,436
    Paul W. Abt, Rep.....10,391
    Dave Wilson, Soc..... 1,458
51. Henry B. Pierce, Dem..... 6,776
    George W. Hill, Prog..... 970
    Sam W. Latham, Rep..... 7,892
    R. F. Cissell, Soc..... 670

REPRESENTATIVES.

Dist. 48th general assembly.

1. John Griffin,* Dem.....12,596
   John H. Taylor, Prog..... 2,726
   William M. Brinkman,* Rep..... 6,975
   Sheadrick B. Turner,* Rep..... 6,659
   Lester Phillips, Soc..... 752
2. George U. Lipschulch,* Dem..... 7,696
   Frank Ryan,* Dem..... 8,331
   Hugh Rae, Prog..... 2,420
   John J. Gardner,* Rep..... 6,355
   Roger J. Marcy, Rep..... 5,119
   Arthur E. Smith, Soc..... 2,977
3. John P. Walsh,* Dem..... 9,201
   Edward M. Santry,* Dem.....10,372
   Francis H. Clark, Prog..... 3 623
   Robert R. Jackson,* Rep.....10,107
   William Ostrom, Rep..... 9,162
   Arthur E. Halm, Soc..... 1,027
4. George O. Hilton,* Dem.....13,403
   Hubert Kilens,* Dem.....13,201
   John T. Simpson, Prog..... 2,011
   Thomas A. Royer,* Rep.....11,130
   Joseph Ambrose, Soc..... 3,978
5. Michael L. Igoe,* Dem.....20,831
   John H. Passmore, Prog.....12,240
   Issac S. Rothschild,* Rep.....17,819
   John H. Helwig,* Rep.....13,003
   Clarence W. Shaw, Soc..... 1,470

Dist.
6. Joseph A. Weber,* Dem.....17,626
Robert E. Wilson,* Dem.....18,691
Charles S. Graves, Prog.....12,190
William M. Brown,* Rep.....14,252
William E. Anderson, Rep.....13,552
L. W. Hardy, Soc..... 4,819

7. J. J. O'Rourke,* Dem.....14,709
William A. Adams, Prog..... 6,444
Julius H. Geweke, Prog..... 5,252
Louis J. Pierson,* Rep.....14,176
Frederic R. DeYoung,* Rep.....14,032
J. J. Hitchcock, Soc..... 4,778

8. Thomas E. Graham,* Dem..... 9,924
Fayette S. Munro, Prog..... 9,156
Edward D. Shurtleff,* Rep.....14,528
James H. Vickers,* Rep.....14,093
Wright G. Hammond, Soc..... 768

9. Robert J. Mulcahy,* Dem.....12,225
Joseph Placek,* Dem.....13,749
Michael Franz, Prog..... 2,566
David E. Shanahan,* Rep.....12,179
Andrew Olson, Soc..... 3,041

10. Floyd J. Tilton, Dem..... 6,934
H. S. Hicks,* Prog..... 8,131
John A. Atwood,* Rep.....13,071
Emil A. Festerling,* Rep.....12,218
Oscar H. Ogren, Soc..... 4,906
Joseph Sullivan, Ind..... 1,697

11. Frank J. Ryan,* Dem.....17,250
Henry F. Schuberth,* Dem.....19,450
Robson Barron, Prog..... 8,494
John H. Lyle,* Rep.....17,106
George M. Tobey, Rep.....14,425
William Henning, Soc..... 3,467

12. Charles F. Franz,* Dem.....10,978
R. R. Thompson,* Dem..... 9,268
T. H. Hollister, Prog..... 6,258
John D. Turnbaugh,* Rep.....12,595
George L. Maxeiner, Rep..... 7,671
J. W. Trainer, Soc..... 506

13. James W. Ryan,* Dem.....21,867
Elmer J. Schnackenberg, Prog.....10,086
Gotthard V. Dahlberg,* Rep.....13,832
C. A. Young,* Rep.....12,008
Seymour Stedman, Soc..... 8,878

14. Frank R. Dalton,* Dem.....10,230
Charles Doetschman, Prog..... 8,954
R. Waite Joslyn, Prog..... 7,212
De Goy B. Ellis,* Rep.....11,939
Harold C. Kessinger,* Rep.....14,679
F. L. Raymond, Soc..... 26

15. Joseph O. Hruby,* Dem..... 7,690
Peter F. Smith,* Dem..... 6,932
Harold K. Sockel, Prog..... 957
Thomas Curran,* Rep..... 5,751
J. J. Thomas, Soc..... 1,629

16. Michael Fahy,* Dem.....12,086
Frank A. Barr, Dem.....11,113
Charles H. Carmon, Prog..... 5,640
Simon E. Lantz,* Rep.....13,249
William H. Bentley,* Rep.....11,434
Daniel Reece, Soc..... 436

17. John S. Burns,* Dem..... 5,415
Jacob W. Epstein,* Dem..... 5,381
Charles P. Schwartz, Prog..... 1,251
Edward J. Smejkal,* Rep..... 2,849
Rose G. Levinson, Soc..... 1,074

18. Thomas N. Gorman,* Dem.....17,970
George Fitch, Prog..... 8,148
Robert Scholes,* Rep.....12,705
John F. Lynch,* Rep.....12,809
Louis A. Alton, Soc..... 1,602
Thomas Haydon, Liberty..... 196

19. James T. Prendergast,* Dem.....18,892
Paul P. Devine, Dem.....14,434
James C. McGloon, Dem.....17,384
Samuel P. Reese, Prog..... 9,347
Solomon P. Roderick,* Rep.....16,979
Peter H. Kane, Rep.....12,872
Frank V. Stuchal, Soc..... 9,134

20. Daniel O'Connell,* Dem.....13,582
William H. Dunn, Prog..... 9,978
Richland R. Meents,* Rep.....15,221
Israel Dudgeon,* Rep.....17,738
Arthur H. Purdy, Soc..... 791

Dist.
21. Benjamin M. Mitchell,* Dem.....17,659
John Grunau, Prog..... 6,267
Frederick J. Bippus,* Rep..... 9,815
Thomas P. Devereux,* Rep.....10,901
H. W. Harris, Soc..... 3,715
Ernest T. Thorson..... 524

22. G. A. Ray,* Dem.....22,658
Chas. W. Fleming, Prog..... 9,970
William Holaday,* Rep.....15,000
Abraham L. Stanfield,* Rep.....16,646
H. V. Ballah, Soc..... 1,263

23. George R. Bruce,* Dem.....19,704
Edwin P. Schroeder, Prog..... 8,537
William G. Thon,* Rep.....19,668
Christian M. Madsen,* Soc..... 9,585

24. Francis E. Williamson,* Dem.....10,643
Thomas M. Lyman, Dem..... 9,751
Frank S. Koogler, Prog..... 4,761
William F. Burres,* Rep.....11,836
Charles A. Gregory,* Rep.....13,462
Geo. B. Jenkins, Soc..... 387

25. John G. Jacobson,* Dem.....28,934
Frank P. Mies, Prog.....13,617
Charles L. Fieldstack,* Rep.....25,309
Joseph M. Mason,* Soc.....15,717

26. Daniel D. Donahue,* Dem.....13,274
Abraham C. Thompson, Prog..... 7,599
William Rowe,* Rep.....13,509
James C. Harvey,* Rep.....11,927
Gus Edborg, Soc..... 723

27. Joseph A. G. Trandel,* Dem..... 9,554
James M. Donlan,* Dem..... 8,677
William M. Gieldizinski, Prog..... 2,231
Albert Rostenkowski,* Rep..... 6,353
John Mulloy, Soc.....1,363

28. Clifford Quisenberry,* Dem.....16,261
Cyrus J. Tucker, Dem.....12,876
W. D. Moffet, Prog..... 3,463
Edwin O. Perkins,* Rep.....14,543
T. C. Buxton,* Rep.....13,485
H. A. Crawford, Soc..... 1,119

29. James H. Farrell,* Dem..... 5,737
Bernard J. Conlon..... 6,373
Medill McCormick,* Prog..... 5,402
Charles T. Funke, Rep..... 5,248
P. H. Nitschke, Soc..... 1,167

30. A. M. Foster,* Dem.....17,689
William M. Groves,* Dem.....18,101
Geo. B. Wiemer, Prog..... 4,833
Homer J. Tice,* Rep.....21,677
Michael Schantz, Soc..... 840

31. Frank J. Sief, Jr.,* Dem.....15,554
John F. Walsh, Dem.....13,748
John W. Seitz, Prog.....11,729
Harry F. Hamlin,* Rep.....15,085
E. I. Frankhauser,* Rep.....14,288
W. H. Phelps, Soc..... 3,312

32. John Huston,* Dem.....12,303
Robert A. Elliott,* Dem.....11,677
A. M. Stocking, Prog..... 6,361
James M. Pace,* Rep.....12,473
James E. Simmons, Rep.....10,119
Thomas J. Thompson, Soc..... 792

33. William C. Maucker,* Dem.....18,401
D. A. Whiteman, Prog..... 6,683
Thomas Campbell,* Rep.....16,433
William J. Graham,* Rep.....15,814
John C. Gibson, Soc..... 4,335

34. C. A. Purdunn,* Dem.....12,008
Robert Howard, Dem.....10,998
S. S. DuHamel, Prog..... 3,099
Harry W. Drake,* Rep.....12,001
E. Walter Green,* Rep.....11,149
Robert Doepell, Soc..... 320

35. John P. Devine,* Dem.....10,091
Evan L. Reed, Prog..... 8,570
Roy D. Hunt, Prog..... 6,851
William L. Leach,* Rep.....13,472
F. A. Brewer,* Rep.....13,462
Lord D. Agnew, Soc..... 700

36. William H. Hoffman,* Dem.....16,244
Edwin T. Strubinger,* Dem.....15,411
Roy D. Johnson, Prog..... 7,671
George H. Wilson,* Rep.....19,688
J. H. Hanly, Soc..... 827

Dist.		
37.	Frank W. Morrasy,* Dem.	10,883
	Henry Brink, Prog.	9,408
	Randolph Boyd,* Rep.	12,737
	John Robert Moore,* Rep.	12,485
	J. W. Connery, Soc.	1,216
38.	William A. Hubbard,* Dem.	18,343
	H. A. Shephard,* Dem.	16,177
	Milton C. Andrews, Prog.	2,819
	Otto C. Sonnemann,* Rep.	25,139
	Herman Rahm, Soc.	2,636
39.	Lee O'Neil Browne,* Dem.	18,761
	James E. Conlin, Dem.	6,710
	B. G. Soderstrom, Prog.	6,555
	Ole E. Benson,* Rep.	11,515
	William M. Scanlan,* Rep.	11,225
	Thomas Johnson, Soc.	692
40.	Arthur Roe,* Dem.	16,285
	John C. Richardson,* Dem.	15,522
	Walter D. Oday, Prog.	5,264
	Walter M. Provine,* Rep.	25,510
	Joseph Wullner, Soc.	1,084
41.	Michael F. Hennebry,* Dem.	16,968
	George B. Boardman, Prog.	12,302
	Ezra E. Miller, Prog.	10,008
	William R. McCabe,* Rep.	12,321
	Squire F. Tompkins,* Rep.	13,506
	Olaf K. Jorgensen, Soc.	966
	William Bell, Ind.-Lab.	3,825
42.	Walter E. Rinehart,* Dem.	14,293
	John W. Thomason,* Dem.	13,116
	Lucien G. Storment, Prog.	4,342
	Charles W. Vursell,* Rep.	20,917
	J. C. Wibel, Soc.	1,124
43.	William H. Basel,* Dem.	9,635
	E. W. Duvall, Dem.	7,735
	William B. Elliott, Prog.	7,173
	Owen R. West,* Rep.	11,978
	James E. Davis,* Rep.	11,523
	Ernest Schellschmidt, Soc.	2,856
44.	James M. Etherton, Dem.	15,676
	W. T. Morris,* Dem.	16,272
	Abijah Huggins, Prog.	2,699
	Harry Wilson,* Rep.	17,049
	Hawkins O. Murphy,* Rep.	19,400
	Myron D. Smith, Soc.	1,174

Dist.		
45.	Edward L. Merritt,* Dem.	15,448
	Clarence A. Jones, Dem.	15,265
	John E. Wright, Prog.	4,395
	Thomas E. Lyon,* Rep.	20,785
	William J. Butler,* Rep.	20,843
	Duncan McDonald, Soc.	3,494
46.	John Kasserman,* Dem.	12,661
	John L. Cooper,* Dem.	12,904
	Horace F. Morse, Prog.	1,434
	Charles L. Wood,* Rep.	13,306
	James T. Coen, Rep.	12,159
	H. E. Rogers, Soc.	423
47.	Joseph M. Brown, Dem.	10,199
	Ferdinand A. Garesche,* Dem.	12,693
	Sky B. Vaughan, Prog.	2,596
	Norman G. Flagg,* Rep.	14,731
	Chris Rethmeier,* Rep.	14,843
	Dan H. Slinger, Soc.	3,829
48.	Carl Green,* Dem.	16,601
	Richard F. Taylor,* Dem.	15,795
	Charles H. Musgrave, Pro.	2,497
	James A. Watson,* Rep.	15,948
	Frank Coles, Jr., Rep.	15,510
	Frank M. Harrell, Soc.	831
49.	John T. Desmond,* Dem.	13,296
	William F. Borders, Dem.	10 566
	August M. Eggman, Prog.	5,095
	Stephen T. LePage,* Rep.	15,596
	James W. Rentchler,* Rep.	15,177
	J. T. Lilly, Soc.	4,064
50.	James H. Felt,* Dem.	15,798
	Edward X. Bentley, Dem.	13,574
	Emil Andris, Prog.	2,575
	Charles Curren,* Rep.	18,755
	G. A. Stewart,* Rep.	17,014
	John H. Davis, Soc.	2,077
51.	W. C. Kane,* Dem.	16,608
	J. R. Barker, Prog.	3,512
	Elwood Barker,* Rep.	13,769
	Oral P. Tuttle,* Rep.	12,711
	Bert Tavender, Soc.	2,460

Note—Half votes are omitted from above table.

VOTE FOR ILLINOIS STATE OFFICERS, NOV. 3, 1914.

STATE TREASURER.

W. C. Clifford, Dem.	274,554
Andrew Russel, Rep.	418,336
Louis G. Pavey, Prog.	95,427
William Acker, Soc.	43,154
Gustaf Larson, Soc.-Lab.	2,395
L. A. Chamberlain, Pro.	7,469

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

Alexander W. Crawford, Dem.	378,928
Charles L. Rowley, Prog.	94,299
Charles W. Vail, Rep.	402,337
Hugh McGee, Soc.	41,443
W. A. Morgan, Pro.	7,288
John L. Lindsay, Soc.-Lab.	2,203

SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Robert C. Moore, Dem.	368,587
Mary M. Steagall, Prog.	89,323
Francis G. Blair, Rep.	427,274
Morrillo C. Linthicum, Soc.	41,229
Eva Munson Smith, Pro.	7,211
Thomas Ballantyne, Soc.-Lab.	2,065

UNIVERSITY TRUSTEES.

Robert R. Ward,* Dem.	415,807
Henry W. Huttman, Dem.	405,783
Robert F. Carr,* Dem.	439,228
Mrs. Chandler Starr, Prog.	133,185
Alfred Cowles, Prog.	144,191
Sumner S. Anderson, Prog.	118,116
Laura B. Evans,* Rep.	457,521
Albert P. Grout, Rep.	410,519
John T. Montgomery, Rep.	414,334
Winnie Branstetter, Soc.	50,607
Josephine Conger-Kaneko, Soc.	47,935
Lucila Spargo, Soc.	47,359
Marie N. Wilson, Pro.	13,446
Ella M. Orr, Pro.	12,329
A. D. Bridgeman, Pro.	11,142
Mrs. Marie Mollberg, Soc.-Lab.	2,854
Mrs. Regena Neebe, Soc.-Lab.	2,511
John Orth, Soc.-Lab.	2,458

*Elected.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH.

There are in Chicago sixteen Christian science churches, having an average total attendance of about 15,000. Each of these churches maintains a free reading room in addition to joint reading rooms at 104 South Michigan avenue and 108 South LaSalle street, where the public may have free access to all authorized publications on the subject of Christian science.

The offices of the Christian science committee on publication and the Christian science committee for the distribution of literature in Chicago are in the Orchestra building, 220 South Michigan avenue.

The office of the western representative of the Christian Science Monitor is at 750 Peoples Gas building.

DEMOCRATIC EDITORS OF ILLINOIS.

President—E. E. Campbell, Alton Times.
Treasurer—J. M. Bush, Pittsfield Democrat.
Recording Secretary—J. M. Sheets, Oblong Oracle.
Corresponding Secretary—M. P. Kelly, Watseka Times-Democrat.

CENTENNIAL OF ADMISSION OF ILLINOIS.

The following resolution was adopted by the Illinois state senate Feb. 20 and concurred in by the house April 8, 1913.

"Whereas, Illinois was admitted to the union of states Dec. 3, 1818, the centennial anniversary thereof being rapidly approaching, and it being meet and fit that the state which has given of its sons so liberally to the progress of the nation and the world during the period of its statehood should fittingly observe its hundredth anniversary by a celebration which shall do honor to itself and to the nation:

"Resolved, by the senate, the house of representatives concurring, That a commission, consisting of five members of the senate and five members of the house of representatives of the forty-eighth general assembly, shall be appointed to have charge of the preliminary arrangements of such celebration to be held in Springfield, the state capital, on such centennial date, and to determine, as may be, the character and necessities of such celebration, and to report the result of its findings to the forty-ninth general assembly; such joint commission to hold its meetings in the city of Springfield at such time or times as may be necessary to successfully inaugurate such movement."

Subsequently by another joint resolution E. J. James, E. B. Greene and J. W. Garner of the University of Illinois and Mrs. Jessie Palmer Webber and Dr. Otto L. Schmidt of the Illinois Historical society were appointed as additional members of the committee. The sum of $10,000 was appropriated to defray the expenses of the commission.

At a meeting held in Springfield July 22 Senator Campbell S. Hearn was elected chairman and Mrs. Jessie Palmer Webber secretary. The following proposals were adopted:

1. Promotion of local celebrations throughout the state.

2. Holding of a state celebration at the capital, consisting of an exposition and a pageant illustrative of the social, economic and educational development of the state.

3. Preparation of a series of publications putting into permanent form the record of the state's progress in all lines of development.

4. Erection of a permanent memorial building for the use of the historical and educational departments of the state, where shall be preserved the historical relics of the state; containing a memorial hall where shall be placed statues of Illinois' illustrious men.

5. Erecting and unveiling of bronze statues of Lincoln and Douglas on the capitol grounds as provided for in bills enacted at the session of the legislature in 1913.

A comprehensive and elaborate plan was presented to the state commission by President Edmund J. James of the University of Illinois. His suggestion, similar to that of the commission's, was to have chief celebrations in Springfield, at the University of Illinois, which completes its fiftieth year of organization in 1918, and in Chicago. Lesser celebrations are suggested for the county seats.

The centennial commission as organized in 1914 was as follows:

President—C. S. Hearn, Quincy.
Secretary—Jessie Palmer Webber, Springfield.
Hugh S. Magill, Jr., Princeton; Kent E. Keller, Ava; H. W. Johnson, Ottawa; Logan Hay, Springfield; John S. Burns, Chicago; John Huston, Blandinsville; George B. Baker, Golconda; C. C. Pervier, Sheffield; James F. Morris, Springfield, E. J. James, University of Illinois; E. B. Greene, University of Illinois; J. W. Garner, University of Illinois; Otto L. Schmidt, Chicago; Gov. Edward F. Dunne, ex officio; Francis G. Blair, superintendent of public instruction, ex officio.
Clerk of the Commission—S. Leigh Call, Springfield.

EQUALIZED ASSESSMENT OF ILLINOIS PROPERTY.

Year.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Railroad property.	Total valuation.*	Tax rate per $100.
1840	.....	.....	.....	$58,752,168	$0.20
1850	$86,532,237	$33,335,799	.....	119,868,336	.58
1860	266,258,155	88,854,115	$12,085,472	367,227,742	.67
1870	347,876,090	113,545,227	19,242,141	480,664,058	.65
1880	573,404,141	165,846,994	47,365,259	786,616,394	.36
1890	587,045,386	149,158,000	72,689,396	808,892,782	.36
1900	569,619,469	162,235,264	77,878,672	809,733,405	.50
1901	689,210,143	223,736,346	86,285,340	999,231,829	.50
1902	710,571,904	231,350,427	88,270,104	1,030,292,435	.40
1903	758,249,645	234,133,427	90,669,907	1,083,050,979	.52
1904	763,260,719	226,356,632	90,854,641	1,082,744,083	.55
1905	771,040,262	213,970,049	93,634,247	1,095,681,557	.50
1906	783,081,075	228,171,948	95,131,416	1,126,663,157	.50
1907	891,802,748	246,819,650	100,161,503	1,251,974,306	.50
1908	894,231,942	245,067,647	104,743,848	1,263,500,487	.50
1909	1,508,984,520	435,610,615	175,683,593	2,158,698,450	.35
1910	1,532,525,070	467,482,556	177,217,518	2,199,701,976	.30
1911	1,630,014,032	462,719,174	178,105,461	2,318,314,614	.35
1912	1,648,500,546	470,904,243	178,032 000	2,343,879,691	.28
1913	1,658,544,334	509,623,714	192,151,627	2,422,344,379	.70
1914	1,701,348,931	504,124,339	200,068,164	2,455,745,799	.48

*Includes assessment on capital stock of railroads, property of interurban lines and capital stock of franchise corporations.

NOTE—The assessed value is one-third of actual value. Prior to 1909 it was one-fifth. The real value of property in Illinois in 1913 was $7,367,237,397, as against $7,267,033,128 in 1913.

ILLINOIS RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

[From biennial reports of state treasurers.]

Year.	Balance.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Year.	Balance.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
1820	.....	$62,226.00	$47,145.00	1900	$2,617,955.88	$16,382,020.34	$15,621,652.19
1830	.....	106,898.00	119,370.00	1902	3,378,324.03	16,491,486.11	16,422,576.38
1840	.....	305,284.00	374,401.00	1904	3,447,233.76	19,763,176.57	17,661,017.36
1850	$230,095.27	957,394.67	709,371.74	1906	5,549,226.65	19,558,842.06	21,278,805.27
1860	919,331.68	7,407,363.36	7,279,051.97	1908	3,859,363.44	21,611,919.46	21,046,572.46
1870	4,502,970.58	10,749,084.54	13,201,279.14	1910	4,434,610.44	26,957,187.79	25,882,587.93
1880	2,468,606.39	10,049,206.97	8,727,811.87	1912	5,459,210.30	39,708,784.81	32,952,362.63
1890	4,445,467.99	10,586,743.28	10,682,659.89				

SANITARY DISTRICT OF CHICAGO.

Offices in Karpen building.
President—Thomas A. Smyth, D.
Clerk—John McGillen.
Treasurer—John A. McCormick.
Chief Engineer—George M. Wisner.
Electrical Engineer—Edward B. Ellicott.
Consulting Engineer—Lyman E. Cooley.
Attorney—Edmund D. Adcock.
Board of Trustees—Terms expire in 1916: Thomas A. Smyth, D.; Thomas M. Sullivan, D.; Edward Kane, D. Terms expire in 1918: James M. Dailey, D.; Fred D. Brett, D.; Charles E. Reading, D. Terms expire in 1920: Wallace G. Clark, R.; George W. Paullin, R.; Patrick J. Carr, D.

CHRONOLOGY.

First investigation made in 1885.
Sanitary bill signed May 29, 1889.
Sanitary district organized Jan. 18, 1890.
Earth broken ("shovel day") Sept. 3, 1892.
Lake water turned into canal Jan. 2, 1900.
Formal opening of canal Jan. 17, 1900.

DIMENSIONS OF CANAL.

Length of main and water power channel, 39.16 miles.
Length of river, lake to Robey street, 6 miles.
Length river diversion channel, 13 miles.
Width main channel, Robey street to Summit: Bottom, 110 feet; top, 198.
Width main channel, Summit to Willow Springs: Bottom, 202 feet; top, 290.
Width main channel, Willow Springs to Lockport (rock section): Bottom, 160 feet; top, 162.
Width river diversion channel: Bottom, 200 feet.
Minimum depth of water in main channel, 22 feet.
Current in earth sections, 1¼ miles per hour.
Current in rock sections, 1.9 miles per hour.
Present capacity of canal, 300,000 cubic feet per minute.
Total amount of excavation, 42,229,635 cubic yards.

The north shore channel, extending from Lawrence avenue to Lake Michigan, in the village of Wilmette, is about 8 miles long with a water depth of 13.6 feet.

The construction of the Sag canal to drain the Calumet region was begun in the summer of 1911. When completed it will be 16 miles long. Its estimated cost is $6,762,000.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.
From organization to Dec. 31, 1913.

REVENUES.

Taxation	$59,791,013.19
Bonds outstanding	15,743,000.00
Interest and premiums on bonds	367,043.98
Interest on deposits	518,730.25
Land revenues	620,872.00
From electrical plant	272,482.45
Miscellaneous	67,790.73
Total	$77,013,888.62

EXPENDITURES.

Right of way	$10,188,086.00
Construction and operation	43,156,280.10
Interest	18,535,183.51
Taxes	200,680.26
Damages	288,997.42
Administration	7,947,374.30
Miscellaneous	281,381.60
Total	$75,647,983.19
Emergency funds	$23,600.00
Due	29,188.25
Cash in hands of treasurer	1,313,117.18
Total income	$77,013,888.62

REVENUE FROM ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Since March 24, 1855, the Illinois Central Railroad company, in accordance with the terms of its charter, accepted March 15, 1851, has been paying into the Illinois state treasury semiannually a certain percentage of the gross receipts from its charter lines. This percentage up to 1857 was 5 and since then has been 7. The total amount paid by the road to the state up to April 30, 1912, was $31,502,713.29. The gross receipts and the semiannual payments to the state since April 30, 1905, have been:

Time.	Receipts.	Payments.
April 30, 1905	$7,635,116.74	$534,458.17
Oct 31, 1905	7,868,214.35	550,775.00
April 30, 1906	8,461,749.42	592,322.46
Oct. 31, 1906	8,572,893.57	600,102.55
April 30, 1907	$8,517,289.72	$596,210.28
Oct. 31, 1907	9,176,083.43	642,325.84
April 30, 1908	7,619,184.14	533,342.89
Oct. 31, 1908	7,996,765.05	559,773.55
April 30, 1909	8,047,250.32	563,307.52
Oct 31, 1909	8,419,454.63	589,361.82
April 30, 1910	8,684,545.71	607,918.20
Oct. 31, 1910	8,714,423.43	610,009.61
April 30, 1911	8,844,230.28	619,096.12
Oct. 31, 1911	8,562,687.42	620,388.12
April 30, 1912	8,006,149.85	560,430.49
Oct. 31, 1912	9,410,429.28	658,730.05
April 30, 1913	9,199,934.00	643,995.38
Oct. 31, 1913	10,159,765.71	711,183.60
April 30, 1914	9,744,283.71	682,099.86
Oct. 31, 1914	9,968,295.86	697,780.71

THE COUNTY UNION.

The County union for the election of better local officials was formed in September, 1914. It will undertake a thorough and impartial investigation of the character, record and fitness of nominees for county offices and will publish its results with such recommendations as seem to be justified. This investigation and report will be made without political bias and with the sole object of presenting the facts to the voters for their consideration. The officers are:

President—George T. Kelly.
Vice-President—Hoyt King.
Treasurer—Edmund D. Hulbert.
Secretary—Carl Fentress.
Chairman Advisory Council—George E. Cole.
Chairman Executive Committee—Allen B. Pond.
Chairman Finance Committee—Harry A. Wheeler.

ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION.

President—Joseph M. Page, Jerseyville Democrat.
First Vice-President—John T. Galbraith, Carbondale Free Press.
Second Vice-President—W. J. Smith, Waukegan News.
Third Vice-President—H. U. Bailey, Princeton Republican.
Secretary—J. M. Sheets, Oblong Oracle.
Treasurer—J. E. McClure, Carlinville Democrat.

CHICAGO BAPTIST EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President—Dean Shailer Mathews, University of Chicago.
Vice-President—J. G. Elsden, Westminster building.
Superintendent—Rev. F. L. Anderson, 107 South Michigan avenue.
Secretary—Rev. T. D. Magill, 3941 Michigan-av.
Treasurer—A. E. Wells, Monadnock block.

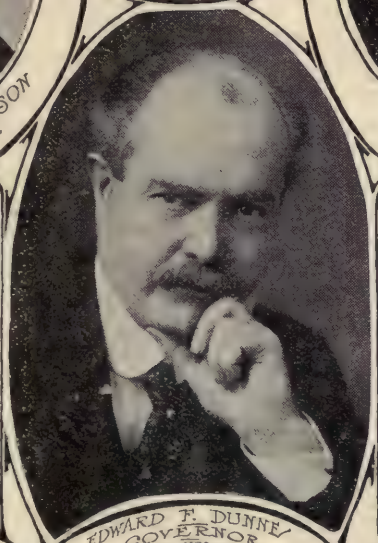
WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE.

President—Miss Agnes Nestor.
Vice-President—Miss Mary McDowell.
Secretary—Miss Emma Steghagen.
Treasurer—Miss Beatrix Dauchy.

LEWIS G. STEVENSON
SECRETARY OF STATE

BARRATT O'HARA
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
PHOTO BY MATTENE CHI.

ANDREW RUSSEL
STATE TREASURER
PHOTO BY WATSON



EDWARD F. DUNNE
GOVERNOR
PHOTO BY MOFFETT, CHI.

PATRICK J. LUCEY
ATTORNEY-GENERAL

THE CAPITOL

JAMES J. BRADY
AUDITOR
PHOTO BY MOFFETT, CHI.

EXECUTIVE MANSION

ILLINOIS STATE OFFICIALS.

ILLINOIS CIVIL LIST.

Corrected to Dec. 1, 1914.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

	Salary.
Governor—Edward F. Dunne, D., Cook co'ty.	$12,000
Lieutenant-Governor—Barratt O'Hara, D., Cook county	2,500
Secretary of State—Lewis G. Stevenson, D., McLean county	7,500
Auditor—James J. Brady, D., Cook county.	7,500
Treasurer—Andrew Russel, R., Morgan county	10,000
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Francis G. Blair, R., Coles county	7,500
Attorney-General—Patrick J. Lucey, D., LaSalle county	10,000
Insurance Superintendent—Rufus M. Potts.	5,000
The Adjutant-General—Col. F. S. Dickson..	5,000

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme court consists of seven judges, elected for a term of nine years, one from each of the seven districts into which the state is divided. The election is held in June of the year in which any term expires.

JUSTICES.

Dist.	Salary $10,000.	Term expires.
1. Alonzo K. Vickers,	East St. Louis..	June, 1915
2. William M. Farmer,	Vandalia	June, 1915
3. Frank K. Dunn,	Charleston	June, 1915
4. George A. Cooke,	Aledo	June, 1921
5. Charles C. Craig,	Galesburg	June, 1918
6. James H. Cartwright,	C. J., Oregon..	June, 1915
7. Orrin N. Carter,	Chicago	June, 1915

Reporter—Samuel P. Irwin, Bloomington; salary, $6,000.
Clerk—Charles W. Vail.
Deputy Clerk—Robert L. Conn.
Librarian—Ralph H. Wilkin; salary, $2,400.
Terms of court are held in Springfield, commencing on the first Tuesday in February, April, June, October and December.

BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS.

George W. Wall, president.....DuQuoin
Wm. B. Wright, secretary and treasurer. Effingham
Charles L. Bartlett.....Quincy
Charles S. Cuttiug.....Chicago
D. B. Snow.....Ottawa

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Office in Springfield. Salary, $1,500.
Martin A. Brennan, presiding judge..Bloomington
Benjamin P. Alschuler.....Aurora
Geo. W. Dowell.....DuQuoin
Secretary—James J. Brady, ex officio.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

Located at Champaign and Urbana.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Ex Officio Members—The governor, the president of the state board of agriculture, the state superintendent of public instruction.

Mary E. Busey, Urbana.....1917
Otis W. Holt, Geneseo.....1917
William L. Abbott, Chicago.....1917
Robert R. Ward, Benton.....1921
John R. Trevett, Champaign.....1919
Ellen M. Henrotin, Chicago.....1919
Laura B. Evans, Taylorville.....1921
Florence E. Watson, Effingham.....1919
Robert F. Carr, Highland Park.....1921
(Ex officio members as above.)
President of University—Dr. Edmund J. James.
Secretary and Registrar—Charles Maxwell McConn, Urbana.
Comptroller—George E. Frazer, Urbana.

STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

Located at Normal.

THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Charles L. Capen, president.....Bloomington
F. G. Blair, secretary.....Springfield
E. R. E. Kimbrough.....Danville
J. Stanley Brown.....Joliet
F. B. Stitt.....El Paso
O. W. Mundell.....Benton
William P. Wall.....Staunton
A. R. Smith.....Quincy
Silas Echo.s.....Mount Vernon
Adrian M. Doolin.....Chicago
John J. Amsler.....East Peoria
Henry Hoff.....Germantown
John L. Brummerstedt.....Altamont
George W. Hughes.....Hume
Henry Oakes.....Bluffs
President of University—David Felmly.

TRUSTEES EASTERN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Located at Charleston.

J. M. Hicks.....Newton
R. W. Briscoe.....Kansas
Edward B. Rogers.....Champaign
E. E. Elstun.....Greenup
C. C. Lee.....Charleston
Francis G. Blair, ex officio.....Springfield
President—Dr. Livingston C. Lord.

TRUSTEES WESTERN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Located at Macomb.

C. W. Flack, president.....Macomb
D. P. Hollis.....Pittsfield
Joab Green.....Carthage
S. S. Hallam.....Monmouth
J. L. McCreery.....Rushville
Francis G. Blair, ex officio.....Springfield
President—W. P. Morgan.....Macomb

TRUSTEES SOUTHERN NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

Located at Carbondale.

George McGahey.....Olney
W. W. Barr.....Carbondale
Herbert Piper.....Sumner
O. M. Karraker.....Harrisburg
Walter W. Williams.....Benton
Francis G. Blair, ex officio.....Springfield
President—Henry W. Shryock, Ph. B.

TRUSTEES NORTHERN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Located at DeKalb.

A. C. Metzell, secretary.....Elgin
Leroy A. Goddard.....Chicago
Frank E. Richey.....LaSalle
R. L. Russell.....Princeton
E. W. Vaile.....Dixon
Francis G. Blair, ex officio.....Springfield
President—Dr. John W. Cook.

TRUSTEES OF STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY.

Located at Springfield. Salary of librarian, $2,000.
Evarts B. Greene.....Urbana
Otto L. Schmidt.....Chicago
C. H. Rammelkamp.....Jacksonville
Librarian—Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber.

STATE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION.

Created by act of June 30, 1913. Term, 6 years. Salary, $10,000. Office in Springfield.

Richard Yates, Rep.....Springfield
Frank H. Funk, Prog.....Bloomington
James E. Quan, Dem.....Chicago
Walter A. Shaw, Dem.....Chicago
Owen P. Thompson.....Jacksonville
Secretary—C. N. Hebner; salary, $5,000.
Counsel—Everett Jennings; salary, $6,000.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, 1913-1914.

President—James K. Hopkins, Princeton.
Vice-President at Large—George A. Anthony, Kewanee.
Secretary—J. K. Dickirson, Springfield; salary, $2,000.
Treasurer—J. F. Prather, Williamsville.

Dist.	VICE-PRESIDENTS.	
1. Martin Conrad		Chicago
2. B. H. Heide		Chicago
3. George H. Cooper		Mokena
4. Albert Mares		Chicago

5. August W. Miller.....Chicago
6. Dr. John D. Robertson.....Chicago
7. J. J. McComb.....Chicago
8. Louis F. Wilk.....Chicago
9. J. F. Rehm.....Chicago
10. W. E. Davis.....Libertyville
11. C. F. Dike.....North Crystal Lake
12. George H. Madden.....Mendota
13. J. E. Taggart.....Freeport
14. Frank Thornber.....Carthage
15. W. F. Aten.....Ray
16. James K. Hopkins.....Princeton
17. Hiett B. Taylor.....Fairbury
18. B. M. Davison.....Marshall
19. A. M. Burk.....Champaign
20. L. O. Skiles.....Virginia
21. Charles M. Woods.....Springfield
22. John S. Culp.....Bethalto
23. Thomas S. Marshall.....Carbondale
24. John W. Shaw.....Harrisburg
25. Joab Goodall.....Marion

INDUSTRIAL BOARD.

Created by act of June 28, 1913. Term, 6 years. Salary, $4,000. Office, 1003 City Hall Square building, Chicago.

J. B. Vaughn.....Carlinville
Robert Eadie.....Springfield
Peter Angsten.....Chicago
Secretary—W. V. Conley ($2,500).

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF LABOR.

Salary $5 per day for thirty days.
Salary of secretary, $2,500.

J. F. Patterson.....Chicago
J. D. Peters.....Carbondale
Frank B. Mott.....Galesburg
James P. Kellet.....Chicago
Charles Vallo.....Murphysboro
Secretary—Patrick H. Hart, Springfield.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY COMMISSION.

Created by act of March 4, 1910. Term, indefinite. Per day, $5.

Patrick Carr.....Ladd
George Golden.....Chicago
M. J. Boyle.....Chicago
Daniel J. Gorman.....Peoria
John Flora.....Chicago
Edwin R. Wright.....Chicago
P. A. Peterson.....Rockford
Charles Piez.....Chicago
E. T. Bent.....Chicago
Robert E. Conway.....East St. Louis
Mason B. Starring.....Chicago
W. J. Jackson.....Chicago

ILLINOIS FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Created by act of June 24, 1895. Term, 2 years.
Salary of secretary, $2,000.

President—A. N. Abbott.....Morrison
Vice-President—H. E. Young.....Chicago
Secretary—H. A. McKeene.....Springfield
Treasurer—J. P. Mason.....Elgin
Auditor—Frank I. Mann.....Gilman

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Ex Officio—Superintendent of public instruction, dean of the college of agriculture, president of state board of agriculture, president State Horticultural society, president State Dairymen's association.

Elected by congressional districts:

1. H. E. Young.....Chicago
2. August Geweke.....Des Plaines
3. M. K. Sweet.....Glenwood
4. John M. Clark.....Chicago
5. C. V. Gregory.....Chicago
6. P. R. Barnes.....Forest Glen
7. Henry H. Schwinge.....Norwood Park
8. James R. Clark.....Chicago
9. C. C. Pickett.....Chicago
10. R. W. Chittenden.....Gurnee
11. J. P. Mason.....Elgin
12. George F. Tullock.....Rockford
13. A. N. Abbott.....Morrison
14. William H. Ashdown.....Port Byron
15. Frank S. Haynes.....Geneseo
16. Ralph Allen.....Delavan
17. S. B. Mason.....Bloomington
18. F. I. Mann.....Gilman
19. J. B. Burrows.....Decatur
20. A. P. Grout.....Winchester
21. Edward Grimes.....Raymond
22. E. W. Burroughs.....Edwardsville
23. Joseph Oldfield.....Vandalia
24. D. M. Marlin.....Norris City
25. W. E. Braden.....Sparta

ILLINOIS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Created by act of March 24, 1874.

J. Mack Tanner, president.....Springfield
Emil J. Baxter, vice-president.....Nauvoo
A. M. Augustine, secretary.....Normal
J. W. Stanton, treasurer.....Richview

INSPECTORS OF GRAIN.

Office, 175 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago.

John P. Gibbons, chief (salary, $6,000)....Chicago
Eugene McCarthy, assistant chief.....Chicago

LIVE STOCK COMMISSIONERS.

Salary, $10 a day and expenses; of secretary, $2,000; of veterinarian, $10 a day. Office at Springfield.

B. J. Shanley, chairman.....Ottawa
L. F. Brown.....Galesburg
Secretary—C. A. Lowery, Springfield.
State Veterinarian—Dr. O. E. Dyson, Record building, Union stock yards, Chicago.

BOARD OF VETERINARY EXAMINERS, PER DIEM, $5.

C. H. Merrick, M. D. C.....Okawville
John Scott, V. S.....Peoria
Albert C. Worms, M. D. C.....Chicago

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Salary, $1,000.

Elected Nov. 5, 1912. Term of office, four years.

1. Chas. J. Murphy, D. 3238 Wentworth-av., Chicago
2. Chas. W. Secord, P.*..437 W. 117th-st., Chicago
3. Frank McGovern, D..5517 Racine-av., Chicago
4. Dennis F. Sullivan, D..1524 W. 51st-st., Chicago
5. J. J. Viterna, D....2157 Hastings-st., Chicago
6. Frank P. Duffy, D..20 N. Hermitage-av., Chicago
7. W. H. Malone, P.*.....Park Ridge
8. J. Rushkewicz, D..1536 W. Chicago-av., Chicago
9. Arthur Donoghue, D..820 Sheridan-rd., Chicago
10. H. T. Nightingale, P.*.....Evanston
11. F. H. Ackerman, P.*.....Elgin
12. G. C. Tallerday, P.*.....Belvidere
13. Issac N. Evans P.*.....Milledgeville
14. John Day, D.....Moline
15. James R. Albright, D.....Quincy
16. Charles J. Skaggs, D.....Pekin
17. W. E. Baker, D.....Pontiac
18. Frank P. Martin, R.....Watseka
19. Marion Watson, D.....Arthur
20. Louis D. Hirsheimer, D.....Pittsfield
21. A. W. Crawford D.....Hillsboro
22. Charles Becker, D.....Freeburg
23. H. Gregory Weber, D.....Carlyle
24. Louis W. Goetzman, D.....Shawneetown
25. Albert L. Cline, D.....Marion

Secretary—John J. Coffey.
*Progressive.

STATE ENTOMOLOGIST.

Prof. Stephen A. Forbes.....Urbana

STATE FOOD COMMISSIONER.

Office, Manhattan bldg., Chicago. Salary $3,600.
W. Scott Matthews.....Carbondale

FOOD STANDARD COMMISSION.

Created by act of May 14, 1907. Term, indefinite. Per diem, $15. Office at 431 South Dearborn street, Chicago.

W. Scott Matthews, state food commissioner, ex officio.....Carbondale
Dr. Walter S. Haines.....Chicago
Thomas P. Sullivan.....Chicago

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Office at Springfield. Salary of secretary, $3,600.

Thomas A. Freeman, M. D.....Mattoon
A. Szwajkart, M. D.....Chicago
R. D. Luster, M. D.....Granite City
James J. Hassett, M. D.....McLeansboro
T. B. Lewis, M. D.....Hammond

John A. Robinson, M. D.....Chicago
Secretary—C. St. Clair Drake, M. D.....Chicago

FACTORY INSPECTORS.

Office, 1543 Transportation building, Chicago.

	Salary.
Oscar F. Nelson, chief, Chicago	$3,000
Barney Cohen, assistant, Chicago	2,250

STATE MINING BOARD.

Office at Springfield. Salary $5 per day and expenses while in service; of secretary, $2,000.

John Bohlander, president.....Pekin
James Forester.....Hallidayboro
Thomas L. Jones.....Ladd
James Shaw, secretary.....Virden
J. B. McKeirnan, H. E.....Peoria

MINERS' EXAMINING BOARD.

Created by act of June 27, 1913. Term, three years. Salary $1,500.

Edward Maher, president.....Lincoln
Nicholas Correll, secretary.....Springfield
John Kines.....Breeze

INSPECTORS OF MINES.

Salary, $1,800 per annum.

Dist.	
1.	Ben Roberts.....Streator
2.	Thomas Devlin.....Spring Valley
3.	Patrick Hogan.....Canton
4.	David Z. Thrush.....Farmington
5.	J. W. Starks.....Georgetown
6.	Thomas P. Back.....Springfield
7.	Archibald Frew.....Gillespie
8.	John Kaney.....Centralia
9.	William Hartman.....Belleville
10.	John McClintock.....Murphysboro
11.	George L. Morgan.....Benton
12.	John Garrity.....Riverton

MINING INVESTIGATION COMMISSION.

Created by act of June 21, 1913. Term, indefinite. Per day, $10.

B. L. Russell.....Princeton
Jacob G. Grossberg.....Chicago
Dr. H. H. Stoek.....Urbana
Thomas Jeremiah.....Williamsville
W. D. Obcamp.....Lincoln
Rice Miller.....Hillsboro
William Hall.....Springfield
R. J. Wilson.....Marissa
John Tuttle.....Harrisburg

FIRE FIGHTING AND RESCUE STATION COMMISSION.

Created by act of March 4, 1910. Term, one year. Per day, $10. Stations located at Benton, LaSalle and Springfield.

Thomas Jeremiah.....Willisville
H. H. Stoek.....Urbana
Fernand Bernard.....Westville
John Slattery.....Toluca
Thomas H. Devlin.....Assumption
J. A. Holmes.....Washington, D. C.
Manager—Oscar Cartlidge ($3,000).

BOARD OF PHARMACY.

Office at Springfield. Salary, $8 a day. Secretary's salary, $3,000.

Frank J. Butler.....Pontiac
J. B. Michels.....El Paso
Thomas D. Gregg.....Harrisburg
Frederic T. Provost.....Chicago
Leo L. Hrazek.....Chicago
Secretary—Fred C. Dodds.

DENTAL EXAMINERS.

Salary, $5 a day.

Dr. O. H. Seifert.....Springfield
Dr. Charles F. O'Connor.....Chicago
Dr. N. W. Cox.....Cairo
Dr. B. A. Smith.....Champaign
Dr. Gideon M. Dempsey.....Grafton

STATE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION.

Created by act of June 15, 1909. Term, six years. Salary, $6,000.

Fred J. Kern, president.....Belleville
Jas. Hyland, secretary, 5530 LaSalle-st..Chicago
Frank D. Whipp, fiscal supervisor.....Springfield
George A. Zeller, alienist.....Peoria
Thomas O'Connor.....Peoria

STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Elgin State hospital—H. J. Gahagan, M. D., superintendent.
Kankakee State hospital—P. M. Kelly, M. D., superintendent.
Jacksonville State hospital—H. B. Carriel, M. D., superintendent.
Anna State hospital—R. A. Goodner, M. D., superintendent.
Watertown State hospital—J. A. Campbell, M. D., superintendent.
Peoria State hospital—R. T. Hinton, M. D., superintendent.
Chester State hospital—George K. Faerris, M. D., superintendent.
Chicago State hospital (Dunning)—George Leininger, M. D., superintendent.
Alton State hospital—Frank R. Dinges, business manager.
The Illinois School for the Deaf at Jacksonville—C. P. Gillett, superintendent.
Lincoln State School and Colony at Lincoln—T. H. Leonard, M. D., superintendent.
The Illinois School for the Blind at Jacksonville—R. W. Woolston, superintendent.
Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind at Chicago—William F. Schultz, superintendent.
Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' home at Quincy—Col. J. E. Andrews, superintendent.
The Soldiers' Widows' Home of Illinois at Wilmington—Mrs. Nettie McF. McGowan, superintendent.
The Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' home at Normal—Maj. C. E. Bassett, superintendent.
The Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary at Chicago—Maj. C. T. Garrard, superintendent.
The State Training School for Girls at Geneva—Mrs. Carrie S. O'Connor, superintendent.
The St. Charles School for Boys at St. Charles—Col. C. B. Adams, superintendent.

DEPARTMENTS.

Visitation and Instruction of Adult Blind—Chas. Comstock, 5456 University avenue, Chicago.
Visitation of Dependent, Neglected and Delinquent Children—Rev. Charles Virden, Springfield.
Supervising Engineer—Murille Downer, Chicago.
Deportation Agent—J. V. Callahan, care of Chicago State hospital, Dunning.
State Psychopathic Institute—H. D. Singer, M. D., director, Kankakee.
Support Department—Supervisor of reimbursing investigators, S. D. McKenney, Alton; office of department, 426 North 5th street, Springfield.

CHARITIES COMMISSION.

Created by act of June 15, 1909. Term, four years. No compensation. Secretary's salary, $3,600.

Dr. Edward H. Ochsner.....Chicago
Emil G. Hirsch.....Chicago
Dr. Anna Dwyer.....Chicago
Albert Huber.....Rock Island
John B. Harris.....Champaign
Secretary—A. L. Bowen; office in Springfield.

STATE REFORMATORY.

Located at Pontiac. Managers' salary, $1,200 each; salary of secretary and superintendent, $4,000.

Managers—Albert H. Gravenhorst.....Effingham
Charles W. Elliott.....Galesburg
Carlos Ames.....Streator
John A. Califf.....Bowen
Van D. Roughton.....Sullivan
Superintendent—W. C. Graves.

PENITENTIARY COMMISSION.

Created by act of June 5, 1907.

James A. Patten.....Chicago
Ira C. Copley.....Aurora
John Lambert.....Joliet

COMMISSIONERS OF STATE PENITENTIARY.

Prison located at Joliet. Salary, $1,500. Warden's salary, $5,000.

James J. McGrath.....Ottawa

Ralph R. Tilton.....Danville
Charles M. Faltz.....Somonauk
Warden—Edmund M. Allen.

COMMISSIONERS SOUTHERN PENITENTIARY.
Prison located at Chester. Salary, $1,500.
Frank Orr.....Mount Sterling
C. F. Coleman.....Vandalia
Omar S. Pace.....Mount Vernon
Warden—W. V. Choisser.

BOARD OF PARDONS.
Office at Springfield. Secretary's salary, $2,000.
Lewis G. Stevenson, chairman.....Bloomington
William Wham.....Salem
William Colvin.....Springfield
Clerk—Thomas M. Kilbride.

BOARD OF ARBITRATION.
Office at Springfield. Salary, $1,500. Secretary's salary, $2,500.
Lewis McGovern.....Freeport
Harry M. Powell.....Peoria
Leo J. Winniecke.....Chicago
Secretary—William Niesen.

STATE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.
Salary, $5,000.
James B. Dibelka.....Chicago

EXAMINERS OF ARCHITECTS.
Office, 178 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago.
N. Clifford Ricker.....Champaign
James T. Forten.....Chicago
Francis M. Barton.....Chicago
Leonard F. W. Stuebe.....Danville
Michael B. Kane.....Edwardsville
Salary of secretary, $1,800; of members, $10 a day for actual service. Fee charged for examination, $15; fee for issuing license, $25.

VOTING-MACHINE COMMISSIONERS.
Term, four years. Compensation not to exceed $1,500 a year and expenses.
Morris Emmerson.....Lincoln
Albert E. Hinners.....Virginia
Secretary of state.....Springfield

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.
Office at Lockport. Salary, $5 a day.
Sherman L. Marshall.....Ipava
H. P. Dwyer.....Minooka
Edward S. Morahn.....Sheridan

STATE VETERINARIAN.
Salary, $10 a day.
Dr. O. E. Dyson, Union stock yards.....Chicago

STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.
Office at Springfield.
Created by act of May 11, 1905. Salary of president, $4,000; of two members, $3,000 each; of secretary, $3,500.
James H. Burdett, president.....Chicago
A. B. Culhane.....Rockford
William B. Moulton.....Chicago
Secretary—Ward R. Robinson.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU.
Created by act of June 26, 1913. Office in Springfield.
Gov. Edward F. Dunne, chairman, ex officio.
John M. O'Connor.....Chicago
Niels Juul.....Chicago
Charles A. Karch.....Belleville
David E. Shanahan.....Chicago
Secretary—Finley Bell ($5,000).

STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION.
Created by act of June 27, 1913. Term, six years. Office in Springfield.
A. D. Gash, president.....Chicago
S. E. Bradt, secretary.....DeKalb
James P. Wilson.....Polo
State Highway Engineer—A. N. Johnson.
Asst. State Highway Engineer—R. C. McArdle.

COMMISSIONERS OF UNIFORM LAWS.
Created by act of June 3, 1909. Term, four years.
John C. Richberg.....Chicago
O. A. Harker.....Urbana
John H. Wigmore.....Chicago
Ernest Freund.....Chicago
Nathan W. McChesney.....Chicago

STATE AGENTS TO ENFORCE THE LAW IN RELATION TO CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.
Created by act of May 25, 1877. Term, two years. Salary, $1,200.
Bernard Shine.....Chicago
Rudolph Van Achen.....Peoria
W. J. Kane.....East St. Louis
Nicholas Hemmer.....O'Fallon

ILLINOIS FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.
Created by act of April 11, 1899. Term, two years. Salary, $1,500.
Chicago Offices—South side, 732 South Wabash avenue; Sydney Summerfield, superintendent. North side, 826 North Clark street; Chas. H. Weber, superintendent. West side, corner Canal and Randolph streets; Thomas Rich, superintendent.
Peoria Office—John Acherrer, superintendent.
East St. Louis Office—William Roach, superintendent.
Springfield Office—Chas. H. Kane, superintendent.
Rockford Office—John A. Croon, superintendent.
Rock Island and Moline Office—Cornelius Donovan, superintendent.

STATE ART COMMISSION.
Created by act of June 4, 1909. Term, four years. No compensation.
Lorado Taft.....Chicago
Ralph Clarkson.....Chicago
John D. York.....Chicago
Karl Bell.....Chicago
Frederic Clay Bartlett.....Chicago
Martin Roche.....Chicago
J. C. Vaughan.....Chicago

ILLINOIS PARK COMMISSION.
Created by act of June 10, 1911. Term, three years. No compensation.
J. A. James.....Evanston
Alexander Richards.....Ottawa
Thomas Cahill.....Ladd

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.
Created by act of June 15, 1909. Term, indefinite. Salary, $3,600.
R. J. Knight..732 South Wabash avenue, Chicago

ILLINOIS LIBRARY EXTENSION BOARD.
Created by act of June 14, 1909. Term, two years.
Joseph H. Freeman.....Aurora
Eugenie M. Bacon.....Decatur
Anna May Price, traveling secretary ($1,200).
Secretary of state, ex officio.

BARBERS' EXAMINING BOARD.
Created by act of June 10, 1909. Term, two years. Compensation, $4 per day each and expenses.
James Ahern, president.....Chicago
Thomas Casey, treasurer.....Rock Island
Thomas T. Notter, sec., 2824 Fletcher-st., Chicago

RIVERS AND LAKES COMMISSION.
Created by act of June 10, 1911. Term, three years. Salary, $5,000.
Thomas J. Healy.....Chicago
Arthur W. Charles.....Carmi
(Vacancy) .....

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF REGISTERED NURSES.
Created by act of May 2, 1907. Term, three years.
Mary A. Walsh, president, Chicago.....1915
Anna L. Tittnan, Springfield.....1914
Julia S. Chubbuck, Rockford.....1915
Velora E. Randel.....1916

STATE FIRE MARSHAL.

Created by act of June 15, 1909. Term, four years. Salary, $3,000.

Walter H. Bennett.....Quincy

STATE INSPECTOR OF APIARIES.

Created by act of June 7, 1911. Term, two years. Per diem, $4.

Abraham L. Kildow.....Putnam

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC INVESTIGATION COMMISSION.

Created by act of April 25, 1913.

Lieut.-Gov. Barratt O'Hara, chairman....Chicago
Edmond Beall.....Alton
Niels Juul.....Chicago
D. T. Woodward.....Benton
F. Jeff Tossey.....Toledo

VOTING MACHINE INVESTIGATION COMMISSION.

Created by act of June 9, 1913.

Richard J. Barr.....Joliet
F. C. Campbell.....Xenia
Stephen D. Canaday.....Hillsboro
J. M. Chamberlain.....East St. Louis
Frank A. Landee.....Moline
Willis R. Shaw.....Decatur
Lucas I. Butts.....Peoria
Ferdinand A. Garesche.....Madison
J. H. Jayne.....Monmouth
Robert Jones.....Flora
R. J. Kasserman.....Newton
Edward J. King.....Galesburg

COMMISSION TO REVISE AND CODIFY BUILDING LAWS.

Created by act of May 25, 1911.

N. C. Ricker, architect, chairman.....Urbana
Richard E. Schmidt, architect.....Chicago
W. C. Armstrong, engineer.....Chicago
I. O. Baker, engineer.....Urbana
W. H. Merrill, fireproofing.....Chicago
George J. Jobst, contractor.....Peoria
Wm. Sherman Stahl, attorney, secretary..Chicago

STATE GAME AND FISH CONSERVATION COMMISSION.

Office in Springfield. Salary of president, $4,000; of other two members, $3,000 each.

C. J. Dittmar, president.....Freeport
Henry Von Meeteren.....Chicago
Jack I. Blackman.....Paris

STATE BOARDS EX OFFICIO.

BOARD OF PRISON INDUSTRIES.

Created by act of May 11, 1903. Salary of clerk, $1,800.

Commissioners of Illinois state penitentiary.
Commissioners of southern Illinois penitentiary.
Board of managers of Illinois state reformatory.
President—C. F. Coleman.
Chief Clerk—John A. Bedel.

COMMISSIONERS OF STATE CONTRACTS.

Created by act of March 31, 1874.

Secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, state treasurer, attorney-general.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE STATE LIBRARY.

Created by act of March 6, 1867.

Governor, secretary of state, superintendent of public instruction; secretary of state, librarian, Springfield.

TRUSTEES OF THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

Created by act of May 18, 1895. Salary of custodian, $1,200.

Governor, superintendent of public instruction, state treasurer; E. S. Johnson, custodian, Springfield.

TRUSTEES OF THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

Created by act of May 25, 1877. Salary of curator, $3,000.

Governor, secretary of state, superintendent of public instruction; A. R. Crook, curator, Springfield.

STATE CANVASSING BOARD.

Created by act of April 3, 1872.

Governor, secretary of state, auditor, state treasurer, attorney-general.

TRUSTEES OF THE LINCOLN HOMESTEAD.

Created by act of June 16, 1887. Salary of custodian, $1,500.

Governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, state treasurer, superintendent of public instruction; Albert S. Edwards, custodian, Springfield.

FORT MASSAC TRUSTEES.

Created by act of May 15, 1903. Salary of custodian, $600.

Governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, state regent Illinois Daughters of American Revolution, two Illinois Daughters of American Revolution; D. A. Bailey, custodian, Metropolis.

STATE GEOLOGICAL COMMISSION.

Created by act of May 12, 1905.

Governor, president of the University of Illinois; T. C. Chamberlin, Chicago; Frank W. De Wolf, director, Urbana.

STALLION REGISTRATION BOARD.

Created by act of June 10, 1909.

Secretary state board of agriculture.
State veterinarian.
President Illinois Horse Breeders' association.
Secretary Illinois Horse Breeders' association.
President Illinois Farmers' institute.

ILLINOIS COUNTY OFFICERS.

County. County seat.	County and Probate judges.	County clerk.	Circuit clerk and recorder.
Adams—Quincy	Lyman McCarl	W. J. Smith	J. M. Buffington
Alexander—Cairo	Miles F. Gilbert	Jacob Heid	C. O. Foster
Bond—Greenville	Wm. H. Dowdy	W. E. McCashin	J. F. Johnston
Boone—Belvidere	Wm. C. DeWolf	William Bowley	A. C. Fassett
Brown—Mount Sterling	W. Y. Baker	H. A. Perry	E. B. Glaze
Bureau—Princeton	J. R. Pritchard	James Fletcher	Henry Fuller
Calhoun—Hardin	John Day, Jr.	Roy N. Bailey	Clifford Plummer
Carroll—Mount Carroll	Arthur J. Gray	A. B. Adams	Valentine Boerner
Cass—Virginia	Charles A. E. Martin	Henry Jacobs	L. D. Springer
Champaign—Urbana	Roy C. Freeman	Fred Hess	Boyd S. Blaine
Christian—Taylorville	Charles A. Prater	John E. George	J. A. Foil
Clark—Marshall	A. L. Ruffner	E. D. Morton	Jay Swern
Clay—Louisville	J. L. Baylis	E. E. Jenkins	W. H. Burns
Clinton—Carlyle	James Allen	Adam Junker	H. H. Schlarmann
Coles—Charleston	John P. Harragh	John F. Willingham	Bert B. Cole
Cook—Chicago	Thomas F. Scully Henry Horner, P.	R. M. Sweitzer	John W. Rainey
Crawford—Robinson	Duane Gaines	J. A. Cervenka, P.	Joseph F. Connery, R.
Cumberland—Toledo	S. B. Rariden	Chas. V. Coulter	Chas. A. Montgomery
DeKalb—Sycamore	William L. Pond	M. McConnell	Charles Cox
DeWitt—Clinton	Fred C. Hill	S. M. Henderson	Walter M. Hay
Douglas—Tuscola	D. H. Wamsley	Charles F. Kemp	Elmer Metz
DuPage—Wheaton	Sylvanus L. Rathje	Charles A. Hawkins	H. B. Morgan
Edgar—Paris	D. V. Dayton	A. A. Kuhn	George W. Thoma
Edwards—Albion	Peter C. Walters	George D. Murphy	T. J. Brewer
		Arch C. Smith	Earl S. Bunting

County.	County seat.	County and Probate judges.	County clerk.	Circuit clerk and recorder.
Effingham—Effingham		Barney Overbeck	John A. Craver	J. G. Habing
Fayette—Vandalia		Fred C. Myers	George A. Brown	M. L. Staff
Ford—Paxton		M. L. McQuiston	J. S. Sharpman	Carl E. Bengtson
Franklin—Benton		Nealy I. Glenn	William D. Seeber	J. J. Clark
Fulton—Lewistown		Hobart S. Boyd	Austin Onion	Eugene Whiting
Gallatin—Shawneetown		George L. Houston	Henry G. Sanks	James G. Gregg
Greene—Carrollton		Thomas Henshaw	F. B. Dawson	B. F. Ford
Grundy—Morris		George Bedford	Alfred H. Gleghorn	F. S. Johnson
Hamilton—McLeansboro		Joshua S. Sneed	L. E. Lambert	Frank Porter
Hancock—Carthage		E. W. Dunham	W. E. Miller	E. O. Reaugh
Hardin—Elizabethtown		Henry N. Winders	Ralph E. Dimick	Charles L. Hess
Henderson—Oquawka		R. F. Robinson	J. J. Barnes	W. P. Martin
Henry—Cambridge		L. E. Telleen	Elmer E. Fitch	J. A. Horberg
Iroquois—Watseka		John H. Gillan	Clarence South	Fred Benjamin
Jackson—Murphysboro		Willard F. Ellis	H. Amer Hagler	Reynold Gardner
Jasper—Newton		H. C. Davidson	H. K. Powell	W. E. Trainor
Jefferson—Mount Vernon		Andrew D. Webb	John G. Young	Burrell Hawkins
Jersey—Jerseyville		H. W. Pogue	Thomas A. Kraus	A. H. Quinn
Jo Daviess—Galena		F. J. Campbell	E. J. Menzemer	H. E. Steele
Johnson—Vienna		J. F. Hight	E. F. Throgmorton	Grant McFatridge
Kane—Geneva		S. H. Hoover	Charles Lowry	J. L. Johnson
		John H. Williams, P.	B. D. Galbraith, P.	(Vacancy)
Kankakee—Kankakee		J. H. Merrill	Louis Breault	Luther B. Bratton
Kendall—Yorkville		C. S. Williams	Edward Budd, Jr.	Avery N. Beebe
Knox—Galesburg		R. C. Rice	Frank L. Adams	C. H. Westerberg
Lake—Waukegan		Perry L. Persons	Lew A. Hendee	L. O. Brockway
LaSalle—Ottawa		Henry Mayo	Andrew E. Bach	J. L. Witzeman
		A. T. Lardin, P.	E. G. Zilm, P. C.	J. F. Buchter, R.
Lawrence—Lawrenceville		Otto Longenecker	Lyle G. Steffey	O. H. Hedden
Lee—Dixon		John B. Crabtree	Fred G. Dimick	Edwin S. Rosecrans
Livingston—Pontiac		B. B. Thompson	William W. Kenny	J. G. Whitson
Logan—Lincoln		Charles J. Gelbach	J. F. Huston	Lynn R. Parker
Macon—Decatur		John H. McCoy	Charles H. Patterson	John Allen
Macoupin—Carlinville		Andrew J. Duggan	J. A. Blaeuer	Thomas Cain
Madison—Edwardsville		H. B. Eaton	Harry J. Mackinaw	Simon Kellerman
		J. P. Strenber, P.	(Vacancy)	John Berner, R.
Marion—Salem		W. G. Wilson	W. H. Betts	John M. Shultz
Marshall—Lacon		Daniel H. Gregg	Lawrence D. Gregory	Wm. L. Westcott
Mason—Havana		James A. McComas	A. F. Terrell	C. E. Walsh
Massac—Metropolis		Lawrence P. Oakes	Fred Risinger	Arthur H. Finley
McDonough—Macomb		Charles I. Imes	James H. Foster	A. Warren Ford
McHenry—Woodstock		David T. Smiley	Guy E. Still	Theodore Hamer
McLean—Bloomington		James C. Riley	P. A. Guthrie	John C. Allen
				N. B. Carson, R.
Menard—Petersburg		Jesse M. Ott	A. W. Hartley	Ross A. Nance
Mercer—Aledo		Friend L. Church	Frank A. Gibson	S. A. Nelson
Monroe—Waterloo		Henry Schneider	Henry Eisenbart	Louis A. Wiehl
Montgomery—Hillsboro		T. J. McDavid	A. H. Bartlett	Hugh Hall
Morgan—Jacksonville		William E. Thompson	C. A. Boruff	Eugene D. Pyatt
Moultrie—Sullivan		John T. Grider	Cash W. Green	Fred O. Gaddis
Ogle—Oregon		Frank E. Reed	R. F. Adams	John D. Mead
Peoria—Peoria		Clyde E. Stone	Oscar Heinrich	George F. Thode
		Walter L. Clinch, P.	J. J. Simonsen, P.	John J. Gallagher, R.
Perry—Pinckneyville		William Hammack	W. A. Bommerschein	John D. Roe
Piatt—Monticello		William A. Doss	Harvey Fay	B. G. Duncan
Pike—Pittsfield		Paul F. Grote	W. S. Binns	Henry Bowers
Pope—Golconda		B. F. Anderson	Charles A. Werner	T. Roy Vaughn
Pulaski—Mound City		Fred Hood	H. D. Gaunt	E. P. Easterday
Putnam—Hennepin		Irving E. Broaddus	Charles C. Greiner	H. B. Ramage
Randolph—Chester		W. M. Schuwerk	William R. Karsteter	Charles J. Kribs
Richland—Olney		R. B. Witcher	John Haws	Charles Goudy
Rock Island—Rock Island		Nels A. Larson	Henry B. Hubbard	G. W. Gamble
		Benjamin S. Bell, P.		Sam Ryerson, R.
Saline—Harrisburg		K. C. Ronalds	John Rinck, P.	
Sangamon—Springfield		J. B. Weaver	Charles W. Byres	Joseph H. Drennan
		C. H. Jenkins, P.		Herbert Woods, R.
Schuyler—Rushville		John C. Work	James A. Long	E. Ross Chitwood
Scott—Winchester		F. C. Funk	Bluford McClure	J. W. Kellen
Shelby—Shelbyville		A. J. Steidley	Ed R. Allen	E. E. Herron
Stark—Toulon		Frank Thomas	William E. Nixon	Walter F. Young
St. Clair—Belleville		J. B. Messick	E. F. Winkler	John F. O'Flaherty
		Frank Perrin, P.		C. A. Summers, R.
Stephenson—Freeport		Roscoe J. Carnahan	A. H. Volkers	Conrad D. Cramer
Tazewell—Pekin		James M. Rahn	George Behrens	C. O. Myers
Union—Jonesboro		Monroe C. Crawford	Charles L. Kimmel	Henry C. Sifford
Vermilion—Danville		Lawrence T. Allen	Thomas J. Dale	Ben G. Seibert
		Walter J. Bookwalter, P.	H. L. Freeman P. C.	W. H. Carter, R.
Wabash—Mount Carmel		W. S. Willhite	James H. McClain	G. L. Hockgeiger
Warren—Monmouth		Loren E. Murphy	J. J. McNamara	Arthur S. Gibson
Washington—Nashville		William P. Green	Henry F. Heckert	Oscar H. Rinne
Wayne—Fairfield		J. V. Heidinger	W. M. Daubs	King Turner
White—Carmi		James M. Endicott	Matthew Martin	William Poynton
Whiteside—Morrison		W. A. Blodgett	W. W. Warner	C. W. McCall
Will—Joliet		G. J. Cowing	Edward G. Young	L. H. Piepenbrink
		J. B. Fithian, P.	John C. Lang, P. C.	Wm. W. Smith, R.
Williamson—Marion		Wiley F. Slater	E. H. Scobey	Leslie O. Caplinger
Winnebago—Rockford		Louis M. Reckhow	Marcus A. Norton	Lewis F. Lake
Woodford—Eureka		Arthur C. Fort	C. S. Holman	D. C. Belsley

P.—Probate. P. C.—Probate clerk. R.—Recorder.

County.	Treasurer.	Sheriff.	State's attorney.	Sup't schools.
Adams	Edward W. Peter	John Coens	Fred G. Wolffe	John H. Steiner
Alexander	Fred D. Nellis	Edward A. Burke	Alex Wilson	Laura I. Milford
Bond	Seymour Van Deusen	Louis D. Royer	John D. Biggs	William E. White
Boone	Cassius M. Church	Louis Shattuck	P. H. O'Donnell	Elizabeth B. Harvey
Brown	A. H. Fore	J. V. Logan	Warren McNeff	C. W. Sellars
Bureau	Peter Peterson	O. H. Skoglund	C. N. Holerick	George O. Smith
Calhoun	Peter A. Gotway	William Fulkerson	Thomas J. Selby	S. J. Sibley
Carroll	Harry B. Hurlers	Frank Schroeppel	F. J. Stransky	John Hay
Cass	E. P. Widmayer	James R. Sligh	A. T. Lucas	Walter E. Buck
Champaign	Edward Rogers	Augustus M. Evans	Louis A. Busch	C. H. Watts
Christian	Joel J. Davis	Elijah N. Barnes	Harry B. Hershey	Henry L. Fowkes
Clark	John W. Fredenberger	Jos. W. Wallace	E. D. Jones	Harold Bright
Clay	J. W. Ackinson	Ed Cogswell	Thomas S. Williams	G. O. Lewis
Clinton	Theodore Zieren	G. N. B. Welch	Hugh V. Murray	William Johnston
Coles	A. J. Dalley	Harry B. Sinsabaugh	R. G. Hammond	W. Ed Miller
Cook	Henry Stuckart	John E. Traeger	Maclay Hoyne	E. J. Tobin
Crawford	Orlan G. Holmes	Irvin L. Henderson	Joseph B. Crowley	James T. Athey
Cumberland	L. B. Ross	Charles H. Wade	Walter Brewer	L. C. Markwell
DeKalb	Charles C. Pond	James Scott	Lowell B. Smith	W. W. Coultas
DeWitt	Frank Stoutenborough	L. J. Forbes	Louis O. Williams	John L. Costley
Douglas	James E. Payne	Clifford W. Jones	W. T. Coleman	E. E. Gere
DuPage	Newton E. Matter	John F. Hesterman	O. W. Hadley	R. T. Morgan
Edgar	Archie N. Vance	W. R. McCallister	Wilbur H. Hickman	O. Rice Jones
Edwards	William Shaw, Jr.	Charles Naylor	Edward A. Schroeder	Grant Balding
Effingham	S. L. James	Martin Jakle	Byron Piper	J. W. Davis
Fayette	H. M. Casey	Harry Mabry	J. G. Burnside	Frank O. Crawford
Ford	Claude L. King	F. A. Flora	O. H. Wylie	H. M. Rudolph
Franklin	O. E. Burgess	Mint Locklar	G. A. Hickman	H Clay Ing
Fulton	Emmett J. Hughes	C. H. Draper	M. P. Rice	M. M. Cook
Gallatin	T. H. Boyd	V. A. Mills	R. M. McGhee	John L. Greenlee
Greene	John B. Morrow	Jesse R. Edwards	John C. Bowman	Rollins Scott
Grundy	John L. Bonar	H. L. Hendrickson	Frank H. Hayes	C. H. Root
Hamilton	Clinton S. Little	John M. Sneed	J. H. Lane	W. W. Daily
Hancock	John H. McCallister	Marion R. Mosley	Clyde P. Johnson	Stephen D. Faris
Hardin	George W. Shearer	L. H. B. McGinnis	James E. Denton	Hattie M. Rittenhouse
Henderson	F. F. Rehling	Charles F. Knox	Albert F. Fawley	Allen L. Beall
Henry	Walter A. Olson	George H. Benson	Nels F. Anderson	A. L. Odenweller
Iroquois	Edwin S. Herron	Homer M. Brown	J. W. Kern	E. A. Gilbreath
Jackson	J. Hillis Boos	James A. White	W. A. Schwartz	Otto F. Aken
Jasper	Josiah Jourdan	K. Jones	Charles D. Fithian	E. B. Brooks
Jefferson	A. L. Smith	Thomas E. Pasley	Joel F. Watson	Charles F. Lee
Jersey	James Catt	Edwin E. Chappell	Walter J. Chapman	Joseph W. Becker
Jo Daviess	John H. Foster	John Bardell	Frank T. Sheean	Benjamin L. Birkbeck
Johnson	J. F. Marberry	J. F. W. Whitehead	H. A. Spann	Emma Rebman
Kane	(Contest)	(Contest)	William J. Tyers	Edw. A. Ellis
Kankakee	Chas. F. Robinson	Albert C. Bothfuh	Wayne H. Dyer	S. D. Saltsgiver
Kendall	John R. Henderson	Samuel Normandin	Oliver A. Burkhart	George Elliott
Knox	Henry F. Hawkinson	Frank H. Hooker	A. J. Boutelle	W. F. Boyes
Lake	Robert L. McDonough	Elvin J. Griffin	Ralph J. Dady	T. A. Simpson
LaSalle	William Flick	E. M. Davis	George S. Wiley	W. R. Foster
Lawrence	Rolla Gray	Hayes Bale	Rolla M. Shaw	Edwin Ashbaugh
Lee	John E. Moyer	Robert E. Phillips	Harry Edwards	L. W. Miller
Livingston	W. A. Patterson	J. R. Ives	F. A. Ortman	W. E. Herbert
Logan	James Ryan	Robert W. Sheets	Everett Smith	D. F. Nichols
Macon	John F. Schroll	Charles E. Tandry	Jesse L. Deck	Mary W. Moore
Macoupin	Elmer E. Day	H. W. Knemoeller	James H. Murphy	George W. Solomon
Madison	George E. Little	J. Jenkins	James M. Baudy	H. T. McCrea
Marion	J. R. Nichols	J. E. McMackin	Samuel N. Finn	M. A. Thrasher
Marshall	Bernard Haugens	Worth Dixon	H. E. Jacobs	E. P. Nichols
Mason	Warren Breeding	William F. Close	E. P. Nischwitz	John A. Mehlhop
Massac	Loren Smith	Osro Shirk	Fred R. Young	W. A. Spence
McDonough	Thomas Atyeo	James L. Barclay	George A. Falder	B. E. Decker
McHenry	Lynn Richards	Charles Wandrock	David R. Joslyn	A. M. Shelton
McLean	Joseph F. Rice	George E. Flesher	Miles K. Young	B. C. Moore
Menard	B. H. Hutcherson	George P. Clary	H. F. Pond	Eva B. Batterton
Mercer	William N. Duffield	C. C. Luttrell	John M. Wilson	Charlton L. Gregory
Monroe	August Landmann	J. M. Burkhardt	Henry Reichenback	William C. Heyl
Montgomery	M. T. Higgins	Charles W. Johnson	J. Earl Major	E. A. Lewey
Morgan	William M. Masters	Grant Graff	Robert Tilton	H. Vascovcellos
Moultrie	S. D. Burton	W. O. Funston	J. K. Martin	Van D. Roughton
Ogle	William P. Delaney	William D. Mackey	W. J. Emerson	John E. Cross
Peoria	Louis J. Graves	Lucas I. Butts	C. E. McNemar	John A. Hayes
Perry	Samuel T. Duncan	J. Q. Charlton	S. A. Wardan	Elmo W. Lee
Piatt	W. P. Smith	George A. Lindsley	Thomas Kastel	C. McIntosh
Pike	James A. Allen	Robert A. Shive	George C. Weaver	John N. Clark
Pope	George G. Crawford	Thomas F. Phelps	John W. Browning	R. R. Randolph
Pulaski	R. L. Britton	Mannon Bankson	C. S. Miller	Miss May S. Hawkins
Putnam	O. C. Cofold	Henry Sickinger	Harry K. Ward	W. A. Paxon
Randolph	Fred Allmeyer	W. G. Beever	Alfred D. Riess	Louis W. von Behren
Richland	J. B. Van Matre	Charles West	H. G. Morris	E. Van Arsdal
Rock Island	F. J. Clendenin	Geo. K. Richmond	F. E. Thompson	Miss Lou M. Harris
Saline	J. Lusk	J. Mooneyham	Sam Thomson	R. E. Rhine
Sangamon	George W. Schwaner	John A. Wheeler	Edmund Burke	F. C. Pruitt
Schuyler	Peter A. Schultz	M. B. Campbell	George B. Steele	Calvin L. Cain
Scott	Fritz Haskell	I. F. Coultras	R. M. Riggs	John Ward
Shelby	Samuel L. Tilley	Sidney R. Biggs	W. E. Lowe	Lee W. Frazer
Stark	Henry D. D. Martin	James K. Fuller	John W. Fling, Jr.	George C. Baker
St. Clair	Fred Warning	Logan A. Melton	Charles Webb	W. A Hough
Stephenson	Simon Hoefer	John Omsgeard	Albert H. Manus	Cyrus S. Grove

County.	Treasurer.	Sheriff.	State's attorney.	Sup't schools.
Tazewell	G. M. Lowry	J. L. Wilson	W. J. Reardon	B. L. Smith
Union	Oscar O. Karraker	Walter E. Kimbro	W. D. Lyerly	Charles O. Otrick
Vermilion	Thomas J. Dale	D. G. Williams	J. H. Lewman	O. P. Haworth
Wabash	J. N. Loudin	L. A. Kemp	Harry M. Phipps	W. H. Watzel
Warren	C. E. Brett	A. D. Ivey	Joseph N. Thomas	J. D. Regan
Washington	H. F. Vogelpohl	Jacob K. May	J. P. Carter	Lee A. Friend
Wayne	E. D. Freshwater	L. H. Weaver	H. S. Burgess	J. B. Galbraith
White	Fred C. Puntney	George W. Morgan	Joe A. Pearce	Charles H. Mossberger
Whiteside	Charles A. Davis	H. T. Berry	J. J. Ludens	Harry B. Price
Will	A. C. Jeffrey	George M. Scholl	Robert W. Martin	William H. Nevins
Williamson	A. Parks	W. T. Harris	D. T. Hartwell	J. W. McKinney
Winnebago	Chas. A. Kjelliquist	G. W. Ginders	G. E. Johnson	Abbie J. Craig
Woodford	E. W. Knoblauch	D. G. Puterbaugh	Thomas Kennedy	Roy L. Moore

MEMBERS OF THE 49TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF ILLINOIS (1915-1916).

Senators and representatives are paid $1,000 each per year. Senators are elected for four years and representatives for two.

SENATE.

Republicans, 25; democrats, 25; progressives, 1.

Dist.		Residence.
1.	George F. Harding, Rep.	Chicago
2.	Francis A. Hurley, Dem.	Chicago
3.	Samuel A. Ettelson, Rep.	Chicago
4.	Al F. Gorman, Dem.	Chicago
5.	Morton D. Hull, Rep.	Chicago
6.	George W. Harris, Prog.	Chicago
7.	Frederick B. Roos, Rep.	Forest Park
8.	Albert J. Olson, Rep.	Woodstock
9.	Patrick J. Carroll, Dem.	Chicago
10.	Henry Andrus, Rep.	Rockford
11.	Percival G. Baldwin, Rep.	Chicago
12.	Michael H. Cleary, Dem.	Galena
13.	John A. Swanson, Rep.	Chicago
14.	Thomas B. Stewart, Rep.	Aurora
15.	John J. Boehm, Dem.	Chicago
16.	Christian Haase, Dem.	Washburn
17.	Edward J. Glackin, Dem.	Chicago
18.	John Dailey, Rep.	Peoria
19.	John T. Denvir, Dem.	Chicago
20.	Edward C. Curtis, Rep.	Grant Park
21.	Edward J. Hughes, Dem.	Chicago
22.	Martin B. Bailey, Rep.	Danville
23.	Henry W. Austin, Rep.	Oak Park
24.	Raymond D. Meeker, Dem.	Sullivan
25.	Daniel Herlihy, Dem.	Chicago
26.	Noah Elmo Franklin, Rep.	Lexington
27.	John Broderick, Dem.	Chicago
28.	Willis R. Shaw, Dem.	Decatur
29.	Patrick J. Sullivan, Dem.	Chicago
30.	Walter I. Manny, Dem.	Mount Sterling
31.	Willett H. Cornwell, Rep.	Chicago
32.	William A. Compton, Dem.	Macomb
33.	Frank A. Landee, Rep.	Moline
34.	John R. Hamilton, Rep.	Mattoon
35.	Adam C. Cliffe, Rep.	Sycamore
36.	Charles R. McNay, Dem.	Ursa (Adams Co.)
37.	Clayton C. Pervier, Rep.	Sheffield
38.	Stephen D. Canaday, Dem.	Hillsboro
39.	Peter C. Coleman, Dem.	LaSalle
40.	F. Jeff Tossey, Dem.	Toledo
41.	Richard J. Barr, Rep.	Joliet
42.	F. C. Campbell, Dem.	Xenia
43.	W. S. Jewell, Rep.	Lewistown
44.	Kent E. Keller, Dem.	Ava
45.	Elbert S. Smith, Rep.	Springfield
46.	W. Duff Piercy, Dem.	Mount Vernon
47.	J. G. Bardill, Rep.	Highland
48.	James A. Womack, Dem.	Equality
49.	Paul W. Abt, Rep.	East St. Louis
50.	D. T. Woodward, Dem.	Benton
51.	Samuel W. Latham, Rep.	Eldorado

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Republicans, 78; democrats, 71; progressives, 2; socialists, 2.

Dist.		Residence.
1.	William H. Brinkman, Rep.	Chicago
	Sheadrick B. Turner, Rep.	Chicago
	John Griffin, Dem.	Chicago
2.	George U. Lipshuich, Dem.	Chicago
	Frank Ryan, Dem.	Chicago
	John J. Gardner, Rep.	Chicago
3.	Edward M. Santry, Dem.	Chicago
	John P. Walsh, Dem.	Chicago
	Robert R. Jackson, Rep.	Chicago
4.	George C. Hilton, Dem.	Chicago
	Hubert Kilens, Dem.	Chicago
	Thomas A. Boyer, Rep.	Chicago
5.	Isaac S. Rothschild, Rep.	Chicago
	John H. Helwig, Rep.	Chicago
	Michael L. Igoe, Dem.	Chicago
6.	Robert E. Wilson, Dem.	Chicago
	Joseph A. Weber, Dem.	Chicago
	William M. Brown, Rep.	Chicago
7.	Frederick R. De Young, Rep.	Harvey
	Louis J. Pierson, Rep.	Wilmette
	J. J. O'Rourke, Dem.	Harvey
8.	Edward D. Shurtleff, Rep.	Marengo
	James H. Vickers, Rep.	Harvard
	Thomas E. Graham, Dem.	Ingleside
9.	Robert J. Mulcahy, Dem.	Chicago
	Joseph Placek, Dem.	Chicago
	David E. Shanahan, Rep.	Chicago
10.	John A. Atwood, Rep.	Stillman Valley
	Emil Festerling, Rep.	Rockford
	H. S. Hicks, Prog.	Rockford
11.	Frank J. Ryan, Dem.	Chicago
	Henry F. Schuberth, Dem.	Chicago
	John H. Lyle, Rep.	Chicago
12.	R. R. Thompson, Dem.	Kent
	Charles Franz, Dem.	Freeport
	John D. Turnbaugh, Rep.	Mount Carroll
13.	Charles A. Young, Rep.	Chicago
	Gotthard A. Dahlberg, Rep.	Chicago
	James W. Ryan, Dem.	Chicago
14.	De Goy B. Ellis, Rep.	Elgin
	Harold C. Kessinger, Rep.	Aurora
	Frank R. Dalton, Dem.	Aurora
15.	Joseph O. Hruby, Dem.	Chicago
	Peter F. Smith, Dem.	Chicago
	Thomas Curran, Rep.	Chicago
16.	William H. Bentley, Rep.	Pontiac
	Simon E. Lantz, Rep.	Congerville
	Michael Fahy, Dem.	Toluca
17.	John S. Burns, Dem.	Chicago
	Jacob W. Epstein, Dem.	Chicago
	Edward J. Smejkal, Rep.	Chicago
18.	John F. Lynch, Rep.	Chillicothe
	Robert Scholes, Rep.	Peoria
	Thomas N. Gorman, Dem.	Peoria
19.	James T. Prendergast, Dem.	Chicago
	James C. McGloon, Dem.	Chicago
	Solomon P. Roderick, Rep.	Chicago
20.	Israel Dudgeon, Rep.	Morris
	Richard E. Meents, Rep.	Ashkum
	Daniel O'Connell, Dem.	Kinsman
21.	Frederick J. Bippus, Rep.	Chicago
	Thomas P. Devereux, Rep.	Chicago
	Benjamin M. Mitchell, Dem.	Chicago
22.	William P. Holaday, Rep.	Georgetown
	Abraham L. Stanfield, Rep.	Paris
	G. A. Ray, Dem.	Rossville
23.	George R. Bruce, Dem.	Chicago
	William G. Thon, Rep.	Chicago
	Christian M. Madsen, Soc.	Chicago
24.	William F. Burres, Rep.	Urbana
	Charles A. Gregory, Rep.	Lovington
	Francis E. Williamson, Dem.	Urbana
25.	John G. Jacobson, Dem.	Chicago
	Charles L. Fieldstack, Rep.	Chicago
	Joseph M. Mason, Soc.	Chicago
26.	William Rowe, Rep.	Saybrook
	James C. Harvey, Rep.	Bloomington
	Daniel Donahue, Dem.	Bloomington
27.	James M. Donlan, Dem.	Chicago
	Joseph A. G. Trandel, Dem.	Chicago
	Albert Rostenkowski, Rep.	Chicago

Dist.	Residence.
28. Edwin C. Perkins, *Rep	Lincoln
T. C. Buxton, Rep	Decatur
Clifford Quisenberry, Dem	Lincoln
29. James H. Farrell, Dem	Chicago
Bernard J. Conlon, Dem	Chicago
Medill McCormick, Prog	Chicago
30. A. M. Foster, Dem	Rushville
William M. Groves, Dem	Petersburg
Homer J. Tice, Rep	Greenview
31. Harry F. Hamlin, Rep	Chicago
E. I. Frankhauser, Rep	Chicago
Frank J. Seif, Jr., Dem	Chicago
32. John Huston, Dem	Blandinsville
Robert A. Elliott, Dem	Monmouth
James M. Pace, Rep	Macomb
33. Thomas Campbell, Rep	Rock Island
William J. Graham, Rep	Aledo
William C. Maucker, Dem	Rock Island
34. C. A. Purdunn, Dem	Marshall
Robert Howard, Dem	Mattoon
Harry W. Drake, Rep	Marshall
35. William L. Leech, Rep	Amboy
F. A. Brewer, Rep	Tampico
John P. Devine, Dem	Dixon
36. William H. Hoffman, Dem	Quincy
Edwin T. Strubinger, Dem	El Dara
George H. Wilson, Rep	Quincy
37. Randolph Boyd, Rep	Galva
John R. Moore, Rep	Wethersfield
Frank W. Morrasy, Dem	Sheffield
38. William A. Hubbard, Dem	Carrollton
Henry A. Shepard, Dem	Jerseyville
Otto C. Sonnemann, Rep	Carlinville
39. Ole E. Benson, Rep	Ottawa
William M. Scanlan, Rep	Peru
Lee O'Neil Browne, Dem	Ottawa
40. Arthur Roe, Dem	Vandalia
John C. Richardson, Dem	Edinburg
Walter M. Provine, Rep	Taylorville

Dist.	Residence.
41. William R. McCable, Rep	Lockport
Squire Tompkins, Rep	Joliet
Michael F. Henneberry, Dem	Wilmington
42. Walter E. Rinehart, Dem	Effingham
John W. Thompson, Dem	Louisville
Charles W. Vursell, Rep	Salem
43. James E. Davis, Rep	Galesburg
Owen B. West, Rep	Yates City
William H. Basel, Dem	Astoria
44. Hawkins O. Murphy, Rep	Pinckneyville
Harry Wilson, Rep	Pinckneyville
W. T. Morris, Dem	Duquoin
45. Thomas E. Lyon, Rep	Springfield
William J. Butler, Rep	Springfield
Edward L. Merritt, Dem	Springfield
46. R. J. Kasserman, Dem	Newton
John L. Cooper, Dem	Fairfield
Charles L. Wood, Rep	Bluford
47. Norman G. Flagg, Rep	Moro
Chris Rethmeier, Rep	Edwardsville
Ferdinand A. Garesche, Dem	Madison
48. Carl Green, Dem	Robinson
Richard F. Taylor, Dem	Elizabethtown
James A. Watson, Rep	Elizabethtown
49. Stephen T. Le Page, Rep	East St. Louis
James W. Rentchler, Rep	East St. Louis
John T. Desmond, Dem	East St. Louis
50. Charles Curren, Rep	Mound City
C. A. Stewart, Rep	West Frankfort
James H. Felt, Dem	Marion
51. Elwood Barker, Rep	McLeansboro
Oral P. Tuttle, Rep	Harrisburg
W. C. Kane, Dem	Harrisburg

SUMMARY.

	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	25	78	103
Democrats	25	71	96
Progressives	1	2	2
Socialists	—	2	2

ILLINOIS WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Established by act of June 27, 1913.

Bushel of—	Pounds.
Alfalfa seed	60
Apples, green	50
Apples, dried	24
Barley	48
Beans, green or string	24
Beans, wax	24
Beans, white	60
Beans, castor	46
Beets	60
Blue grass seed	14
Bran	20
Buckwheat	52
Carrots	50
Charcoal	20
Clover seed	60
Coal	80
Coke	40
Corn seed, broom	48
Corn meal, unbolted	48
Corn in ear	70
Corn, kafir	56
Corn, shelled	56
Cotton seed	32
Cranberries	33
Cucumbers	48
Emmer	40
Flax seed	56
Flour, wheat, barrel	196
Half barrel	98
Quarter barrel sack	49
Eighth barrel sack	24½
Gooseberries	40
Hair, plastering, unwashed	8
Washed	4
Hemp seed	44
Hickory nuts	50
Hungar'n grass seed	50
Indian corn or maize	56
Lime	80
Malt	38
Millet	50
Millet, Japanese	35
Oats	32
Onions	57
Onion sets, top	30
Onion sets, bottom	32
Orchard grass seed	14
Osage orange seed	33
Parsnips	50
Peaches	48
Peaches, dried	33
Peanuts, green	22
Peanuts, roasted	20
Pears	58
Peas, dried	60
Peas, green, in pod	32
Popcorn, in ear	70
Popcorn, shelled	56
Potatoes, Irish	60
Potatoes, sweet	50
Quinces	48
Rape seed	50
Red top seed	14
Rough rice	45
Rutabagas	50
Rye meal	50
Rye	56
Salt, coarse	55
Salt, fine	50
Shorts	20
Sorghum seed	50
Spelt	40
Spinach	12
Sweet clover seed, unhulled	33
Timothy seed	45
Tomatoes	56
Turnips	55
Walnuts	50
Wheat	60

Whenever any of the following articles are sold by the cubic yard and the same are weighed, the following weights shall govern:
Crushed stone, 2,500 pounds, 1 cubic yard.
Bank sand, 2,500 pounds, 1 cubic yard.
Torpedo sand, 3,000 pounds, 1 cubic yard.
Gravel, 3,000 pounds, 1 cubic yard.

RAILROAD TRACK ELEVATION.

The elevation of steam railroad tracks in Chicago is carried on in accordance with ordinances prepared by the department of track elevation and passed by the city council and accepted by the railroad companies. The first track elevation ordinance was passed May 23, 1892.

The track elevation work completed and under construction to Dec. 31, 1914, is approximately as follows:

Miles of roadbed elevated and under construction	164
Miles of additional roadbed required by ordinance to be elevated	24
Miles of track elevated and under construction	1,069
Miles of additional track required by ordinance to be elevated	150
Estimated cost of work completed and under construction to Dec. 31, 1914	$73,500,000.00

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION LEAGUE OF ILLINOIS.

(As organized Jan. 16, 1914.)

President—George E. Cole, Chicago.
First Vice-President—Senator E. C. Curtis, Grant Park.
Second Vice-President—Representative C. A. Karch, Belleville.
Third Vice-President—Catherine Waugh McCulloch, Evanston.
Executive Committee—The officers and Representative Medill McCormick, Chicago, chairman; Senator Charles F. Hurburgh, Galesburg; Representative Edward D. Shurtleff, Marengo; Mrs. Sherman M. Booth, Glencoe,

ILLINOIS ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

County.	County seat.	Senatorial.	Congressional.	Judicial circuit.	Judicial Dis. Appellate.	Judicial Dis. Supreme.
Adams	Quincy	36	15	8	3	4
Alexander	Cairo	50	25	1	4	1
Bond	Greenville	47	22	3	4	2
Boone	Belvidere	8	12	17	2	6
Brown	Mount Sterling	30	20	8	3	4
Bureau	Princeton	37	16	13	2	5
Calhoun	Hardin	36	20	8	3	2
Carroll	Mount Carroll	12	13	15	2	6
Cass	Virginia	30	20	8	3	4
Champaign	Urbana	24	19	6	3	3
Christian	Taylorville	40	21	4	3	2
Clark	Marshall	34	18	5	3	2
Clay	Louisville	42	24	4	4	2
Clinton	Carlyle	42	23	4	4	1
Coles	Charleston	34	19	5	3	3
Cook	Chicago	1,2,3,4,5,6 7,9,11,13,15 17,19,21,23 25,27,29,31	1,2,3,4,5 6,7,8,9,10	Not numbered	1	7
Crawford	Robinson	48	23	2	4	2
Cumberland	Toledo	40	18	5	3	2
DeKalb	Sycamore	35	12	16	2	6
DeWitt	Clinton	28	19	6	3	3
Douglas	Tuscola	34	19	6	3	3
DuPage	Wheaton	41	11	16	2	7
Edgar	Paris	22	18	5	3	3
Edwards	Albion	48	24	2	4	1
Effingham	Effingham	42	23	4	4	2
Fayette	Vandalia	40	23	4	4	2
Ford	Paxton	26	17	11	3	3
Franklin	Benton	50	25	2	4	1
Fulton	Lewistown	43	15	9	3	4
Gallatin	Shawneetown	48	24	2	4	1
Greene	Carrollton	38	20	7	3	2
Grundy	Morris	20	12	13	2	5
Hamilton	McLeansboro	51	24	2	4	1
Hancock	Carthage	32	14	9	3	4
Hardin	Elizabethtown	48	24	2	4	1
Henderson	Oquawka	33	14	9	2	4
Henry	Cambridge	37	15	14	2	5
Iroquois	Watseka	20	18	12	2	3
Jackson	Murphysboro	44	25	1	4	1
Jasper	Newton	46	23	4	4	2
Jefferson	Mount Vernon	46	23	2	4	1
Jersey	Jerseyville	38	20	7	3	2
Jo Daviess	Galena	12	13	15	2	6
Johnson	Vienna	51	24	1	4	1
Kane	Geneva	14	11	16	2	6
Kankakee	Kankakee	20	18	12	2	7
Kendall	Yorkville	14	12	16	2	6
Knox	Galesburg	43	15	9	2	5
Lake	Waukegan	8	10	17	2	7
LaSalle	Ottawa	39	12	13	2	5
Lawrence	Lawrenceville	48	23	2	4	2
Lee	Dixon	35	13	15	2	6
Livingston	Pontiac	16	17	11	2	3
Logan	Lincoln	28	17	11	3	3
Macon	Decatur	28	19	6	3	3
Macoupin	Carlinville	38	21	7	3	2
Madison	Edwardsville	47	22	3	4	2
Marion	Salem	42	23	4	4	2
Marshall	Lacon	16	16	10	2	5
Mason	Havana	30	20	8	3	4
Massac	Metropolis	51	24	1	4	1
McDonough	Macomb	32	14	9	3	4
McHenry	Woodstock	8	11	17	2	6
McLean	Bloomington	26	17	11	3	3
Menard	Petersburg	30	20	4	3	4
Mercer	Aledo	33	14	14	2	4
Monroe	Waterloo	44	22	3	4	1
Montgomery	Hillsboro	38	21	4	3	2
Morgan	Jacksonville	45	20	7	3	4
Moultrie	Sullivan	24	19	6	3	3
Ogle	Oregon	10	13	15	2	6
Peoria	Peoria	18	16	10	2	5
Perry	Pinckneyville	44	25	3	4	1
Piatt	Monticello	24	19	6	3	3
Pike	Pittsfield	36	20	8	3	2
Pope	Golconda	51	24	1	4	1
Pulaski	Mound City	50	25	1	4	1
Putnam	Hennepin	16	16	10	2	5
Randolph	Chester	44	25	3	4	1
Richland	Olney	46	23	2	4	2
Rock Island	Rock Island	33	14	14	2	4
Saline	Harrisburg	51	24	1	4	1
Sangamon	Springfield	45	21	7	3	3
Schuyler	Rushville	30	15	8	3	4

ILLINOIS ELECTORAL DISTRICTS—Continued.

County.	County seat.	Senatorial.	Congressional.	Judicial circuit.	Judicial Dis. Appellate.	Judicial Dis. Supreme.
Scott	Winchester	36	20	7	3	2
Shelby	Shelbyville	49	19	4	3	2
Stark	Toulon	37	16	10	2	5
St. Clair	Belleville	49	22	5	4	1
Stephenson	Freeport	12	13	15	2	6
Tazewell	Pekin	30	16	10	3	3
Union	Jonesboro	50	25	1	4	1
Vermilion	Danville	22	18	5	3	3
Wabash	Mount Carmel	48	23	2	4	1
Warren	Monmouth	22	14	9	2	4
Washington	Nashville	44	22	3	4	1
Wayne	Fairfield	46	24	2	4	1
White	Carmi	48	24	2	4	1
Whiteside	Morrison	35	13	14	2	6
Will	Joliet	41	11	12	2	7
Williamson	Marion	50	25	1	4	1
Winnebago	Rockford	10	12	17	2	6
Woodford	Eureka	16	17	11	2	5

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS BY COUNTIES.

[From federal census reports.]

Counties.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
Adams	.....	2,186	14,476	26,508	41,323	56,362	59,148	61,188	67,058	64,588
Alexander	626	1,390	3,313	2,484	4,707	10,564	14,809	16,563	19,384	22,741
Bond	2,931	3,124	5,060	6,144	9,815	13,152	14,873	14,550	16,708	17,075
Boone	.....	.....	1,705	7,624	11,678	12,942	11,527	12,203	15,791	15,481
Brown	.....	.....	4,183	7,198	9,938	12,205	13,044	11,951	11,557	10,397
Bureau	.....	.....	3,067	8,841	26,426	34,415	33,189	35,014	41,112	43,975
Calhoun	.....	1,090	1,741	3,231	5,144	6,562	7,471	7,652	8,917	8,610
Carroll	.....	.....	1,023	4,586	11,733	16,705	16,985	18,320	18,963	18,035
Cass	.....	.....	2,981	7,253	11,325	11,580	14,494	15,963	17,222	17,372
Champaign	.....	.....	1,475	2,649	14,629	32,737	40,869	42,159	47,622	51,329
Christian	.....	.....	1,878	3,203	10,492	20,363	28,232	30,531	32,790	34,594
Clark	931	3,940	7,453	9,522	14,987	18,719	21,900	21,899	24,033	23,517
Clay	.....	755	3,228	4,289	9,336	15,875	16,195	16,772	19,553	18,661
Clinton	.....	2,330	3,718	5,139	10,941	16,285	18,718	17,411	19,324	22,832
Coles	.....	.....	9,616	9,335	14,203	25,535	27,055	30,093	34,146	34,517
Cook	.....	.....	10,201	43,385	144,954	349,966	607,719	1,191,922	1,838,735	2,405,233
Crawford	2,999	3,117	4,422	7,133	11,551	13,889	16,190	17,283	19,240	26,281
Cumberland	.....	.....	.....	3,718	8,311	12,223	13,762	15,443	16,124	14,281
DeKalb	.....	.....	1,697	7,540	19,086	23,265	26,774	27,066	31,756	33,457
DeWitt	.....	.....	3,247	5,002	10,820	14,768	17,014	17,011	18,927	18,906
Douglas	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,140	13,484	15,857	17,669	19,097	19,591
DuPage	.....	.....	3,535	9,290	14,701	16,685	19,187	22,551	28,196	33,432
Edgar	.....	4,071	8,225	10,692	16,925	21,450	25,504	26,787	28,273	27,336
Edwards	.....	3,444	1,649	3,070	3,524	7,454	7,565	8,600	9,444	10,345
Effingham	.....	.....	.....	1,675	3,799	7,816	15,653	18,924	19,358	20,465
Fayette	.....	.....	2,704	6,238	8,075	11,189	19,638	23,243	23,367	28,065
Ford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,979	9,103	15,105	17,035	18,259
Franklin	.....	1,763	4,083	3,682	5,681	9,393	12,652	16,129	17,138	19,475
Fulton	.....	.....	1,841	13,142	22,508	33,338	38,291	41,249	43,110	46,201
Gallatin	.....	3,155	7,405	10,760	5,418	8,055	11,134	12,862	14,935	15,836
Greene	.....	.....	7,674	11,951	12,429	16,093	20,277	23,014	23,791	23,402
Grundy	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,023	10,379	14,928	16,738	21,024	24,136
Hamilton	.....	.....	2,616	3,945	6,362	9,915	13,014	16,712	17,800	20,197
Hancock	.....	.....	483	9,946	14,652	29,061	35,935	35,352	31,907	32,215
Hardin	.....	.....	.....	1,378	2,887	3,759	5,113	6,024	7,234	7,448
Henderson	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,612	9,501	12,582	10,755	9,876	10,836
Henry	.....	.....	41	1,260	3,809	20,660	35,506	36,609	33,338	40,049
Iroquois	.....	.....	.....	1,695	4,149	12,325	25,782	35,457	35,167	38,014
Jackson	.....	1,542	1,828	3,566	5,862	9,589	19,634	22,508	27,809	33,871
Jasper	.....	.....	.....	1,472	3,220	8,364	11,238	14,515	18,188	20,160
Jefferson	.....	691	2,555	5,762	8,109	12,965	17,864	20,686	22,590	28,133
Jersey	.....	.....	.....	4,535	7,354	12,051	15,054	15,546	14,810	14,612
Jo Daviess	.....	.....	2,111	6,180	13,604	27,325	27,820	27,534	25,101	24,533
Johnson	.....	843	1,596	3,626	4,114	9,342	11,243	13,079	15,013	15,667
Kane	.....	.....	.....	6,501	16,703	30,062	39,091	44,956	65,061	78,792
Kankakee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,412	24,352	24,961	28,732	37,154
Kendall	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,730	13,074	12,399	13,084	12,106	11,467
Knox	.....	.....	274	7,060	13,278	28,663	39,522	38,360	38,752	43,612
Lake	.....	.....	.....	7,654	14,226	18,257	21,914	21,299	24,235	34,504
LaSalle	.....	.....	.....	9,348	17,815	48,332	69,792	70,420	80,798	87,776
Lawrence	.....	.....	3,668	7,092	6,121	9,214	12,533	13,633	14,693	16,523
Lee	.....	.....	.....	2,035	5,292	17,691	27,171	27,494	26,187	29,894
Livingston	.....	.....	.....	759	1,552	11,637	31,471	38,450	38,455	42,035
Logan	.....	.....	.....	2,333	5,128	14,272	23,053	25,041	25,489	28,680
Macon	.....	.....	1,122	3,039	3,988	13,738	26,481	30,671	30,083	44,003
Macoupin	.....	.....	1,990	7,826	12,355	24,602	32,726	37,705	40,380	42,256
Madison	.....	13,550	6,221	14,433	20,441	31,351	44,131	50,141	51,535	64,694
Marion	.....	.....	2,125	4,752	6,720	12,739	20,622	23,691	24,341	30,446
Marshall	.....	.....	.....	1,849	5,180	13,437	16,596	15,036	13,653	16,370
Mason	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,021	10,931	16,184	16,244	16,067	17,491

Counties.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
Massac	.....	.....	.....	4,092	6,213	9,581	10,443	11,314	13,110	14,200
McDonough	.....	.....	.....	5,308	7,616	20,069	26,509	27,984	27,467	28,312	26,887
McHenry	.....	.....	.....	2,578	14,918	22,089	23,762	24,914	26,114	29,759	32,509
McLean	.....	.....	.....	6,565	10,163	28,772	53,988	60,115	63,036	67,843	68,008
Menard	.....	.....	.....	4,431	6,349	9,584	11,735	13,028	13,120	14,336	12,796
Mercer	.....	.....	26	2,352	5,246	15,042	18,769	19,501	18,545	20,944	19,723
Monroe	.....	1,516	2,000	4,481	7,679	12,632	12,982	13,682	12,948	13,847	13,503
Montgomery	.....	.....	2,953	4,490	6 277	13,979	25,314	28,086	30,003	30,836	35,311
Morgan	.....	.....	12,714	19,547	16,064	22,112	28,463	31,519	32,636	35,006	34,420
Moultrie	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,234	6,385	10,385	13,705	14,481	15,224	14,630
Ogle	.....	.....	.....	3,479	10,020	22,888	27,492	29,946	28,710	29,129	27,364
Peoria	.....	.....	.....	6,153	17,547	36,601	47,540	55,419	70,378	88,608	100,255
Perry	.....	.....	1,215	3,222	5,278	9,552	13,723	16,008	17,529	19,830	22,088
Piatt	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,696	6,127	10,953	15,583	17,062	17,706	16,376
Pike	.....	.....	2,396	11,728	18.819	27,249	30,768	33,761	31,000	31,595	28,622
Pope	.....	2,610	3,316	4,094	3,975	6,742	11,437	13,256	14,017	13,585	11,215
Pulaski	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,264	3,943	8,752	9,507	11,355	14,554	15,650
Putnam	.....	.....	1,310	2,131	3,924	5,587	6,280	6,555	4,730	4,746	7,561
Randolph	.....	3,492	4,429	7,944	11,079	17,205	20,859	25,691	25,049	28,001	29,120
Richland	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,012	9,711	12,803	15,546	15,019	16,391	15,970
Rock Island	.....	.....	.....	2,610	6,938	21,005	29,783	38,314	41,917	55,249	70,404
Saline	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,588	9,331	12,714	15,940	19,342	21,686	30,204
Sangamon	.....	.....	12,960	14,716	19,228	32,274	46,352	52,902	61,195	71,593	91,029
Schuyler	.....	.....	2,959	6,972	10,573	14,684	17,419	16,249	16,013	16,129	14,852
Scott	.....	.....	.....	6,215	7,914	9.069	10,530	10,745	10,304	10,455	10,067
Shelby	.....	.....	2,972	6,659	7,807	14,613	25,476	30,282	31,191	32,126	31,693
Stark	.....	.....	.....	1,573	3,710	9,004	10,751	11,209	9,982	10,186	10,098
St. Clair	.....	5,248	7,078	13,631	20,180	37,694	51,068	61,850	66,571	86,685	119,870
Stephenson	.....	.....	.....	2,800	11,667	25,112	30,608	31,970	31,338	34,933	36,821
Tazewell	.....	.....	4,716	7,221	12,052	21,470	27,903	29,679	29,556	33,221	34,027
Union	.....	2,362	3,239	5,524	7,615	11,181	17,518	18,100	21,549	22,610	21,856
Vermilion	.....	.....	5,836	9,303	11,402	19,800	30,388	41,600	49,905	65,635	77,996
Wabash	.....	.....	2,710	4,240	4,690	7,313	8,841	9,945	11,866	12,583	14,913
Warren	.....	.....	308	6,739	8,176	18,336	23,174	22,940	21,281	23,163	23,313
Washington	.....	1,547	1,675	4,810	6,953	13.731	17,599	21,117	19,262	19,526	18,759
Wayne	.....	1,114	2,553	5,123	6.825	12,223	10,758	21,297	23,806	27,626	25,697
White	.....	4,828	6,091	7,919	8,925	12.403	16,346	23,089	25,005	25,386	23,052
Whiteside	.....	.....	.....	2,514	5,361	18,737	27,503	30,388	30,854	34,710	34,507
Will	.....	.....	.....	10,167	16,703	29,389	43,013	53,424	62,007	74,764	84,371
Williamson	.....	.....	.....	2,457	7,216	12.241	17,329	19,326	22,226	27,796	45,098
Winnebago	.....	.....	.....	4,609	11,773	24,491	29,301	30,518	39,938	47,845	63,153
Woodford	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,415	13,282	18,956	21,630	21,429	21,822	20,506
Aggregate	.....	55,162	157,445	476,183	851,470	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,077,871	3,826,351	4,821,550	5,638,591

NOTE—In 1800 and 1810 the territory of Illinois contained but two organized counties, Randolph and St. Clair. In 1800 the population of Randolph county was 1,103 and of St. Clair 1,255. total 2,358; in 1810 Randolph 7,275 and St. Clair 5,007, total 12,282.

COLOR, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE (1910).

Color.	
White	5,526,962
Negro	109,049
Indian	188
Chinese	2,103
Japanese	285
Filipino	3
Hindu	1
Nativity.	
Total native	4,433,277
Total foreign born	1,205,314
Native white	4,324,402
Foreign born white	1,202,560
Parentage.	
Native	2,600,555
Foreign	1,232,155
Mixed	491,692

SEX (1910).

Class.	Male.	Female.
White	2,852,386	2,674,576
Negro	56,909	52,140
Other	2,379	201
Native white	2,178,791	2,145,611
Native par'ge.	1,324,922	1,275,633
For. par'tage.	611,275	620,380
Mixed par'ge.	242,594	249,098
For. born white	673,595	528,965
Urban	1,779,839	1,697,090
Rural	1,131,835	1,029,827

STATE OR DIVISION OF BIRTH (1910).

Illinois	3,406,638
Other states	1,026,639
Indiana	143,188
Ohio	122,391
New York	92,300
Missouri	85,161
Pennsylvania	78,116
Kentucky	74,543
Wisconsin	67,296
Iowa	57,948
Michigan	46,419
Tennessee	36,939
Kansas	19,008
Virginia	17,360
Massachusetts	16,280
Minnesota	12,753
Nebraska	11,968
New Jersey	10,434
All other*	134,535
Division.	
New England	37,533
Middle Atlantic	180,850
East north central	3,785,932
West north central	190,546
South Atlantic	51,057
East south central	125.716
West south central	18,108
Mountain	7,728
Pacific	6,357
Other*	29,450

*Includes persons born in the United States, state not specified; persons born in outlying possessions or at sea under United States flag, and American citizens born abroad.

FOREIGN WHITE STOCK BY NATIONALITY (1910).

Includes all white persons in Illinois of foreign birth or having one or both parents foreign born.

Country.	Number.
Austria	280,844
Belgium	14,858
Canada—French	23,577
Canada—Other	86,092
Denmark	33,519
England	168,396
Finland	3,182
France	21,757
Germany	1,014,408
Greece	11,178
Holland	32,404
Hungary	52,764
Ireland	330,434
Italy	116,685
Norway	68,488
Roumania	5,382
Russia	227,960
Scotland	53,609
Sweden	230,131
Switzerland	21,658
Turkey (Asia)	3,382
Turkey (Europe)	2,572
Wales	11,637
All other	111,640
Total	2,926,407

MAP OF

ILLINOIS

SHOWING

SENATORIAL APPORTIONMENT

1901

COOK COUNTY DISTRICTS.

1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th and 31st.

ILLINOIS SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

Established May 10, 1901.

The establishment of new ward lines by the ordinance of Dec. 4, 1911, having made the terms of the state senatorial apportionment act of 1901 inapplicable or misleading so far as concerns Chicago, the districts lying within or partly within the city are herewith described in accordance with their street boundaries.

Dist.

1. From Lake Michigan west and south along the Chicago river to 22d street, east to Clark, south to 26th, west to Princeton avenue, south to 32d, east to South Park avenue, south to 33d, east to the lake, northward along lake shore to river. (South side.)
2. From South Racine avenue west on Madison to North Ashland boulevard, north to Washington boulevard, west to Western avenue, south to 12th, west to California avenue, south to 16th, east to Laflin, north to Taylor, east to Loomis, north to Van Buren, east to South Racine avenue, north to Madison. (West side.)
3. From Clark street west on 22d to river, southwest along river to Halsted, south to 34th, east to Union avenue, south to 35th, east to Parnell avenue, south to 39th, east to State, south to 43d, east to Lake Michigan, northwest along lake shore to 33d, west to South Park avenue, north to 32d, west to Princeton avenue, north to 26th, east to Clark, north to 22d. (South side.)
4. From State street west on 39th to South Cicero avenue, south to 55th, east to Rock Island tracks, south to 57th place, east to State, north to 39th. (Southwest side.)
5. From Lake Michigan west on 43d to State, south to 71st, east to Cottage Grove avenue, north to 63d, east to the lake, northwest along lake shore to 43d. (South side.)
6. From Lake Michigan west on Devon avenue to Clark, south to Irving Park boulevard, east to Racine avenue, south to Fullerton avenue, east to Halsted, south to North avenue, west to river, along river northwest to Belmont avenue, east to Western avenue, north to Devon avenue, west to Kedzie, north to Howard; also all that part of the town of Evanston lying outside the city of Chicago, and those parts of the towns of Niles and New Trier lying within the city of Evanston. (North side.)
7. Towns of Thornton, Bloom, Rich, Bremen, Orland, Lemont, Palos, Worth, Lyons, Stickney, Proviso, Leyden, Elk Grove, Schaumburg, Hanover, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling, Northfield; that part of Niles outside the city of Chicago and outside the city of Evanston; that part of New Trier outside the city of Evanston, and those parts of the towns of Norwood Park and Maine outside of Chicago, all in Cook county.
8. Lake, McHenry and Boone counties.
9. From Halsted street southwest along river to Hoyne avenue, north to 16th, west to California avenue, south and southwest along C., B. & Q. tracks to Clifton Park avenue, west to Central Park avenue, south to Illinois and Michigan canal, southwest to 39th, east to Parnell avenue, north to 35th, west to Union avenue, north to 34th, west to Halsted, north to river. (Southwest side.)
10. Ogle and Winnebago counties.
11. From State street west on 57th place to Rock Island tracks, north to Garfield boulevard (55th street), west to South Cicero avenue, south to 87th, east to Western avenue, south to 107th, east to Halsted, north to 103d, east to Stewart avenue, north to 99th, east to State, north to 57th place. (Southwest side.)
12. Stephenson, Jo Daviess and Carroll counties.
13. From Indiana avenue east on 138th to Illinois and Indiana state line, north to Lake Michigan, northwest along lake shore to 63d, west to Cottage Grove avenue, south to 71st, west to State, south to 99th, west to Stewart avenue, south to 103d, west to Halsted, south to 107th; and all that part of the town of Calument lying outside the city of Chicago. (South side.)
14. Kane and Kendall counties.
15. From the river west on Maxwell to Johnson, south to 14th, west to Throop, south to 16th, west to Hoyne avenue, south to Illinois and Michigan canal, northeast along canal and river to Maxwell. (West side.)
16. Marshall, Putnam, Livingston and Woodford counties.
17. From the river west on Van Buren to Loomis, south to Taylor, west to Laflin, south to 16th, east to Throop, north to 14th, east to Johnson, north to Maxwell, east to river, along river northwest to Van Buren. (West side.)
18. Peoria county.
19. From South Cicero avenue east on 39th to Illinois and Michigan canal, northeast along canal to Central Park avenue, north to 24th, east to Clifton Park avenue, north to C., B. & Q. tracks, northeast along tracks to California avenue, north to 12th, east to Western avenue, north to Washington boulevard, west to Homan avenue, north to Kinzie, west to South Cicero avenue, south to 12th, west to Austin avenue; also the city of Berwyn and the town of Riverside. (West side.)
20. Kankakee, Grundy and Iroquois counties.
21. From Ashland avenue west on Chicago avenue to Park avenue, south to Lake, west to Austin avenue, south to 12th, east to South Kenton avenue, north to Kinzie, east to Homan, south to Washington boulevard, east to Ashland avenue, north to Kinzie, east to Green, north to Milwaukee avenue, northwest to Cornell, west to Holt, north to Augusta, west to Ashland avenue, south to Chicago avenue. (West side.)
22. Vermilion and Edgar counties.
23. From Austin avenue east on Lake to Park avenue, north to Chicago avenue, east to Ashland avenue, north to North avenue, west to Harlem avenue; and village of Oak Park. (West side.)
24. Champaign, Piatt and Moultrie counties.
25. From Western avenue west on Devon avenue, Fulton and Hamilton to city limits, south on Winter to Everill avenue, east to 73d avenue, south to Bryn Mawr avenue, east to North Maynard avenue, south to Irving Park boulevard, west to Harlem avenue, south to North avenue, east to Robey, north to Fullerton avenue, east to river, northwest along river to Belmont avenue, east to Western avenue, north to Devon avenue. (Northwest side.)
27. From the river west on Fullerton avenue to Robey, south to North avenue, east to Ashland avenue, south to Augusta, east to Holt, south to Cornell, east to Milwaukee avenue, southeast to Green, south to Kinzie, west to Ashland avenue, south to Madison, east to South Racine avenue, south to Van Buren, east to river and northwest along river to Fullerton avenue. (West side.)
28. Logan, DeWitt and Macon counties.
29. From Lake Michigan west on Schiller to State, south to Goethe, west to Sedgwick, north to Sigel, west to Cleveland avenue, south to Clybourn avenue, northwest to Larrabee, south to Division, west to Halsted, south to river, thence along river southeast and east to Lake Michigan, north along lake shore to Schiller. (North side.)
30. Tazewell, Mason, Menard, Cass, Brown and Schuyler counties.
31. From Lake Michigan west on Devon avenue to Clark street, south and southeast to Irving Park boulevard, east to Racine avenue, south to Fullerton avenue, east to Halsted, south to North avenue, west to river, southeast along river to Halsted, north to Division, east to Larrabee, north to Clybourn avenue, southeast to Cleveland avenue, north to Sigel, east to

Sedgwick, south to Goethe, east to State, north to Schiller, east to Lake Michigan, north and northwest along lake shore to Devon avenue. (North side.)
32. McDonough, Hancock and Warren counties.
33. Rock Island, Mercer and Henderson counties.
34. Douglas, Coles and Clark counties.
35. Whiteside, Lee and DeKalb counties.
36. Scott, Calhoun, Pike and Adams counties.
37. Henry, Bureau and Stark counties.
38. Greene, Montgomery, Jersey and Macoupin counties.
39. LaSalle county.
40. Christian, Shelby, Fayette and Cumberland counties.
41. DuPage and Will counties.
42. Clinton, Marion, Clay and Effingham counties.
43. Knox and Fulton counties.
44. Washington, Randolph, Perry, Monroe and Jackson counties.
45. Morgan and Sangamon counties.
46. Jefferson, Wayne, Richland and Jasper counties.
47. Madison and Bond counties.
48. Hardin, Gallatin, White, Edwards, Wabash, Lawrence and Crawford counties.
49. St. Clair county.
50. Frahklin, Williamson, Union, Alexander and Pulaski counties.
51. Hamilton, Saline, Pope, Johnson and Massac counties.

PAUPERS IN ILLINOIS ALMSHOUSES.

[U. S. census report.]

ENUMERATED JAN. 1, 1910.

Total number	5,421
Male	4,021
Female	1,400
White—Native	2,562
Foreign-born	2,699
Nativity unknown	17
Colored	143

ADMITTED IN 1910.

Total number	5,590
Male	4,607
Female	983
White—Native	2,685
Foreign-born	2,626
Nativity unknown	75
Colored	204

DEFECTIVE PAUPERS.

ENUMERATED JAN. 1, 1910.

Total number	3,334
Male	2,288
Female	1,056
Insane	324
Feeble-minded	599
Epileptic	121
Deaf mute	37
Blind	137
Crippled	604
Old and infirm	738
Bedridden	189
Paralytic	310
Two or more defects	285

ADMITTED IN 1910.

Total number	1,616
Male	1,265
Female	351
Insane	97
Feeble-minded	180
Epileptic	38
Deaf mute	14
Blind	55
Crippled	520
Old and infirm	478
Bedridden	184
Two or more defects	50

INSANE IN ILLINOIS HOSPITALS.

[U. S. census report.]

ENUMERATED JAN. 1, 1910.

Anna state hospital	1,478
Chester state hospital	215
Elgin state hospital	1,334
Jacksonville state hospital	1,440
Kankakee state hospital	2,549
Peoria state hospital	2,107
Watertown state hospital	1,412
Cook county hos. (Dunning)	2,174
Madison Co. poor farm	4
Bellevue Place sanitarium*	31
Maplewood, Jacksonville*	20
Oak Lawn, Jacksonville*	16
Ransom sanitar., Rockford*	9
Total	12,839
Male	6,846
Female	5,993
Admitted in 1910	4,053
Male	2,319
Female	1,734

*Private institution.

FEEBLE MINDED IN INSTITUTIONS.

ENUMERATED JAN. 1, 1910.

Lincoln State school	1,221
Beverly farm, Godfrey*	44
Total	1,265
Male	718
Female	547

*Private.

AREA AND POPULATION OF ILLINOIS CITIES.

Land area in acres July 1, 1913; population estimated by U. S. census bureau for July 1, 1914; only places having a population of 8,000 or more in 1910 included.

	Acres.	Pop.
Alton city	3,929.6	22,092
Aurora city	4,245.0	33,022
Belleville city	5,975.0	21,139
Bloomington city	2,974.6	26,850
Blue Island village	1,341.0	8,864
Cairo city	1,440.0	15,392
Canton city	2,600.7	12,438
Centralia city	1,970.0	10,938
Champaign city	2,320.0	13,835
Chicago city	118,233.1	2,393,325
Chicago Heights city	1,480.0	19,560
Cicero town	3,677.0	18,230
Danville city	6,000.0	30,847
Decatur city	3,179.9	37,525
DeKalb city	800.0	9,036
East St. Louis city	7,828.0	69,502
Elgin city	4,331.1	27,485
Evanston city	3,387.0	27,724
Freeport city	2,543.0	19,018
Galesburg city	5,760.0	23,570
Granite city	2,540.0	13,647
Jacksonville city	2,600.0	15,431
Joliet city	2,430.0	36,934
Kankakee city	2,157.0	14,150
Kewanee city	1,970.0	13,473
LaSalle city	1,250.0	12,000
Lincoln city	2,689.1	11,532
Mattoon city	2,750.0	12,218
Maywood village	1,052.8	9,783
Moline city	3,546.0	26,[illegible]
Monmouth city	1,440.0	9,839
Mount Vernon city	1,140.0	9,194
Oak Park village	2,880.0	24,330
Ottawa city	2,353.0	*9,535
Pekin city	4,314.2	10,524
Peoria city	6,020.0	70,006
Quincy city	3,799.6	36,730
Rock Island city	3,671.0	26,946
Rockford city	5,967.0	52,337
Springfield city	5,504.0	57,972
Streator city	2,076.0	14,287
Urbana city	1,280.0	9,375
Waukegan city	3,360.0	18,398

*Population April 15, 1910; decrease since 1900; no estimate made.

GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS.

Shadrach Bond, Dem.	1818-1822	
Edward Coles, Dem.	1822-1826	
Ninian Edwards, Dem.	1826-1830	
John Reynolds, Dem.	1830-1834	
Wm. L. D. Ewing,* Dem.	1834-1834	
Joseph Duncan, Whig	1834-1838	
Thomas Carlin, Dem.	1838-1842	
Thomas Ford, Dem.	1842-1846	
Augustus C. French, Dem.	1846-1853	
Joel A. Matteson, Dem.	1853-1857	
Wm. H. Bissell,† Rep.	1857-1860	
John Wood, Rep.	1860-1861	
Richard Yates, Rep.	1861-1865	
Richard J. Oglesby, Rep.	1865-1869	
John M. Palmer,‡ Rep.	1869-1873	
Richard J. Oglesby, Rep.	1873-1873	
John L. Beveridge, Rep.	1873-1877	
Shelby M. Cullom,§ Rep.	1877-1883	
John M. Hamilton, Rep.	1883-1885	
Richard J. Oglesby, Rep.	1885-1889	
Joseph W. Fifer, Rep.	1889-1893	
John P. Altgeld, Dem.	1893-1897	
John R. Tanner, Rep.	1897-1901	
Richard Yates, Jr., Rep.	1901-1905	
Charles S. Deneen, Rep.	1905-1909	
Charles S. Deneen, Rep.	1909-1913	
Edward F. Dunne, Dem.	1913-	

*Served only fifteen days, completing Reynolds' term. †Died in office; succeeded by John Wood. ‡Democrat after 1872. §Elected United States senator; succeeded by John M. Hamilton.

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS CITIES (1910).

Color, nativity, sex and other details as to inhabitants of places having a population of 25,000 or more, excepting Chicago, which is treated separately.

AURORA.

Population	29,807
White	29,511
Negro	293
Chinese	2
Japanese	1
Native white—Native par.	12,232
Foreign or mixed par.	10,577
Foreign-born white	6,702
Male population	15,118
Female population	14,689
Males of voting age	9,711
Naturalized	1,795
First papers	171
Alien	1,150
Illiterate	494
Attending school	4,517
Dwellings	6,235
Families	6,864

BLOOMINGTON.

Population	25,768
White	24,953
Negro	809
Indian	1
Chinese	5
Native white—Native par.	14,642
Foreign or mixed par.	6,904
Foreign-born white	3,407
Male population	12,321
Female population	13,447
Males of voting age	8,009
Naturalized	1,152
First papers	53
Alien	137
Illiterate	260
Attending school	4,269
Dwellings	6,082
Families	6,455

DANVILLE.

Population	27,871
White	26,393
Negro	1,465
Indian	1
Chinese	12
Native white—Native par.	19,951
Foreign or mixed par.	4,874
Foreign-born white	1,998
Male population	13,721
Female population	14,150
Males of voting age	8,514
Naturalized	727
First papers	46
Alien	60
Illiterate	544
Attending school	4,983
Dwellings	6,793
Families	7,167

DECATUR.

Population	31,140
White	30,354
Negro	776
Chinese	7
Japanese	3
Native white—native par.	22,566
Foreign or mixed par.	5,366
Foreign-born white	2,422
Male population	15,443
Female population	15,697
Males of voting age	9,703
Naturalized	694
First papers	53
Alien	270
Illiterate	330
Attending school	5,199
Dwellings	7,131
Families	7,588

EAST ST. LOUIS.

Population	58,547
White	52,646
Negro	5,882
Chinese	19
Native white—Native par.	30,447
Foreign or mixed par.	12,799
Foreign-born white	9,400
Male population	32,363
Female population	26,184
Males of voting age	21,005
Naturalized	1,613
First papers	374
Alien	2,701
Illiterate	2,614
Attending school	8,519
Dwellings	11,628
Families	12,888

ELGIN.

Population	25,976
White	25,794
Negro	171
Chinese	10
Japanese	1
Native white—Native par.	10,346
Foreign or mixed par.	9,787
Foreign-born white	5,661
Male population	12,290
Female population	13,686
Males of voting age	7,910
Naturalized	1,608
First papers	127
Alien	280
Illiterate	615
Attending school	4,274
Dwellings	5,383
Families	6,024

JOLIET.

Population	34,670
White	34,161
Negro	497
Chinese	12
Native white—Native par.	9,753
Foreign or mixed par.	13,967
Foreign-born white	10,441
Male population	18,417
Female population	16,253
Males of voting age	11,477
Naturalized	2,483
First papers	284
Alien	2,677
Illiterate	1,619
Attending school	5,863
Dwellings	6,605
Families	7,199

PEORIA.

Population	66,950
White	65,361
Negro	1,569
Indian	1
Chinese	17
Japanese	1
Native white—Native par.	36,615
Foreign or mixed par.	19,936
Foreign-born white	8,810
Male population	34,362
Female population	32,588
Males of voting age	23,054
Naturalized	2,598
First papers	191
Alien	1,020
Illiterate	724
Attending school	10,124
Dwellings	14,111
Families	15,225

QUINCY.

Population	36,587
White	34,978
Negro	1,596
Chinese	12
Japanese	1
Native white—Native par.	19,103
Foreign or mixed par.	12,234
Foreign-born white	3,641
Male population	17,879
Female population	18,708
Males of voting age	11,388
Naturalized	1,342
First papers	21
Alien	51
Illiterate	552
Attending school	5,729
Dwellings	7,685
Families	8,792

ROCKFORD.

Population	45,401
White	45,196
Negro	197
Chinese	7
Japanese	1
Native white—Native par.	15,395
Foreign or mixed par.	15,973
Foreign-born white	13,828
Male population	23,302
Female population	22,999
Males of voting age	15,014
Naturalized	4,094
First papers	625
Alien	1,822
Illiterate	761
Attending school	7,020
Dwellings	8,892
Families	10,437

SPRINGFIELD.

Population	51,678
White	48,699
Negro	2,961
Indian	7
Chinese	11
Native white—Native par.	27,944
Foreign or mixed par.	13,855
Foreign-born white	6,900
Male population	25,488
Female population	26,190
Males of voting age	16,090
Naturalized	1,940
First papers	242
Alien	454
Illiterate	1,981
Attending school	8,064
Dwellings	11,214
Families	11,905

NOTE—In the above tables those classed as illiterate are persons 10 years of age or over. The figures for school attendance include persons 6 to 20 years inclusive.

CHICAGO HIGH SCHOOL COLORS.

Austin—Red and white.
Bowen, James H.—Purple and gold.
Calumet—Maroon and light blue.
Carl Schurz—Purple and gold.
Crane, Richard T.—Crimson and royal blue.
Curtis, George W.—Red and green.
Englewood—Purple and white.
Farragut—Red and white.
Hyde Park—Blue and white.
Jefferson—Purple and gold.
Lake—Old blue and gold.
Lake View—Red and white.
Lane Technical—Myrtle green and old gold.
Marshall—Maroon and old gold.
McKinley—Orange and black.
Medill—Maroon and white.
Phillips, Wendell—Red and black.
Senn—Green and white.
South Chicago—Purple and gold.
Tuley—Old gold and blue.
Waller, Robert A.—Royal blue and yellow.

ILLINOIS PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

Under act of March 9, 1910, as amended by act of June 30, 1913.

DATES OF PRIMARIES.

A primary shall be held on the second Tuesday in April in every year in which a president of the United States is to be elected, for the purpose of electing delegates and alternate delegates to national nominating conventions and for the purpose of securing an expression of the sentiment and will of the party voters with respect to candidates for nomination for the office of president of the United States. A primary shall be held on the first Wednesday after the second Tuesday in September in every year in which officers are to be voted for on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of such year for the nomination of candidates for such offices as are to be voted for at such November election. Whenever the term "April primaries" is used it shall be construed as referring to both the foregoing primaries.

A primary shall be held on the last Tuesday in February in each year for the nomination of such officers as are to be voted for on the first Tuesday in April of such year.

A primary shall be held on the second Tuesday in March in each year for the nomination of such officers as are to be voted for on the third Tuesday in April of such year.

A primary shall be held on the first Wednesday after the second Tuesday in September, 1914, and every two years thereafter, for the nomination of candidates for senatorial offices and for the election of senatorial committeemen.

A primary for the nomination of all other officers, nominations for which are required to be made under the provisions of the act, shall be held three weeks preceding the date of the general election for such offices, respectively.

The polls shall be open from 6 o'clock a. m. to 5 o'clock p. m.

Any person entitled to vote at such primary shall be entitled to absent himself from his work for two hours between the opening and closing of the polls without incurring loss of wages or salary, providing application shall have been made on the preceding day. The employer may specify the hours.

PETITIONS.

Petitions for nomination shall be signed:

For a state office, by not less than 1,000 nor more than 2,000 primary electors of his party.

For state senator or assemblyman, by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the qualified primary electors of his district.

For a congressional office, by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the qualified primary electors of his party in his congressional district.

For a judicial office, by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the qualified electors in the district.

For a county office, by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the qualified primary electors of his party cast at the last preceding general election in his county; if for the nomination for county commissioner of Cook county, then by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the qualified primary electors of his party in his county in the division in which such person is a candidate for nomination.

For a city or village office, to be filled by the electors of the entire village, by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the qualified primary electors of his party in his city or village; if for alderman, by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the voters of his party in his ward.

For a senatorial committeeman, by at least ten of the primary electors of his party of the county where the senatorial district is co-extensive with one county or is composed of more than one county; but in case the senatorial district is wholly within the territorial limits of one county, or partly within the territorial limits of one county and partly within the territorial limits of another county, then such petition shall be signed by at least ten of the primary electors of his party of his senatorial district.

For state central committeeman, by at least 100 of the primary electors of his party of his congressional district.

For a candidate for trustee of a sanitary district, by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the primary electors of his party from such sanitary district.

For a candidate for clerk of the Appellate court, by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the primary electors of his party of the district.

For any other office, by at least ten primary electors of his party of the district or division for which nomination is made.

CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT OR SENATOR.

Any candidate for president of the United States or for United States senator may have his name printed upon the primary ballot of his political party by filing in the office of the secretary of state not more than sixty days and not less than thirty days prior to the date of the April primary, in any year, a petition signed by not less than 1,000 nor more than 2,000 primary electors of the party of which he is a candidate. Provided, That the vote for president of the United States shall be for the sole purpose of securing an expression of the sentiment and will of the party voters with respect to candidates for nomination, and the vote of the state at large shall be taken and considered as advisory to the delegates and alternates at large to the national conventions of the respective political parties; and the vote of the respective congressional districts shall be taken and considered as advisory to the delegates and alternates of the congressional districts to the national conventions of the respective political parties.

DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Each person seeking to be elected as delegate or alternate delegate to the national nominating convention of his party shall file, along with his nominating petition, a statement in writing signed by him in which he shall state the name of the candidate of his choice for nomination for president of the United States, or, in lieu thereof, may file a statement to the effect that he has no preference. Any candidate for president for whom a preference is stated by any candidate for delegate or alternate delegate to a nominating convention, may, at any time after the filing of such petition and before the name of such candidate is certified to the various county clerks for printing, file in the office of the secretary of state an instrument in writing disavowing the candidacy of the person who has so filed a nominating petition, and in case such candidate for president shall disavow the candidacy of the candidate for delegate or alternate delegate, the name of such candidate shall not be certified to the various county clerks for printing upon the official primary ballot.

CONVENTIONS.

On the first Monday after the April primary the county central committee of each political party shall meet at the county seat and organize, such meeting to be called the county convention. The county convention of each political party shall choose delegates to the congressional and state conventions of its party. Only precinct committeemen residing within a congressional district shall take part in the selection of delegates to a congressional convention. Each delegate to the county convention shall have one vote and one additional vote for each fifty or major fraction thereof of his party as cast in his precinct at the last general election.

All congressional conventions shall be held on the first Wednesday after the first Monday next succeeding the April primary. The congressional convention of each political party shall have power to select delegates to national nominating convention and to recommend to the state convention of its party the nomination of candidate or candidates from such congressional district for elector or electors of president and vice-president of the United States.

All state conventions shall be held on the first Friday after the first Monday next succeeding the April primary. The state convention of each political party shall have power to make nominations of candidates for the electors of president and vice-president of the United States and for trustees of the University of Illinois, to adopt any party platform and to select delegates and alternates to the national nominating conventions.

GOVERNMENT OF ILLINOIS.

Legislative power is vested in a general assembly, consisting of a senate and house of representatives, both elected by the people. The state is divided into fifty-one senatorial districts, each of which elects a senator and three representatives. The general assembly makes laws and appropriates money for the government of the state and in general stands in the same relation to the state as congress does to all the states as a whole. The powers and duties of the chief executive officers are as follows:

Governor—The governor is vested with the chief executive power of the state. He is the commander in chief of the military and naval forces and may call out the militia to maintain the peace. He is required to inform the general assembly, by message, of the condition of affairs of the state and to recommend needed legislation. He may, by proclamation, call a special session of the assembly or adjourn it in case of disagreement between the two houses. He has the power to appoint certain officers and during a recess of the senate may fill vacancies or remove certain officers and may call special elections to fill vacancies in certain offices. He may make requisitions upon the governors of other states for the return of fugitives from justice or offer rewards for the arrest of offenders against the laws of the state. He exercises a general supervision over the penitentiaries and may grant reprieves, commutations and pardons and may restore the rights of citizenship to ex-convicts. He may approve acts of the legislature and exercise the veto power.

Lieutenant-Governor—This officer is ex-officio president of the senate and has the power to cast the deciding vote in case of a tie. In case of the death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, absence from the state or other disability on the part of the governor, the lieutenant-governor succeeds to the office to the close of the term.

Secretary of State—The secretary of state is charged with the safekeeping of the original laws and resolutions of the general assembly; with all books, bills and documents deposited with him by either house, and with all bonds, records and papers filed in his office. He keeps a record of the official acts of the governor; furnishes certified copies of the same to the assembly on request and certified copies of any of the records of his office on the payment of the statutory fees. He countersigns and affixes the seal of the state to all proclamations and commissions issued by the governor; issues licenses for incorporations and certificates of organization to cities and villages and incorporated towns. He has charge of most of the buildings and grounds belonging to the state in Springfield, furnishes supplies for the general assembly and supervises the printing and distribution of all the public documents of the state. He calls the house of representatives to order at the beginning of each general assembly and presides over the same until the election of a speaker. He is the keeper of the great seal of the state and is the custodian and sealer of weights and measures.

Auditor—The auditor is required to keep all the accounts of the state; to audit the accounts of all officers or other persons authorized to receive moneys from the state treasury; to personally sign all warrants drawn on the treasury; to institute suits wherein the state is a plaintiff, and to make a biennial report of the business of his office to the governor. With the governor and treasurer he determines the state tax rate. He exercises a general supervision over state banks, building, loan and homestead associations.

State Treasurer—The state treasurer is custodian of the revenues and public moneys of the state. He must make monthly settlements with the auditor and a biennial report to the governor.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—The superintendent exercises a general supervision over all the public schools of the state. He is the general and legal adviser of the county superintendents and must report biennially to the governor the general condition of all the schools of the state, the amount raised by taxation for school purposes and the manner of its expenditure and the general condition of all the school funds. He may grant state certificates to teachers or cause them to be withheld and must visit charitable institutions which are educational in character.

Attorney-General—It is the duty of the attorney-general to represent the state in the Supreme court in all cases in which the state is interested; to act as counsel for all state officials; to be the legal adviser of the governor and other state officers in matters relating to their official duties, and, on request, to furnish them, as well as either branch of the general assembly, with written opinions upon constitutional or legal questions.

ILLINOIS PRISONERS, JAN 1, 1910.

[U. S. census report.]

Institution.	Total.	Male.	Female.
State prisons	2,509	2,455	54
County jails	753	714	39
Municipal jails	1,849	1,681	168
Juvenile institutions	1,914	1,323	591
Total	7,025	6,173	852
White	5,818	.....	.....
Colored	1,207	.....	.....

COMMITTED IN 1910.

State prisons	844	821	23
County jails	6,303	5,873	430
Municipal jails	20,795	18,825	1,970
Juvenile institutions	1,212	852	360
Total	29,154	26,371	2,783
White	25,513	.....	.....
Colored	3,641	.....	.....

DISCHARGED OR PAROLED IN 1910.

State prisons	875	853	22
County jails	5,919	5,512	407
Municipal jails	20,049	18,201	1,848
Juvenile institutions	1,226	909	317
Total	28,069	25,475	2,594

LIVE STOCK ON ILLINOIS FARMS.

	Number.		Value.	
	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.
Horses	1,497,000	1,482,000	$169,161,000	$177,840,000
Mules	148,000	149,000	17,908,000	19,519,000
Milch cows	1,017,000	1,007,000	59,189,000	51,357,000
Oth'r catt'e	1,216,000	1,228,000	$43,654,000	$38,632,000
Sheep	984,000	1,036,000	4,920,000	5,284,000
Swine	4,358,000	4,315,000	47,066,000	45,308,000

MANUFACTURES IN ILLINOIS.

[From reports of the bureau of the census.]

SUMMARY FOR 1909 AND 1899.

	1909.	1899.		1909.	1899.
Establishments	18,026	14,374	Capital	$1,548,171,000	$732,830,000
Persons in industry	561,044	.....	Salaries	91,449,000	40,549,000
Firm members	17,357	.....	Wages	273,319,000	159,104,000
Salaried employes	77,923	40,964	Cost of materials	1,160,927,000	681,450,000
Wage earners (average)	465,764	332,871	Value of products	1,919,277,000	1,120,868,000
Primary horse power	1,013,071	559,347	Value added	758,350,000	439,418,000

LEADING INDUSTRIES OF ILLINOIS (1909).

Abbreviations "n. e. s." mean "not elsewhere specified."

Industry.	Establishments.	Persons.*	Wage earners.†	Capital.	Wages.	Total expenses.	Value products.
Agricultural implements	79	21,511	19,241	$110,605,187	$11,718,384	$44,148,098	$57,268,325
Artificial flowers, etc	25	338	284	174,548	85,975	332,502	406,030
Artificial stone	366	1,312	785	1,236,408	439,214	1,123,179	1,488,299
Automobiles and parts	65	2,804	2,382	4,083,973	1,653,186	6,774,357	7,153,818
Babbitt metal, solder	19	291	183	1,409,799	108,517	3,817,757	4,145,789
Bags, other than paper	6	213	189	575,574	175,042	895,618	965,442
Bags, paper	4	231	194	1,690,925	98,899	1,028,829	1,123,610
Baking powders, yeast	24	1,133	657	6,115,498	346,259	6,017,782	7,632,063
Belting, leather	11	403	233	1,279,476	164,536	2,051,612	2,187,555
Bicycles, motorcycles	14	1,005	910	1,276,356	600,233	1,755,516	1,177,464
Billiard tables, materials	8	204	167	381,023	87,690	359,957	403,163
Blacking, etc	58	407	236	516,683	122,922	997,542	1,229,961
Bluing	10	28	18	15,277	7,862	52,649	66,949
Boots and shoes	53	6,392	792	7,569,620	3,142,912	15,485,947	16,754,704
Boxes, cigar	18	463	404	358,050	158,099	581,630	664,469
Boxes, fancy and paper	61	4,509	4,085	3,813,498	1,501,273	5,650,611	6,349,621
Brass and bronze products	79	2,052	1,688	4,055,823	1,136,179	6,180,929	6,841,735
Bread and bakery products	2,099	12,566	8,611	24,224,216	5,494,607	30,899,184	36,117,986
Brick and tile	340	7,347	6,574	18,495,247	4,386,001	8,285,610	9,765,051
Brooms	87	682	494	722,783	235,069	1,248,515	1,464,896
Brushes	32	392	326	497,181	180,370	874,123	964,850
Butter, cheese, cond'sed milk	295	3,000	1,732	7,819,996	942,206	16,485,553	17,798,278
Buttons	28	623	548	262,004	246,892	557,542	675,981
Calcium lights	3	12	7	29,265	5,292	32,385	26,729
Canning and preserving	118	2,800	2,383	5,629,037	903,632	6,704,951	7,619,586
Carpets, rag	67	366	266	173,701	115,229	249,365	340,799
Carriages and wagons	325	6,746	5,852	17,858,786	3,588,016	14,810,098	16,831,283
Cars, by steam roads	73	24,406	23,131	18,722,338	15,287,571	32,236,134	32,229,243
Cars, street railroads	30	2,364	2,240	3,885,611	1,395,029	3,439,334	3,450,643
Cars, for steam roads	28	11,782	10,945	37,934,778	7,823,919	25,685,563	27,001,092
Cement	6	1,536	1,395	6,686,567	854,797	3,197,433	4,087,507
Chemicals	19	972	836	4,639,170	531,315	3,927,458	4,656,274
Clocks and watches	19	5,883	5,665	12,411,573	3,217,149	5,819,648	7,045,275
Cloth, sponging, etc	6	106	91	30,806	51,824	93,072	119,296
Clothing, men's	715	41,122	36,153	38,762,929	16,580,002	80,393,885	89,472,755
Clothing, women's	221	7,279	6,151	5,567,194	3,151,998	14,992,614	16,635,236
Coffee and spice roast'g, etc.	35	1,792	1,018	8,751,861	524,869	18,352,146	19,751,188
Coffins, etc	21	924	732	2,088,863	405,910	2,042,393	2,259,783
Confectionery	140	4,622	3,799	6,094,450	1,428,645	11,214,390	12,798,077
Cooperage, wooden goods	80	2,617	2,388	4,452,842	1,126,580	6,137,357	6,610,969
Copper, tin, sheet iron prod'ts	483	8,897	7,473	31,018,411	4,314,684	20,300,274	22,822,810
Cordage	7	1,884	1,799	13,014,494	659,584	6,888,306	8,237,165
Cork, cutting	4	112	102	180,918	44,071	207,433	238,468
Corsets	16	1,663	1,502	1,306,114	524,530	2,280,612	2,711,213
Cotton goods	5	1,397	1,319	1,979,075	522,073	1,896,952	2,111,208
Cutlery and tools, n. e. s	80	1,661	1,322	2,455,288	760,385	2,363,064	2,757,762
Dairymen's supplies, etc	29	427	323	859,129	178,333	978,164	1,180,898
Dentists' materials	10	85	48	71,764	36,043	201,740	231,884
Electrical machinery	143	11,854	9,641	24,201,532	6,412,671	24,937,852	26,826,177
Electroplating	43	457	375	289,762	245,432	562,107	696,572
Emery wheels, etc	4	67	41	84,866	19,784	119,180	155,318
Enameling and japanning	5	35	29	14,066	14,745	40,230	45,058
Explosives	8	327	290	1,561,612	189,558	1,250,894	1,469,469
Fancy articles, n. e. s	44	613	444	659,251	221,757	1,119,375	1,319,861
Files	4	85	76	84,200	49,081	86,973	99,522
Fire extinguishers, chemical	5	54	28	109,771	14,596	142,098	164,437
Fireworks	6	114	98	180,844	38,548	142,939	142,973
Flags, regalia, etc	24	376	293	383,331	111,923	576,368	675,845
Flour mill products	461	3,634	2,464	18,453,727	1,271,182	48,852,744	51,110,681
Foundry products	1,178	61,303	52,266	143,276,987	33,156,824	123,396,892	128,578,993
Fur goods	63	473	319	971,515	229,532	1,584,835	1,929,470
Furnishing goods, men's	61	3,116	2,688	2,881,103	1,014,719	6,726,981	7,213,437
Furniture	267	15,240	13,575	22,383,174	8,099,683	25,169,458	27,900,262
Gas and electric fixtures	78	2,619	2,090	3,657,369	1,184,283	5,102,485	5,797,373
Gas, illuminating, heating	78	8,020	6,301	131,789,940	2,967,342	13,938,452	21,052,100
Glass	11	3,686	3,507	7,738,236	2,181,683	4,664,447	5,047,338
Gloves, leather	29	1,463	1,309	1,093,490	518,862	2,331,900	2,522,963
Gold and silver, leaf and foil	7	159	143	65,747	61,183	209,833	225,806
Grease and tallow	36	959	778	2,852,246	531,365	5,076,472	5,589,617
Hand stamps, stencils	33	284	176	295,106	102,930	396,973	478,911
Hats, caps, other than felt	38	574	463	279,637	266,879	902,607	1,046,485
Hats, fur-felt	10	123	99	70,007	70,990	250,898	286,721

Industry.	Establishments.	Persons.*	Wage earners.†	Capital.	Wages.	Total expenses.	Value products.
Hosiery, knit goods	43	3,141	2,913	$5,115,992	$1,116,476	$4,938,859	$5,946,737
Ice, manufactured	83	1,013	804	5,574,739	534,166	1,424,435	1,928,323
Ink, printing	7	86	38	254,387	25,508	316,499	415,025
Iron and steel, blast furnaces	6	2,927	2,493	52,389,822	1,792,965	34,196,011	38,299,897
Iron and steel, rolling mills	24	19,437	17,584	69,682,495	12,962,087	75,221,710	86,608,137
Jewelry	67	1,280	990	1,822,666	650,233	2,358,271	2,779,962
Kaolin, ground earths	7	123	76	687,177	37,198	368,440	431,352
Lapidary work	3	18	14	34 067	12,974	70,525	87,883
Leather goods	168	3,569	2,949	5,359,975	1,633,407	7,985,071	8,948,324
Leather, tanned, etc.	29	3,194	3,001	15,974,532	1,582,030	14,736,180	14,911,782
Lime	16	572	511	1,258,141	282,967	591,605	687,976
Liquors, distilled	9	851	750	7,500,230	478,685	53,219,662	55,199,874
Liquors, malt	106	5,361	4,398	56,141,165	3,473,300	23,618,940	28,449,148
Liquors, vinous	12	17	3	34,150	1,989	15,846	28,711
Lumber products	814	19,025	16,567	29,777,623	9,109,584	41,125,558	44,951,804
Marble and stone work	278	2,821	2,226	4,689,083	1,766,107	5,667,371	6,770,996
Mattresses, spring beds	86	1,036	831	1,150,945	447,691	2,503,832	2,860,042
Millinery and lace goods	103	3,987	3,328	2,188,576	1,383,832	6,444,318	7,281,914
Mirrors	10	396	353	447,280	231,681	992,144	1,106,480
Models, patterns, not paper	81	585	426	520,739	308,255	701,416	889,437
Musical instruments, n. e. s.	30	425	336	511,662	200,606	502,478	629,163
Pianos, organs	68	9,628	8,777	27,718,851	5,009,042	16,686,065	19,176,328
Paint and varnish	74	2,906	1,792	15,725,376	1,114,298	17,926,283	20,434,291
Paper and wood pulp	19	1,542	1,397	8,400,333	727,420	4,567,670	4,983,075
Paper goods, n. e. s.	46	1,659	1,317	2,260,405	546,165	3,435,708	3,779,297
Patent medicines, etc.	359	3,902	1,869	7,988,944	804,761	10,742,989	13,114,307
Pens, fountain, gold	7	65	25	117,164	23,224	141,815	170,467
Photographic apparatus	13	356	284	708,269	156,562	642,709	739,857
Photo engraving	27	1,561	1,114	1,300,856	949,109	2,268,578	2,678,304
Pottery, terra cotta, etc.	39	3,474	3,157	14,900,981	1,884,879	3,946,183	4,614,728
Printing and publishing	2,608	43,074	28,644	60,084,133	18,436,924	73,964,422	87,247,090
Pumps, not steam	14	348	282	664,286	179,136	641,106	658,554
Rubber goods, n. e. s.	13	145	104	251,977	52,875	323,529	381,363
Scales and balances	13	300	248	515,477	151,166	528,831	574,420
Sewing machines, etc.	7	2,073	1,713	4,430,468	1,113,885	3,306,683	3,621,554
Ship and boat building	23	470	413	2,060,884	251,594	532,277	583,783
Showcases	16	442	386	539,256	247,869	691,413	829,472
Signs	51	1,835	1,290	2,693,629	750,349	2,915,025	3,271,331
Slaughtering, packing	109	32,642	26,705	131,026,247	14,601,961	378,189,429	389,594,906
Smelting, zinc	5	2,034	1,922	7,596,278	1,275,162	8,409,661	9,003,624
Smelting, not from ore	11	423	369	1,603,000	206,679	3,638,984	3,929,755
Soap	34	3,408	2,188	11,693,653	1,052,608	18,835,398	20,180,799
Steam packing	15	160	108	156,862	61,942	355,569	407,890
Stereotyping, electrotyping	21	747	592	777,366	472,376	1,156,678	1,282,292
Stoves and furnaces	71	5,223	4,499	9,862,626	2,957,046	9,025,626	10,287,335
Surgical appliances	29	820	536	1,673,702	284,512	1,855,796	2,098,942
Tobacco manufactures	1,944	10,707	8,034	12,794,393	4,215,848	18,230,593	21,870,252
Typefounding, etc.	19	583	488	1,852,184	302,566	1,188,289	1,247,937
Wall paper	5	389	290	1,139,847	173,127	1,168,877	1,366,763
Wall plaster	6	92	80	261,035	33,361	177,930	203,312
Woolen goods	9	543	499	1,063,075	236,760	1,190,230	1,314,100
All other industries	1,397	44,544	35,794	169,900,392	20,944,403	181,930,730	205,467,461
Total	18,026	561,044	465,764	1,548,170,701	273,319,005	1,733,327,352	1,919,276,594

*Persons engaged in industry; includes proprietors, firm members, salaried employes and wage earners. †Average number employes.

MANUFACTURES IN CHICAGO.

[From reports of bureau of the census.]

SUMMARY FOR 1909 AND 1899.

	1909.	1899.		1909.	1899.
Establishments	9,656	7,668	Capital	$971,841,000	$511,249,000
Persons engaged	356,954	.....	Salaries	65,925,000	32,068,000
Firm members	8,156	.....	Wages	174,112,000	108,727,000
Salaried employes	54,821	32,406	Cost of materials	793,470,000	502,222,000
Wage earners (average)	293,977	221,191	Value of products	281,171,000	797,879,000
Primary horse power	525,236	.....	Value added	487,701,000	295,657,000

LEADING INDUSTRIES OF CHICAGO (1909).

Abbreviations "n. e. s." mean "not elsewhere specified."

Industry.	Establishments.	Persons.	Wage earners.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
Artificial stone	19	192	150	$240,000	$104,000	$146,000	$356,000
Automobiles	41	1,725	1,460	2,094,000	1,131,000	1,707,000	3,940,000
Bags, other than paper	6	213	189	576,000	175,000	685,000	965,000
Baking powders, yeast	16	940	522	5,873,000	304,000	2,888,000	7,009,000
Baskets, willow ware	10	52	41	29,000	26,000	34,000	81,000
Belting, leather	11	403	233	1,279,000	165,000	1,385,000	2,188,000
Boots and shoes	31	3,326	3,027	3,381,000	1,920,000	6,045,000	9,855,000
Boxes, cigar	9	348	304	292,000	125,000	258,000	541,000
Boxes, fancy and paper	48	3,984	3,609	3,118,000	1,311,000	2,232,000	5,044,000
Brass and bronze products	56	1,430	1,167	2,492,000	810,000	3,266,000	5,131,000
Bread and bakery products	1,177	8,842	6,437	20,600,000	4,146,000	16,280,000	26,908,000
Brick and tile	7	657	612	2,210,000	559,000	210,000	1,172,000
Brooms and brushes	56	616	497	690,000	281,000	913,000	1,560,000

Industry.	Establishments.	Persons.	Wage earners.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
Buttons	13	231	190	$151,000	$72,000	$139,000	$325,000
Calcium lights	3	12	7	29,000	5,000	19,000	27,000
Canning and preserving	47	1,107	904	2,058,000	395,000	2,533,000	3,827,000
Carpets, rag	25	205	163	87,000	68,000	43,000	206,000
Carriages and wagons	126	2,263	1,965	7,616,000	1,253,000	2,602,000	5,203,000
Cars, by steam roads	22	11,562	11,059	9,558,000	7,305,000	7,310,000	15,359,000
Cars, by street railways	7	1,721	1,164	3,061,000	1,069,000	1,520,000	2,758,000
Cars for steam roads	18	9,226	8,553	29,730,000	6,387,000	11,620,000	20,892,000
Chemicals	10	218	143	887,000	92,000	598,000	1,149,000
Clocks and watches	5	145	109	421,000	60,000	282,000	445,000
Cloth, sponging, etc	6	106	91	31,000	52,000	1,000	119,000
Clothing, men's, shirts	678	38,370	33,615	36,521,000	15,777,000	42,768,000	85,296,000
Clothing, women's	204	6,666	5,615	5,193,000	2,997,000	8,658,000	15,677,000
Coffee and spice, roast'g, etc.	32	1,775	1,006	8,696,000	521,000	14,969,000	19,593,000
Coffins, etc	13	733	576	1,721,000	339,000	764,000	1,838,000
Confectionery	87	3,865	3,241	5,275,000	1,250,000	6,703,000	11,222,000
Cooperage goods, n. e. s	37	1,269	1,166	1,860,000	601,000	2,188,000	3,368,000
Copper, tin, sheet iron prod'ts	268	4,610	3,859	12,216,000	2,472,000	6,463,000	12,242,000
Corsets	10	1,124	1,005	925,000	340,000	705,000	1,779,000
Cutlery and tools, n. e. s	53	1,167	982	1,796,000	554,000	680,000	1,895,000
Dairymen's supplies	7	70	49	179,000	37,000	147,000	340,000
Dentists' materials	10	85	48	72,000	36,000	115,000	232,000
Electrical machinery	123	7,333	6,096	16,624,000	3,860,000	11,405,000	20,669,000
Electroplating	34	374	310	181,000	214,000	107,000	484,000
Fancy articles, n. e. s	40	603	438	641,000	218,000	568,000	1,289,000
Fire extinguishers, chemical	5	54	28	110,000	15,000	62,000	164,000
Foundry products	669	36,868	31,055	90,050,000	20,490,000	40,755,000	89,669,000
Fur goods	59	455	308	959,000	225,000	1,060,000	1,903,000
Furnishing goods, men's	38	2,273	1,905	2,340,000	820,000	3,877,000	6,122,000
Furniture	202	11,097	9,876	16,373,000	6,026,000	9,096,000	20,512,000
Gas and electric fixtures	63	2,068	1,602	2,706,000	914,000	2,124,000	4,683,000
Gloves, leather	25	1,223	1,109	900,000	441,000	1,308,000	2,181,000
Gold and silver, leaf and foil	7	159	143	66,000	61,000	128,000	226,000
Grease and tallow	10	773	649	2,181,000	452,000	3,781,000	4,948,000
Hand stamps, stencils	27	273	172	287,000	101,000	167,000	467,000
Hats and caps, not felt	38	574	463	280,000	267,000	479,000	1,046,000
Hosiery, knit goods	29	837	743	908,000	289,000	783,000	1,477,000
Ice, manufactured	6	229	206	1,136,000	153,000	126,000	569,000
Ink, printing	7	86	38	254,000	26,000	164,000	415,000
Iron and steel, mills	6	7,689	6,983	32,577,000	5,603,000	29,023,000	45,984,000
Jewelry	55	1,169	910	1,574,000	606,000	1,218,000	2,635,000
Lapidary work	3	18	14	34,000	13,000	53,000	88,000
Leather goods	99	2,581	2,178	2,877,000	1,174,000	3,280,000	5,861,000
Leather, tanned, etc	24	2,841	2,674	14,486,000	1,418,000	10,788,000	13,244,000
Liquors, malt	45	3,450	2,867	29,385,000	2,378,000	4,850,000	19,512,000
Lumber products	195	11,680	10,462	17,695,000	6,149,000	20,768,000	32,709,000
Marble and stone work	107	1,640	1,388	2,557,000	1,137,000	1,714,000	3,930,000
Mattresses, spring beds	58	835	683	837,000	371,000	1,349,000	2,377,000
Models and patt'ns, not paper	56	435	322	362,000	227,000	161,000	687,000
Musical instruments n. e. s.	27	418	232	502,000	199,000	172,000	614,000
Pianos and organs	37	5,792	5,209	17,335,000	3,034,000	4,848,000	11,487,000
Paint and varnish	61	2,667	1,606	13,830,000	996,000	11,845,000	18,942,000
Paper goods, n. e. s	41	1,255	957	1,367,000	410,000	1,393,000	2,831,000
Patent medicines, etc	273	3,011	1,361	5,377,000	632,000	3,216,000	10,360,000
Photographic goods	13	356	284	708,000	157,000	318,000	740,000
Photo engraving	21	1,186	878	902,000	848,000	422,000	2,156,000
Printing and publishing	1,395	33,439	22,326	47,982,000	15,077,000	21,256,000	74,211,000
Pumps, not steam	6	74	52	94,000	38,000	72,000	179,000
Rubber goods, n. e. s	13	145	104	252,000	53,000	200,000	381,000
Ship and boat building	8	306	282	1,858,000	174,000	108,000	359,000
Slaughtering	67	27,147	22,064	115,312,000	11,935,000	285,250,000	325,062,000
Smelting, not ore	7	127	91	816,000	63,000	2,237,000	2,574,000
Soap	27	3,329	2,139	11,474,000	1,035,000	13,787,000	19,939,000
Steam packing	15	160	108	157,000	62,000	194,000	408,000
Stereotyping, electrotyping	21	747	592	777,000	472,000	316,000	1,282,000
Stoves and furnaces	28	1,263	1,048	2,546,000	726,000	1,157,000	3,183,000
Surgical appliances	24	807	529	1,658,000	279,000	917,000	2,075,000
Tobacco manufactures	1,050	6,758	5,220	10,331,000	2,785,000	6,722,000	16,633,000
Typefounding, etc	19	588	438	1,852,000	303,000	375,000	1,248,000
All other industries	1,305	60,504	50,477	326,874,000	28,397,000	142,590,000	234,104,000
Total	**9,656**	**356,954**	**293,977**	**971,841,000**	**174,112,000**	**793,470,000**	**1,281,171,000**

EAST ST. LOUIS INDUSTRIES (1909).

Industry.	Establishments.	Persons.	Wage earners.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
Bread, bakery products	20	121	71	$128,000	$53,000	$177,000	$336,000
Carriages, wagons	5	35	28	55,000	15,000	24,000	56,000
Copper, tin sheet iron prod'ts	14	92	73	53,000	66,000	82,000	183,000
Foundry products	11	925	857	2,031,000	513,000	1,053,000	1,872,000
Lumber products	7	147	102	405,000	62,000	250,000	328,000
Printing and publishing	8	77	50	148,000	38,000	27,000	105,000
Tobacco manufactures	12	23	11	19,000	9,000	12,000	40,000
All other industries	62	4,585	4,060	28,459,000	2,494,000	9,854,000	15,308,000
Total	**139**	**6,005**	**5,252**	**$31,298,000**	**3,250,000**	**11,479,000**	**18,228,000**

PEORIA INDUSTRIES (1909).

Industry.	Establishments.	Persons.	Wage earners.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
Bread, bakery products	39	274	194	$289,000	$104,000	$482,000	$764,000
Carriages, wagons	8	78	63	106,000	41,000	69,000	141,000
Cooperage goods	5	543	514	935,000	172,000	840,000	1,153,000
Copper, tin, sheet iron prod'ts	9	283	239	415,000	130,000	453,000	684,000
Flour mill products	4	54	34	199,000	22,000	640,000	759,000
Foundry products	20	488	420	915,000	315,000	515,000	1,082,000
Leather goods	4	55	37	30,000	24,000	21,000	72,000
Liquors, distilled	4	652	582	5,959,000	380,000	7,478,000	44,570,000
Liquors, malt	3	228	197	2,211,000	143,000	199,000	1,101,000
Lumber products	6	190	166	366,000	120,000	184,000	398,000
Models and patterns	4	16	11	15,000	9,000	2,000	21,000
Printing and publishing	32	513	325	606,000	209,000	221,000	881,000
Tobacco manufactures	36	369	308	273,000	204,000	240,000	647,000
All other industries	109	3,580	2,891	12,626,000	1,679,000	6,429,000	10,788,000
Total	283	7,323	5,981	24,945,000	3,552,000	17,773,000	63,061,000

SPRINGFIELD INDUSTRIES (1909).

Industry.	Establishments.	Persons.	Wage earners.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
Bread, bakery products	16	88	55	$124,000	$43,000	$182,000	$310,000
Carriages and wagons	7	70	54	100,000	35,000	41,000	98,000
Copper, tin, sheet iron prod'ts	10	77	60	79,000	39,000	90,000	178,000
Foundry products	10	270	221	647,000	135,000	255,000	482,000
Lumber products	7	176	147	220,000	89,000	110,000	242,000
Marble and stone work	5	36	26	96,000	20,000	52,000	119,000
Printing and publishing	27	549	208	584,000	203,000	163,000	739,000
Tobacco manufactures	30	157	122	54,000	61,000	73,000	206,000
All other industries	59	2,932	2,646	5,270,000	1,471,000	3,238,000	6,123,000
Total	171	4,355	3,652	7,174,000	2,096,000	4,204,000	8,497,000

INDUSTRIES OF OTHER ILLINOIS CITIES (1909).

City.	Establishments.	Persons.	Wage earners.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
Alton	69	2,729	2,429	$5,585,000	$1,528,000	$7,262,000	$10,096,000
Aurora	165	5,884	5,095	11,427,000	2,936,000	5,580,000	10,954,000
Belleville	119	2,248	1,872	5,541,000	1,062,000	2,324,000	4,615,000
Bloomington	107	2,495	2,077	4,762,000	1,186,000	2,527,000	4,868,000
Cairo	56	1,444	1,237	4,854,000	628,000	2,957,000	4,440,000
Canton City	33	1,421	1,262	8,189,000	692,000	1,183,000	2,942,000
Champaign	42	381	273	895,000	174,000	419,000	846,000
Chicago Heights	79	4,444	3,953	10,421,000	2,471,000	5,611,000	10,839,000
Cicero	7	735	658	2,496,000	406,000	733,000	1,461,000
Danville	76	2,044	1,744	2,656,000	1,077,000	1,430,000	3,351,000
Decatur	157	3,447	2,699	6,579,000	1,420,000	5,918,000	9,768,000
Elgin	115	6,583	6,094	16,079,000	3,379,000	4,538,000	11,120,000
Evanston	60	1,040	837	4,241,000	590,000	2,350,000	3,778,000
Freeport	69	3,225	2,853	6,403,000	1,570,000	4,417,000	7,811,000
Galesburg	62	1,738	1,465	2,454,000	887,000	1,416,000	2,919,000
Jacksonville	57	1,096	947	1,503,000	487,000	1,307,000	2,299,000
Joliet	137	7,266	6,383	25,586,000	4,435,000	27,758,000	38,817,000
Kankakee	55	1,552	1,349	2,599,000	622,000	1,493,000	2,723,000
LaSalle	29	1,439	1,293	4,393,000	856,000	2,928,000	5,308,000
Lincoln	40	308	220	611,000	115,000	290,000	570,000
Mattoon	35	1,102	948	832,000	561,000	668,000	1,434,000
Moline	66	6,106	5,449	26,334,000	3,523,000	11,189,000	20,892,000
Oak Park	23	362	282	6,061,000	197,000	391,000	1,118,000
Quincy	235	5,056	4,032	11,906,000	2,083,000	5,792,000	11,436,000
Rock Island	74	2,179	1,754	9,287,000	1,026,000	2,818,000	5,387,000
Rockford	205	10,523	9,309	22,412,000	5,213,000	10,582,000	22,266,000
Streator	45	1,409	1,275	4,588,000	644,000	817,000	2,137,000
Waukegan	59	3,773	3,090	17,092,000	2,103,000	14,164,000	19,984,000

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM ILLINOIS.

Name.	Term.
Ninian Edwards, Dem.	1818-1819
Jesse B. Thomas, Dem.	1818-1823
Ninian Edwards, Dem.	1819-1824
Jesse B. Thomas, Dem.	1823-1829
John McLean, Dem.	1824-1825
Elias K. Kane, Dem.	1825-1831
John McLean, Dem.	1829-1830
David J. Baker,* Dem.	1830-1830
John M. Robinson, Dem.	1830-1835
Elias K. Kane, Dem.	1831-1835
John M. Robinson, Dem.	1835-1841
Wm. L. D. Ewing, Dem.	1835-1837
Richard M. Young, Dem.	1837-1843
Samuel McRoberts, Dem.	1841-1843
Sidney Breese, Dem.	1843-1849
James Semple, Dem.	1843-1847
Stephen A. Douglas, Dem.	1847-1853
James Shields, Dem.	1849-1855
Stephen A. Douglas, Dem.	1853-1859
Lyman Trumbull,† Dem.	1855-1861
Stephen A. Douglas, Dem.	1859-1861
Lyman Trumbull, Rep.	1861-1867
O. H. Browning, Rep.	1861-1863
Wm. A. Richardson, Dem.	1863-1865
Richard Yates, Rep.	1865-1871
Lyman Trumbull, Rep.	1867-1873
John A. Logan, Rep.	1871-1877
R. J. Oglesby, Rep.	1873-1879
David Davis, Ind. Dem.	1877-1883
John A. Logan, Rep.	1879-1885
Shelby M. Cullom, Rep.	1883-1889
John A. Logan, Rep.	1885-1886
Chas. B. Farwell, Rep.	1887-1891
Shelby M. Cullom, Rep.	1889-1895
John M. Palmer, Dem.	1891-1897
Shelby M. Cullom, Rep.	1895-1901
William E. Mason, Rep.	1897-1903
Shelby M. Cullom, Rep.	1901-1907
Albert J. Hopkins, Rep.	1903-1909
Shelby M. Cullom, Rep.	1907-1913
William Lorimer,‡ Rep.	1909-1912
L. Y. Sherman, Rep.	1913-1921
J. Hamilton Lewis, Dem.	1913-1919

*Appointed to serve unexpired term of McLean—one month.
†Anti-Nebraska democrat. ‡Election declared void.

FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY IN ILLINOIS.

[From census bureau report.]

SUMMARY FOR STATE.

	1910.	1900.
Population	5,638,591	4,821,550
Number farms	251,872	264,151
Average acres per farm	129.1	124.2
Average value per acre	$95.02	$46.17
Value land	3,090,411,148	1,514,113,970
Value buildings	432,381,422	251,467,580
Value machinery	73,724,074	44,977,310
Value stock	308,804,431	193,758,037
Total value property	3,905,321,075	2,004,316,897

The average value of an Illinois farm, including its equipment, rose from $7,588 in 1900 to $15,505 in 1910. The counties showing the highest average value of farm land per acre—$125 and over—were Cook, Iroquois, Vermilion, Edgar, La-Salle, Livingston, Ford, Champaign, Douglas, Coles, Woodford, McLean, Dewitt, Piatt, Macon, Moultrie, Tazewell, Logan and Sangamon. The next highest—$100 to $125 per acre—were De Kalb, Lee, Kendall, Will, Kankakee, Grundy, Bureau, Henry, Rock Island, Mercer, Warren, Knox, Stark, Peoria, McDonough, Marshall, Putnam, Morgan and Christian.

Of the farms in Illinois in 1910, 58.6 per cent were operated by owners and managers and 41.4 by tenants. Of the farms 60.8 per cent were free from mortgages and 39.2 were mortgaged.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS ON ILLINOIS FARMS.

	Number.	Value.
Cattle	2,440,577	$73,454,745
Horses	1,452,887	163,363,400
Mules	147,833	18,140,335
Asses and burros	2,863	568,194
Swine	4,686,362	36,210,179
Sheep	1,059,846	4,843,736
Goats	12,485	38,564
POULTRY.		
Chickens	21,409,835	$11,696,650
Turkeys	20,563,850	10,941,491
Ducks	189,411	374,544
Geese	201,350	109,124
Guinea fowls	84,057	25,547
Pigeons	144,268	27,445

DAIRY PRODUCTS (1909).

	Amounts.	Value.
Milk, gallons	320,240,399	
Butter, made, pounds	46,609,992	$10,493,217
Cheese, made, pounds	81,918	8,396
Milk sold, gallons	158,031,333	18,314,172
Cream sold, gallons	2,104,352	1,515,676
Butter fat sold, pounds	4,637,745	1,210,743
Butter sold, pounds	24,442,251	5,674,830
Cheese sold, pounds	54,502	5,423

SMALL FRUITS (1909).

	Quarts.	Value.
Strawberries	8,031,824	$613,917
Blackberries	2,915,473	237,053
Raspberries	1,834,337	191,401
Currants	265,858	21,863
Gooseberries	541,498	44,238
Cranberries	13,418	1,248
Other berries	268	22
Total	13,602,676	1,109,747

ORCHARD FRUITS (1909).

	Amount.	Value.
Apples, bushels	3,093,321	$2,111,866
Peaches, nectarines, bushels	1,222,570	999,516
Pears, bushels	249,365	202,965
Plums, prunes, bushels	78,566	80,384
Cherries, bushels	287,376	453,474
Apricots, bushels	1,250	1,457
Quinces, bushels	6,723	8,037
Mulberries, bushels	40	44
Grapes, pounds	16,582,785	426,468
Total	4,939,211	3,857,743

NUTS (1909).

	Pounds.	Value.
Walnuts, English, Persian	3,497	$331
Pecans	107,069	10,301
Black walnuts	530,730	7,411
Butternuts	3,515	76
Chestnuts	4,833	321
Hickory nuts	60,124	1,954
Total	714,478	20,550

NOTE—Total includes almonds, hazelnuts, Japanese walnuts and other nuts.

SUGAR CROPS (1909).

	Amount.	Value.
Maple sugar made, pounds	5,366	$1,118
Maple sirup made, gallons	13,492	22,389
Sugar beets produced, tons	14,981	77,732
Sorghum cane grown, tons	90,287	
Sorghum cane sold, tons	240	360
Sorghum sirup made, gallons	977,238	490,569

VALUE OF CROPS BY COUNTIES (1909).

[From report of bureau of the census.]

County.	All crops.*	Cereals.	Vegetables.	Fruits & nuts.
Adams	$5,192,564	$3,788,357	$279,733	$154,333
Alexander	619,027	425,471	80,479	14,546
Bond	1,567,839	1,141,581	76,819	17,872
Boone	1,759,344	1,222,271	84,874	11,335
Brown	1,578,005	1,228,566	52,550	23,525
Bureau	7,165,497	6,008,965	175,702	43,218
Calhoun	1,016,754	724,427	49,424	130,564
Carroll	2,796,898	1,990,327	111,305	18,057
Cass	2,574,318	2,330,705	73,340	29,508
Champaign	9,991,658	9,194,789	178,107	114,753
Christian	5,463,041	4,722,435	122,928	55,529
Clark	1,863,009	1,203,773	102,112	39,476
Clay	1,652,385	1,093,024	97,123	45,362
Clinton	2,488,129	2,117,627	83,965	28,712
Coles	4,463,738	3,279,962	112,437	62,643
Cook	8,941,336	2,166,113	2,343,926	44,485
Crawford	1,624,673	1,168,718	98,744	32,720
Cumberland	1,371,699	714,715	60,937	47,669
DeKalb	5,457,231	4,436,283	113,801	22,230
DeWitt	3,693,830	3,378,497	70,375	44,163
Douglas	4,200,444	3,745,992	68,680	24,594
DuPage	2,170,616	1,273,117	99,173	17,434
Edgar	5,315,601	4,839,637	104,547	36,587
Edwards	1,107,364	814,623	43,082	17,666
Effingham	1,724,101	1,211,587	86,720	31,855
Fayette	2,724,967	2,013,765	143,616	51,251
Ford	5,272,957	4,901,850	86,821	21,181
Franklin	1,301,461	829,940	147,219	25,843
Fulton	5,650,830	4,522,392	159,737	140,832
Gallatin	1,550,741	1,313,805	67,191	21,817
Greene	3,206,145	2,567,907	100,625	117,908
Grundy	3,774,569	3,488,722	53,351	5,328
Hamilton	1,359,868	864,692	97,230	37,120
Hancock	4,926,365	3,823,112	139,810	129,835
Hardin	471,629	316,658	81,274	24,166
Henderson	2,124,501	1,815,909	43,473	30,646
Henry	6,236,444	5,096,109	140,053	58,202
Iroquois	10,607,811	9,795,841	211,061	68,135
Jackson	2,185,086	1,488,649	240,313	79,747
Jasper	1,801,961	1,076,740	112,717	36,740
Jefferson	1,807,737	1,175,155	132,047	40,245
Jersey	2,009,284	1,656,781	76,391	28,752
Jo Daviess	2,764,066	1,680,056	137,798	23,075
Johnson	1,129,554	653,627	95,187	84,922
Kane	3,928,086	2,682,250	165,871	33,485
Kankakee	5,032,515	4,298,265	156,379	27,667
Kendall	2,723,457	2,407,369	42,626	8,210
Knox	5,146,135	4,190,537	128,341	86,448
LaSalle	10,222,235	9,044,498	247,674	44,460
Lake	2,392,597	1,122,242	170,335	35,256
Lawrence	1,701,015	1,360,873	89,416	13,393
Lee	5,378,794	4,397,607	158,355	30,531
Livingston	11,377,297	10,678,361	165,435	48,032
Logan	6,411,272	5,842,373	125,140	66,521
McDonough	4,385,419	3,780,900	94,321	75,673
McHenry	3,432,771	2,290,112	182,459	22,458
McLean	12,811,506	11,480,655	270,661	121,062
Macon	5,986,350	5,341,789	155,624	86,968
Macoupin	4,866,433	3,939,451	144,805	55,569
Madison	4,857,437	3,614,917	514,136	61,912
Marion	1,946,301	1,296,929	132,955	68,797
Marshall	3,087,730	2,748,028	52,578	22,172
Mason	3,586,196	3,267,410	55,527	39,428
Massac	903,054	579,453	67,750	50,052
Menard	2,555,316	2,271,130	51,827	43,842
Mercer	3,525,524	2,844,867	76,393	36,494
Monroe	2,072,504	1,692,413	155,923	18,432
Montgomery	4,144,905	3,286,261	128,309	71,585
Morgan	4,695,526	4,161,828	130,393	58,209
Moultrie	2,788,818	2,319,852	65,084	27,645
Ogle	5,327,453	4,269,777	208,969	24,825
Peoria	4,480,392	3,422,386	192,361	106,637
Perry	1,200,385	826,577	102,332	25,843
Piatt	4,366,082	3,976,758	68,442	26,588

County.	All crops.*	Cereals.	Vege-tables.	Fruits & nuts.
Pike	4,569,131	3,576,055	135,527	125,374
Pope	912,613	577,756	74,677	44,766
Pulaski	1,076,587	562,224	145,682	186,116
Putnam	1,083,398	917,319	32,319	10,370
Randolph	2,433,694	1,899,959	118,380	34,770
Richland	1,406,436	804,303	82,976	60,862
Rock Island	2,447,691	1,628,115	186,690	80,548
St. Clair	4,761,122	3,488,491	689,389	67,776
Saline	1,363,656	890,071	97,821	56,134
Sangamon	7,458,942	6,419,931	232,361	104,982
Schuyler	2,579,011	2,092,579	82,464	40,602
Scott	1,782,674	1,560,993	51,891	29,090
Shelby	4,380,769	3,325,398	126,042	64,454
Stark	2,417,177	2,092,760	43,401	22,472
Stephenson	3,643,588	2,547,340	186,061	28,014
Tazewell	5,573,005	4,827,583	128,610	119,540
Union	2,017,813	865,030	480,294	279,967
Vermilion	7,416,946	6,551,752	254,085	90,875
Wabash	1,399,965	1,181,333	43,209	8,884
Warren	4,239,718	3,636,464	73,653	44,899
Washington	2,326,226	1,981,154	89,601	28,652
Wayne	2,414,287	1,415,708	760,943	43,825
White	2,627,360	2,182,817	135,996	24,900
Whiteside	4,616,745	3,550,012	243,761	38,465
Will	6,426,239	5,273,693	207,014	39,147
Williamson	1,317,585	778,964	143,232	71,139
Winnebago	3,107,191	2,026,776	182,449	35,497
Woodford	4,525,319	4,030,029	128,338	54,470
Total	372,270,470	297,523,098	16,300,654	5,414,594

*The total of all crops includes grains and seeds other than cereals, hay and forage and miscellaneous crops.

COAL INDUSTRY OF ILLINOIS.

Summary for year ended June 30, 1913.

Counties producing coal	50
Mines of all kinds	840
New mines open or mines reopened	86
Mines closed or abandoned	125
Total output (tons of 2,000 lbs.)	61,846,204
Shipping or commercial mines	371
Output of shipping mines, tons	60,515,416
Mines in local trade	469
Output of local mines, tons	1,330,788
Total tons of mine run coal	14,979,990
Total tons of lump coal	20,850,125
Total tons of egg coal	6,819,980
Total tons of nut coal	3,130,065
Total tons of pea coal	13,734,537
Total tons of slack coal	2,331,507
Total tons shipped	55,972,374
Tons supplied locomotives at mines	904,570
Tons sold to local trade	2,345,133
Tons consumed at plant	2,624,127
Average days active operation	179
Mines using mining machinery	150
Mining machines in use	1,689
Tons undercut by machines	30,228,520
Tons mined by hand	31,617,684
Miners employed during year	35,401
Other employes underground	35,662
Boys employed underground	1,430
Persons at work underground	72,493
Persons at work on surface	7,004
Total number employes	79,497
Av. price paid gross ton—For hand min'g.	$0.664
For machine mining	$0.521
Kegs of powder used	1,309,382
Men accidentally killed	175
Men injured	1,025
Gross tons mined to each life lost	353,407
Number employes to each life lost	454
Deaths per 1,000 men employed	2.21
Tons mined to each man hurt	60,338
Number employes to each man hurt	77
Total coal output since 1833, tons	951,562,780
Total fatalities since 1883	3,538

MAIN PRODUCING COUNTIES (1913).

County.	Tons.	County.	Tons.
Williamson	7,709,110	Montgomery	2,418,329
St. Clair	4,740,212	Bureau	1,798,436
Sangamon	5,789,446	LaSalle	1,602,966
Macoupin	5,208,682	Perry	1,643,043
Saline	4,519,936	Christian	1,481,737
Franklin	5,232,526	Marion	1,188,551
Madison	3,890,639	Peoria	1,244,924
Vermilion	3,510,661	Clinton	1,036,303
Fulton	2,533,079		

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS IN ILLINOIS

[Government census bureau report.]

	1912.	1902.	Pct. increase.*
Number companies	78	58	34.5
Operating	67	50	34.0
Lessor	11	8	37.5
Miles line	2,203.21	992.85	121.9
Miles single track	3,120.37	1,635.20	90.8
Cars, number	8,843	7,778	13.7
Passenger	6,272	7,021	—10.7
All other	2,571	757	239.6
Electric locomotives	28	2	.....
Persons employed	23,661	†11,592	104.1
Salaried employes	1,544	535	188.6
Wage earners	‡22,117	11,057	100.0
Power—			
Horsepower, total	174,780	133,205	31.2
Steam and gas engines (including turbines) number	115	184	—37.5
Horsepower	169,580	132,655	27.8
Water wheels, nmbr.	13	2	.....
Horsepower	5,200	550	845.5
Kilowatt capacity of dynamos	126,371	75,501	67.4
Output of stations, kilowatt hours	398,587,658	190,833,658	108.9
Current purchased, kilowatt hours	552,249,155	§	.....
Passengers carried	1,395,234,949	590,598,228	136.2
Revenue	932,667,608	463,190,986	101.4
Transfer	435,752,683	127,407,242	242.0
Free	26,814,658	§	.....
Car mileage, passenger, express, freight, etc.	201,026,379	121,142,474	65.9
Condensed income account of operating companies — Gross income	$55,899,544	†$25,029,257	123.3
Operating expenses	$29,822,058	$14,103,211	111.5
Gross income less operating expenses	$26,077,486	$10,926,046	138.7
Deductions from income	$20,903,293	$8,453,191	147.3
Net income	$5,174,193	$2,472,855	109.2

*A minus sign (—) denotes decrease. †For 48 companies only. ‡Number employed Sept. 16, 1912. §Figures not available.

ZINC SMELTING IN ILLINOIS.

Illinois in 1913 produced 106,654 tons (of 2,000 pounds) of spelter or commercial zinc. The towns in which the operating companies were located and the number of retorts in 1914 were:

Town.	Retorts.	Town.	Retorts.
Collinsville	1,536	Peru	4,640
Danville	3,600	Sandoval	996
Depue	9,080	Springfield	3,200
East St. Louis	3,240		
Hillsboro	5,840	Total	38,300
LaSalle	6,168		

ILLINOIS STATE ASSOCIATIONS.

American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology (Illinois Society)—President, George T. Page, Peoria; secretary, C. G. Vernier, Urbana.
Anti-Saloon League—President, Alfred Capps, Jacksonville; secretary, W. B. Millard, Morgan Park; headquarters, 1200 Security building, 189 West Madison street, Chicago.
Bankers' Association—President, S. B. Phillips, Quincy; secretary, R. L. Crampton, Chicago.
Bar Association—President, Edward C. Kramer, East St. Louis; secretary, John F. Voight, Mattoon.
Civil Service Association—President Charles L. Capen, Bloomington; secretary, E. R. Blackwood, 312, 35 North Dearborn street, Chicago.
Equal Suffrage Association—President, Mrs. George W. Trout, Oak Park; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Edward L. Stewart, Chicago.
Federation of Women's Clubs—President, Mrs. Chas. H. Zimmerman, Chicago; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Geo. T. Palmer, Springfield.
Humane Society—President, John L. Shortall; secretary, George A. H. Scott; office, 1145 South Wabash avenue, Chicago.
Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association—President, Dr. A. C. Tenney, Chicago; secretary, Dr. G. M. Cushing, Chicago.
Illinois Library Association—President Mrs. M. E. Ahrens, Chicago; secretary, Miss Maud Parsons, Joliet.
Illinois Music Teachers' Association—President, E. R. Lederman, Centralia; secretary-treasurer, Herbert O. Merry, Lincoln.
Illinois Osteopathic Association—President, Dr. M. P. Browning, Macomb; secretary-treasurer, Dr. A. P. Kottler, 81 East Madison street, Chicago.
Illinois State Bar Association—President, Edward C. Cramer, East St. Louis; secretary and treasurer, John F. Voight, Chicago.
Illinois State Dental Society—President, Dr. William H. G. Logan, Chicago; secretary, Dr. Henry L. Whipple, Quincy.
Illinois State Good Roads Association—President, Arthur C. Jackson; secretary, Miss Maude E. Jones.
Illinois Sunday School Association—President, A. H. Mills, Decatur; secretary, Hugh Cook, Chicago.
Illinois Teachers' Association—President, Hugh S. Magill, Springfield.
Illinois Woman's Press Association—President, Miss Ethel M. Colson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Nolan.
National Civic Federation (Illinois branch)—President, Dr. Abram W. Harris, Evanston; corresponding secretary, Donald R. Richberg, Chicago.
Postmasters' Association—President, L. F. Meek, Peoria; secretary, T. J. Cunningham, Taylorville.
Press Association—President, J. M. Page, Jerseyville; secretary, J. M. Sheets, Oblong.
State Historical Society—President, Otto L. Schmidt, Chicago; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Springfield.
State Medical Association—President, Dr. C. W. Lillie, East St. Louis; secretary, Dr. E. W. Weiss, Ottawa.
Woman's Christian Temperance Union—President, Miss Helen L. Hood, Chicago; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Epha Marshall, Chicago.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES IN ILLINOIS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.
DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS (1914-1915).

Commander—Samuel Fallows, Chicago.
Senior Vice-Commander—S. A. Campbell, Mattoon.
Junior Vice-Commander—A. H. Taggart, Pana.
Chaplain—N. G. Clark, Knoxville.
Medical Director—W. M. Hanna, Aurora.
Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—Richard H. Peterson, Chicago.
Inspector—Frank Smith, Pontiac.
Judge Advocate—Thomas H. Gault, Chicago.
Chief Mustering Officer—Phil Smith, Peoria.
Patriotic Instructor—Robert Mann Woods, Joliet.
Chief of Staff—P. F. Cox, Rock Island.
Headquarters—Memorial Hall, Chicago.

SONS OF VETERANS.
DIVISION OF ILLINOIS.

Commander—A. D. Rhinesmith, Peoria.
Treasurer—William G. Dustin, Dwight.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS.
DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS.

Commander—Charles L. Daniels, Chicago.
Senior Vice-Commander—M. J. Donahue, Streator.
Junior Vice-Commander—George Lee, Chicago.
Chief of Staff—B. F. Bliss, Springfield.
Adjutant—Martin Sipple, Elgin.
Quartermaster—Ray H. Schofield, Chicago.
Inspector—Clyde W. Harkness, East St. Louis.
Judge Advocate—Oscar C. Smith, Benton.
Surgeon—Dr. William F. Schaare, Chicago.
Chaplain—Rev. H. W. Jameson, D. D., Decatur.
Marshal—William Orthman, Chicago.
Membership of Department—3,200.
Headquarters—106 Liberty street, Elgin.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.
ILLINOIS SOCIETY (1915).

President—Thomas E. Green, Chicago.
Secretary—Frederick Dickinson, 562 Bryant avenue, Chicago.
Treasurer—Nelson J. Ludington.
Registrar—Harrison Kelley.
Chaplain—Rev. George D. Wright.
Historian—Samuel Shaw Parks.

SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.
ILLINOIS SOCIETY (1914-1915).

President—James Edgar Brown.
First Vice-President—William Porter Adams.
Second Vice-President—Charles Cromwell.
Third Vice-President—James E. Slocum.
Registrar—John Williamson Lowe.
Chaplain—Jared W. Young.
Historian—John M. Stahl.
Secretary-Treasurer—Ernest F. Manrose, 3045 North Western avenue, Chicago.

ILLINOIS SUFFRAGE LAW CONSTITUTIONAL.

The Illinois woman's suffrage act of 1913 was declared constitutional by the state Supreme court, the decision of which was handed down June 13, 1914. The court was divided in its opinion, four voting to uphold the validity of the law and three dissenting. Justice Frank K. Dunn of Charleston wrote the majority opinion, in which he was joined by Justice James H. Cartwright of Oregon, Justice Orrin N. Carter of Chicago and Justice Alonzo K. Vickers of East St. Louis, all republicans. The dissenting opinions were filed by Justice George A. Cooke of Aledo, Justice Charles C. Craig of Galesburg and Justice William M. Farmer of Vandalia, all democrats. The decision came in the suit filed by William J. Scown in the Superior court in Chicago. As a taxpayer he demanded that the election commissioners of Chicago be forbidden to incur expense in providing facilities for women voting at the February primaries in 1914 on the ground that the suffrage act of 1913 was unconstitutional. The bill was dismissed for want of equity by the Superior court chancellor, after which an appeal was taken to the state Supreme court. Counsel for Mr. Scown contended that the act was in effect an amendment to the state constitution and as such could not be sanctioned. The point was also raised that the suffrage act really amended the general election law, although no reference was made in its title to its amendatory effect as required by law.

These arguments were overruled by the majority opinion, which was that the right of women to vote for all offices not established by the state constitution had been determined in principle by the decision handed down thirty years ago in the case of Plummer vs. Yost, which involved the right of women to vote for school officers.

FACTS ABOUT ILLINOIS COUNTIES.

Date of organization, area in square miles and origin of names.

Adams—Jan. 13, 1825—830—John Quincy Adams.
Alexander—March 4, 1819—220—Wm. M. Alexander.
Bond—Jan. 4, 1817—380—Gov. Shadrach Bond.
Boone—March 4, 1837—288—Daniel Boone.
Brown—Feb. 1, 1839—306—Gen. Jacob Brown.
Bureau—Feb. 28, 1837—846—Pierre de Buero (Indian trader).
Calhoun—Jan. 10, 1825—251—John C. Calhoun.
Carroll—Feb. 22, 1839—450—Charles Carroll of Carrollton.
Cass—March 3, 1837—460—Gen. Lewis Cass.
Champaign—Feb. 20, 1833—1,008—County in Ohio.
Christian—Feb. 15, 1839—702—County in Kentucky.
Clark—March 22, 1819—513—George Rogers Clark.
Clay—Dec. 23, 1824—466—Henry Clay.
Clinton—Dec. 27, 1824—487—DeWitt Clinton.
Coles—Dec. 25, 1830—520—Gov. Edward Coles.
Cook—Jan. 15, 1831—993—Daniel P. Cook.*
Crawford—Dec. 31, 1816—470—Wm. H. Crawford of Georgia.
Cumberland—March 2, 1843—350—Cumberland road.
DeKalb—March 4, 1837—650—Baron DeKalb.
DeWitt—March 1, 1839—440—DeWitt Clinton.
Douglas—Feb. 8, 1859—410—Stephen A. Douglas.
DuPage—Feb. 9, 1839—317—DuPage river.
Edgar—Jan. 3, 1823—640—John Edgar (merchant).
Edwards—Nov. 28, 1814—220—Gov. Ninian Edwards.
Effingham—Feb. 15, 1831—486—Gov. Edw. Effingham.
Fayette—Feb. 14, 1821—720—Marquis de LaFayette.
Ford—Feb. 17, 1859—580—Gov. Thomas Ford.
Franklin—Jan. 2, 1818—430—Benjamin Franklin.
Fulton—Jan. 28, 1823—864—Robert Fulton.
Gallatin—Sept. 14, 1812—340—Albert Gallatin.
Greene—Jan. 20, 1821—540—Gen. Nathanael Greene.
Grundy—Feb. 17, 1841—432—Felix Grundy of Tennessee.
Hamilton—Feb. 8, 1821—440—Alexander Hamilton.
Hancock—Jan. 13, 1825—780—John Hancock.
Hardin—March 2, 1839—180—County in Kentucky.
Henderson—Jan. 30, 1841—380—Henderson river.
Henry—Jan. 13, 1825—825—Patrick Henry.
Iroquois—Feb. 26, 1833—1,100—Indian name.
Jackson—Jan. 10, 1816—580—Andrew Jackson.
Jasper—Feb. 15, 1831—484—Sergt. Wm. Jasper.
Jefferson—March 26, 1819—466—Thomas Jefferson.
Jersey—Feb. 28, 1839—360—New Jersey.
Jo Daviess—Feb. 17, 1827—650—Col. Jo Daviess of Kentucky.
Johnson—Sept. 14, 1812—340—Col. Richard M. Johnson.
Kane—Jan. 16, 1836—540—Senator Elias K. Kane.
Kankakee—Feb. 11, 1853—692—Indian name.
Kendall—Feb. 19, 1841—321—Amos Kendall (postmaster-general).
Knox—Jan. 13, 1825—720—Gen. Henry Knox.
Lake—March 1, 1839—463—Lake Michigan.
LaSalle—Jan. 15, 1831—1,152—Explorer LaSalle.
Lawrence—Jan. 16, 1821—362—Com. James Lawrence.
Lee—Feb. 27, 1839—728—Richard Henry Lee.
Livingston—Feb. 27, 1837—1,026—Edward Livingston.
Logan—Feb. 15, 1839—620—Dr. John Logan.†
Macon—Jan. 19, 1829—580—Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina.
Macoupin—Jan. 17, 1829—864—Indian name.
Madison—Sept. 14, 1812—740—James Madison.
Marion—Jan. 24, 1823—576—Gen. Francis Marion.
Marshall—Jan. 19, 1839—350—John Marshall.
Mason—Jan. 20, 1841—518—County in Kentucky.
Massac—Feb. 8, 1843—240—Fort Massac.
McDonough—Jan. 25, 1826—576—Gen. Thomas McDonough.
McHenry—Jan. 16, 1836—609—Gen. William McHenry.
McLean—Dec. 25, 1830—1,161—John McLean (congressman).
Menard—Feb. 15, 1839—311—Lieut.-Gov. Pierre Menard.
Mercer—Jan. 13, 1825—550—Gen. Hugh Mercer.
Monroe—Jan. 6, 1816—380—James Monroe.
Montgomery—Feb. 12, 1821—740—Gen. R. Montgomery.
Morgan—Jan. 31, 1823—563—Gen. Daniel Morgan.
Moultrie—Feb. 16, 1843—340—Gen. William Moultrie.
Ogle—Jan. 16, 1836—773—Lieut. Joseph Ogle.
Peoria—Jan. 13, 1825—630—Indian name.
Perry—Jan. 29, 1827—432—Com. Oliver H. Perry.
Piatt—Jan. 27, 1841—440—Benjamin Piatt (attorney-general).
Pike—Jan. 31, 1821—756—Zebulon M. Pike.
Pope—Jan. 10, 1816—360—Nathaniel Pope.
Pulaski—March 3, 1843—190—Count Casimir Pulaski.
Putnam—Jan. 13, 1825—170—Gen. Israel Putnam.
Randolph—Oct. 5, 1795—560—Edmund Randolph.
Richland—Feb. 24, 1841—380—County in Ohio.
Rock Island—Feb. 9, 1839—420—Island same name.
Saline—Feb. 25, 1847—396—Saline creek.
Sangamon—Jan. 30, 1821—875—Indian name.
Schuyler—Jan. 13, 1825—414—Gen. Philip Schuyler.
Scott—Feb. 16, 1839—252—County in Kentucky.
Shelby—Jan. 23, 1827—760—Gov. Isaac Shelby.
Stark—May 2, 1839—290—Gen. John Stark.
St. Clair—April 27, 1790—Gen. Arthur St. Clair.
Stephenson—March 4, 1837—573—Col. Benjamin Stephenson.
Tazewell—Jan. 31, 1827—650—Gov. L. W. Tazewell.
Union—Jan. 2, 1818—400—Union of states.
Vermilion—Jan. 18, 1826—882—Vermilion river.
Wabash—Dec. 27, 1824—220—Indian name.
Warren—Jan. 13, 1825—540—Gen. Joseph Warren.
Washington—Jan. 2, 1818—557—George Washington.
Wayne—March 26, 1819—720—Gen. Anthony Wayne.
White—Dec. 9, 1815—500—Capt. Leonard White.
Whiteside—Jan. 16, 1836—676—Col. Sam Whiteside.
Will—Jan. 12, 1836—850—Conrad Will.‡
Williamson—Feb. 28, 1839—440—County in Tennessee.
Winnebago—Jan. 16, 1836—540—Indian name.
Woodford—Feb. 27, 1841—556—County in Kentucky.

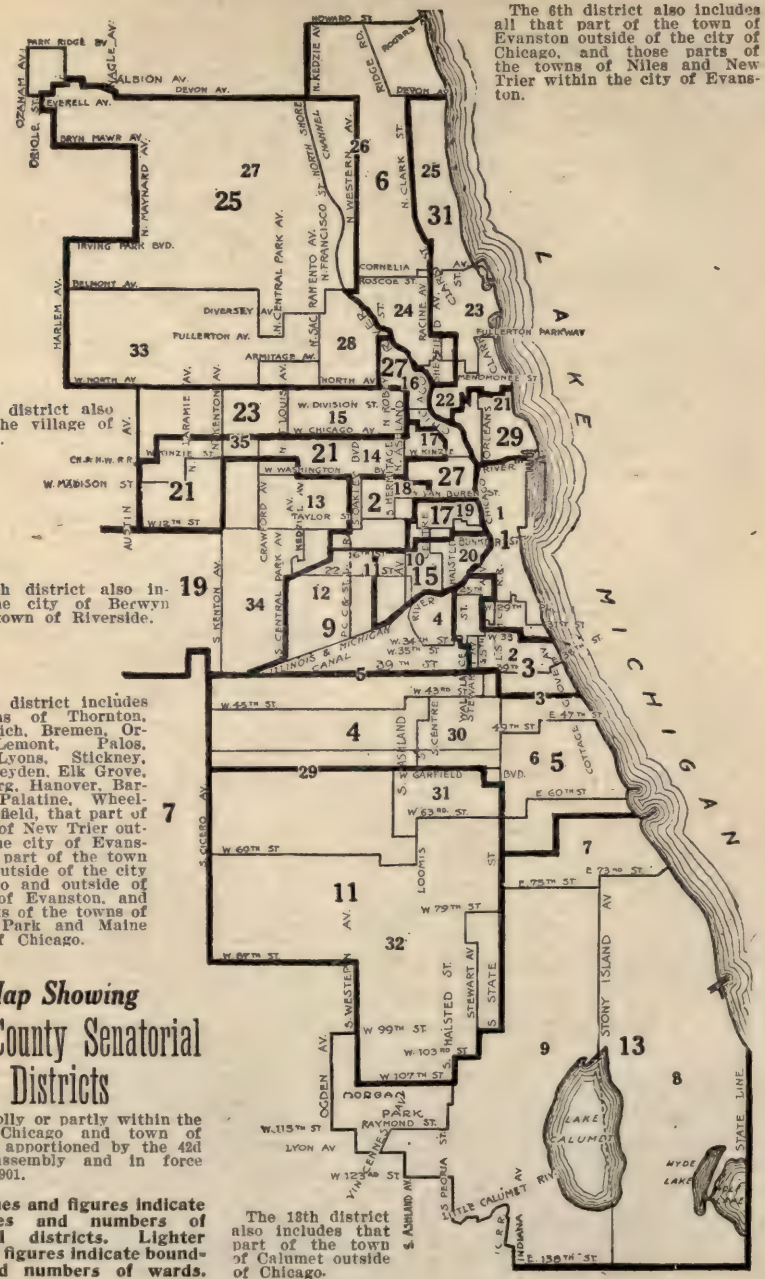
*Lawyer and first attorney-general of Illinois.
†Father of Gen. John A. Logan. ‡Member of constitutional convention of 1818.

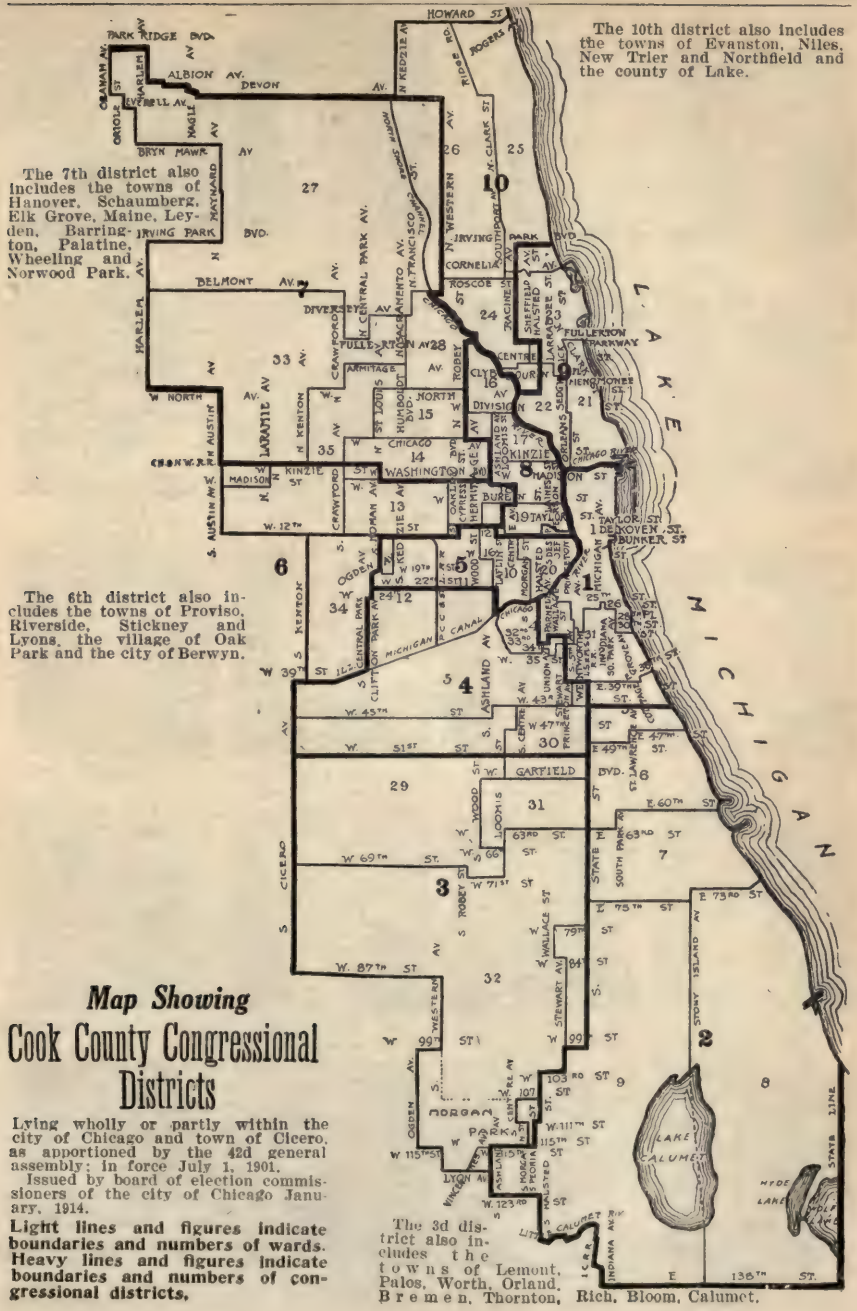
CENTRAL ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER STATIONS IN ILLINOIS.

[Government census bureau report.]

	1912.*	1907.*
Number establishments	269	383
Commercial	170	271
Municipal	99	112
Income	$29,016,652	$15,465,993
Light, heat and power	$26,347,474	$14,566,772
All other sources	$2,669,178	$899,221
Total expenses	$23,557,887	$10,055,463
Total number persons employed	8,036	3,902
Total horsepower	645,631	299,246
Steam and gas engines—		
Number	611	700
Horsepower	608,269	287,828
Water wheels.—Number	92	80
Horsepower	37,362	10,478
Auxiliary engines—Number	.....	52
Horsepower	.....	940
Kilowatt capacity dynamos	449,917	209,226
Output of stations, kilowatt hours	1,150,900,306	467,657,328
Estimated number of lamps wired for service:		
Arc	53,486	†55,309
All other varieties	7,375,539	3,591,309
Stationary motors served—		
Number	46,278	21,675
Horsepower capacity	315,659	137,661

*Calendar years.


The 6th district also includes all that part of the town of Evanston outside of the city of Chicago, and those parts of the towns of Niles and New Trier within the city of Evanston.
The 23d district also includes the village of Oak Park.
The 19th district also includes the city of Berwyn and the town of Riverside.
The 7th district includes the towns of Thornton, Bloom, Rich, Bremen, Orland, Lemont, Palos, Worth, Lyons, Stickney, Proviso, Leyden, Elk Grove, Schaumberg, Hanover, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling, Northfield, that part of the town of New Trier outside of the city of Evanston, that part of the town of Niles outside of the city of Chicago and outside of the city of Evanston, and those parts of the towns of Norwood Park and Maine outside of Chicago.
Map Showing
Cook County Senatorial Districts
Lying wholly or partly within the city of Chicago and town of Cicero as apportioned by the 42d general assembly and in force July 1, 1901.
Heavy lines and figures indicate boundaries and numbers of senatorial districts. Lighter lines and figures indicate boundaries and numbers of wards.
The 18th district also includes that part of the town of Calumet outside of Chicago.
LAKE MICHIGAN
HOWARD ST
PARK RIDGE BV
EAGLE AV
ALBION AV
DEVON AV
EVERETT AV
BRYN MAWR AV
N. RAYNARD AV
IRVING PARK BVD
BELMONT AV
DIVERSEY AV
FULLERTON AV
ARMITAGE AV
NORTH AV
W. DIVISION ST
W. CHICAGO AV
W. KINZIE ST
W. WASHINGTON BV
W. MADISON ST
W. 12TH ST
TAYLOR ST
VAN BUREN ST
CONGRESS PKWY
W. 33RD ST
W. 35TH ST
W. 39TH ST
W. 43RD ST
W. 45TH ST
47TH ST
E. 47TH ST
49TH ST
E. 50TH ST
E. 51ST ST
E. 53RD ST
E. 55TH ST
E. 57TH ST
E. 60TH ST
W. 63RD ST
W. 69TH ST
E. 73RD ST
E. 75TH ST
W. 79TH ST
W. 87TH ST
W. 99TH ST
W. 103 ST
W. 107TH ST
W. 115TH ST
W. 123RD ST
E. 130TH ST
STATE LINE
HOWARD
DEVON
CLARK
LINCOLN
WELLINGTON
DIVERSEY
FULLERTON
MENOMONEE
NORTH
CORNELIA
ROSCOE
RACINE
CLYBOURN
ARMITAGE
NORTH
W. DIVISION
W. CHICAGO
W. KINZIE
W. WASHINGTON
W. MADISON
W. 12TH
TAYLOR
VAN BUREN
CONGRESS
W. 33RD
W. 35TH
W. 39TH
W. 43RD
49TH
E. 47TH
E. 51ST
E. 53RD
E. 55TH
E. 57TH
E. 60TH
W. 63RD
W. 69TH
E. 73RD
E. 75TH
W. 79TH
W. 87TH
W. 99TH
W. 103
W. 107TH
W. 115TH
W. 123RD
E. 130TH
STATE LINE
OSAWAM AV
OBOLE ST
HARLEM AV
AUSTIN AV
CICERO AV
OGDEN AV
CRAWFORD AV
KEDZIE AV
CALIFORNIA AV
WESTERN AV
CENTRAL PARK AV
KEDVALE AV
KILDARE AV
KENTON AV
KOSTNER AV
KILPATRICK AV
KEELER AV
PULASKI RD
KILBOURN AV
KOSTNER AV
KILPATRICK AV
KEELER AV
PULASKI RD
KILBOURN AV
CICERO AV
OGDEN AV
CRAWFORD AV
KEDZIE AV
CALIFORNIA AV
WESTERN AV
CENTRAL PARK AV
KEDVALE AV
KILDARE AV
KENTON AV
KOSTNER AV
KILPATRICK AV
KEELER AV
PULASKI RD
KILBOURN AV
LOOMIS ST
HALSTED ST
STEWART AV
STATE
STONY ISLAND AV
COTTAGE GROVE AV
S. CENTRE AV
S. ISLAND AV
S. CENTRAL PARK AV
S. KENTON AV
S. KEDZIE AV
S. CALIFORNIA AV
S. WESTERN AV
S. ASHLAND AV
S. HALSTED ST
S. STATE
S. LOOMIS ST
S. STEWART AV
S. STONY ISLAND AV
S.



Map Showing

Cook County Congressional Districts

Lying wholly or partly within the city of Chicago and town of Cicero, as apportioned by the 42d general assembly; in force July 1, 1901.

Issued by board of election commissioners of the city of Chicago January, 1914.

Light lines and figures indicate boundaries and numbers of wards. Heavy lines and figures indicate boundaries and numbers of congressional districts.

COOK COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Scheuer Photo.
PETER REINBERG,
President County Board.

Rembrandt Photo
HENRY STUCKART,
Treasurer.

Wallinger Photo.
R. M. SWEITZER,
County Clerk.

Daily News Photo.
JOHN E. TRAEGER.
Sheriff.

Root Studios.
MACLAY HOYNE,
State's Attorney.

Gehrig Studio, Chicago.
JOSEPH F. CONNERY,
Recorder.

Hirsch Photo
THOMAS F. SCULLY,
County Judge.

Anderson Photo
E. J. TOBIN,
County Supt. Schools.

Wallinger Photo.
FRANK J. WALSH,
Clerk Criminal Court.

Nemecek Photo
J. A. CERVENKA,
Clerk Probate Court.

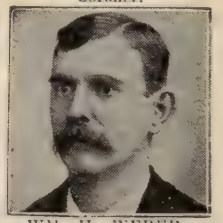
Gibson Photo.
THOMAS A. SMYTH,
Pres. Sanitary District.

Coover Photo.
P. M. HOFFMAN.
Coroner.

Monfort Photo.
THOMAS J. WEBB,
Board of Review.

Moffett Photo
FRANK S. RYAN,
Board of Review.

Stevens & Son Photo
F. W. BLOCKI,
Board of Review.



WM. H. WEBER,
Board of Assessors.

Hixson Photo.
W. K. SHERIDAN,
Board of Assessors.

Wallinger Photo.
F. W. KORALESKI,
Board of Assessors.

Photo by Young, N Y
D. M. PFAELZER,
Board of Assessors.

Coover Photo.
ADAM WOLF,
Board of Assessors.

COOK COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

Room 537 courthouse.

President—Peter Reinberg, D., 523 courthouse.
Clerk of County Board—Robert M. Sweitzer, D., 600 courthouse.
Commissioners, City Districts—Peter Reinberg, D.; Frank Ragen, D.; Joseph M. Fitzgerald, D.; Bartley Burg, D.; Daniel Moriarty, D.; Albert Nowak, D.; Daniel Ryan, D.; Thomas Kasperski, D.; Owen O'Malley, D.; William D. Scott, D. Country districts—William Busse, R.; Joseph Carolan, R.; Dudley D. Pierson, R.; George A. Miller, R.; William H. McLean, R. Room 537 courthouse.
Committee Clerk—Peter Ellert, 527 courthouse.
Meetings—The regular meetings of the board of commissioners are held on the first Monday of December, January, February, March, June and September of each year.
Duties—The commissioners are charged with the management of the county affairs of Cook county, as provided by law, having the same powers as the boards of supervisors in other counties. They make all appropriations and contracts and authorize all expenditures. The president appoints, with the approval of the board, the superintendent of public service and other officers and employes whose election or appointment is not otherwise provided for by law.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

Courthouse, 2d floor, south end.

County Clerk—Robert M. Sweitzer, D.
Chief Deputy—John H. Mack.
Chief Clerk—Al F. Gorman.
Chief Election Department—Daniel Herlihy.
Duties—The county clerk is clerk of the county board and ex officio comptroller of county financial affairs. As such he has charge of all deeds, mortgages, contracts, bonds, notes and similar papers belonging to the county, settles all accounts, keeps books showing appropriations and expenditures, makes out report for fiscal year and submits estimates for the expenses of all the departments of the county organization.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Courthouse, 1st and 2d floors, north end.

County Treasurer—Henry Stuckart, D.
Assistant Treasurer—Jacob Lindheimer.
Chief Clerk—D. J. Egan.
Duties—The county treasurer receives and disburses, pursuant to law, all the revenues and other public moneys belonging to the county. He personally countersigns county orders and renders accounts to the board of commissioners.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Room 511 courthouse.

Comptroller—Robert M. Sweitzer, D.
Deputy Comptroller—Frank S. Ryan, D.
Chief Clerk—Michael J. O'Connor.
Duties—See county clerk.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

Room 519 courthouse.

Superintendent—Henry Zender.
Duties—Purchases all supplies for the county institutions, advertising for bids at specified times and entering into yearly or quarterly contracts and making tests from time to time of the articles furnished to determine if they are up to contract requirements. Has supervision of all maintenance and rehabilitation of county buildings. Represents owners on all new construction work; advertises for bids and handles all plans and specifications.

RECORDER'S OFFICE.

Courthouse, 1st floor, south end.

Recorder of Deeds—Joseph F. Connery, D.
Chief Deputy—John P. Dougherty.
Chief Clerk—Florence F. Moran.
Duties—The recorder is the keeper of the records, and upon the filing of any instrument in writing in his office entitled to be recorded he must spread the same on the record books provided for that purpose, in the order of the time of filing. He is also the official abstract maker for Cook county.

REGISTRAR OF TITLES.

Courthouse, 1st floor, south end.

Registrar—Joseph F. Connery, D.
Examiners—Albert H. Tyrrell, Edgar H. Parnell, James F. Fardy.
Advisory Examiners—Nathaniel C. Sears, John S. Hummer, A. F. Reichmann, Charles T. Farson.
Duties—The registrar of titles under the Torrens system of land registration directs the procedure by which title is confirmed by decree of court, which does away with the need of an abstract, and the certificate of title which is issued is guaranteed by the county.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Room 547 courthouse.

Commissioners—Ralph L. Peck, Hugo L. Pitte and Melville G. Holding.
Duties—The commissioners examine applicants for positions in the county service. Before an examination is held fourteen days' notice is given by advertisement. The rules are practically the same as those governing other bodies of the kind.

JURY COMMISSION.

Room 824 courthouse.

Commissioners—William A. Amberg, president; Joseph H. Barnett, secretary; Otto Pampel.
Clerk—Roswell H. Mason.
Duties—The commissioners are required to prepare a list of electors qualified to act as jurors, to select names from such list and place them in a jury box and a grand jury box, and to be present when the names of jurors needed at each term of court are drawn.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Courthouse, 3d floor, north end.

Members of the Board—William H. Weber, R., chairman; Frank W. Koraleski, D., secretary; David M. Pfaelzer, D.; Adam Wolf, R.; Michael K. Sheridan.
Chief Clerk—James A. Long.
Duties—Fix the amount of assessment on all real and personal property according to the rate required by law.

BOARD OF REVIEW.

Courthouse, 3d floor, south end.

Members of Board—Frank S. Ryan, D.; T. J. Webb, D.; Fred W. Blocki, D.
Chief Clerk—Stephen D. Griffin.
Duties—The board of review takes the place of the old town board in revising and correcting the findings of the assessors and in hearing and adjusting complaints of property owners. The decisions of the board of review are final.

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

IN OAK FOREST.

Superintendent—Henry L. Bailey, D.
Duties—Has general management of infirmary or poorhouse, poor farm and tuberculosis hospital.

COUNTY ARCHITECT.

Room 1303, 64 West Randolph street.

County Architect—Richard E. Schmidt.
Duties—The county architect makes designs for new buildings, alterations in old ones, etc., as required by the county board. (Paid in fees.)

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

Room 546 courthouse.

Superintendent—Edward J. Tobin, D.
Assistant Superintendent—James W. Calley.
Duties—He is required to visit each school in his district at least once a year, to see that the teachers are qualified for the performance of their duties and to do all in his power to increase the efficiency and elevate the standards of the school.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Harrison and Honore streets.

Warden—Clayton F. Smith, D.
Duties—Exercises general supervision over the county hospital.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.
Room 1020 courthouse.

County Surveyor—George C. Waterman, D.
Duties—The surveyor is required to make all official surveys in the county. (Paid in fees.)

COUNTY PHYSICIAN.
Office in detention hospital.

County Physician—Dr. Haine I. Davis.
Duties—The county physician resides at the detention hospital and gives medical attention to the patients in that institution.

COUNTY AGENT'S OFFICE.
213-215 South Peoria street; branch offices, 1054 North Ashland avenue, 837 West 47th street, 6330 Madison avenue.
County Agent—William H. Ehemann, D.
Duties—The county agent is responsible to the president and board of county commissioners in the carrying out of the plans for the relief of the poor in the city of Chicago. He undertakes the return of all nonresident and alien paupers to their legal place of residence; is the medium whereby all defective children are sent to the Lincoln State School and Colony and the blind and deaf and dumb children to the state schools at Jacksonville, Ill.; keeps a record of and closely scrutinizes all cases passed upon at the detention hospital; passes on all applications for institutional care or infirmary cases; interests himself in any wrong existing or being perpetrated on any family to which his attention may be called.

CORONER'S OFFICE.
Room 500 courthouse.

Coroner—Peter M. Hoffman, R.
Chief Physician—Dr. H. G. W. Reinhardt.
Chief Deputy—David R. Jones.
Deputies—David J. Gillespie, Michael P. Hartney, Adolph Herrmann, George Hitzman, George A. Webster, Charles F. Kennedy, William Ostrom, Michael G. Walsh, Henry Spears, Samuel L. Davis.
Physicians—E. R. LeCount, William H. Burmeister, Joseph Springer.
Duties—The coroner is required to take charge of bodies of all persons in the county supposed to have come to their deaths through other than natural causes, to summon a jury of six men and to inquire into the cause of death. If any person is implicated by the inquest as the slayer of the deceased, or as an accessory, the coroner shall cause his arrest if not already in custody.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.
Courthouse, 4th floor, center.

Sheriff—John E. Traeger, D.
Assistant Sheriff—(Vacancy).
Chief Deputy—Charles W. Peters.
Jailer—William T. Davies, R.
Duties—The sheriff serves and returns all writs, warrants, processes, orders and decrees legally directed to him. He is the conservator of peace in his county and may arrest offenders on view. He is the keeper of the jail and has the custody of prisoners. It is also his duty to attend the courts of record of the county and obey their orders.

STATE'S ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.
Criminal court building, 2d floor.

State's Attorney—Maclay Hoyne, D.
Chief Assistant—Frank Johnston, Jr.
Secretary—Edward J. Fleming.
Assistants—Michael F. Sullivan, Edwin J. Raber, John T. Fleming, B. J. Mahony, Marvin E. Barnhart, Charles C. Case, Henry A. Berger, Stephen Malato, Hayden N. Bell, William W. Witty, Dwight McKay, Francis E. Hinckley, P. J. Murphy, J. K. Murphy, Ernest Langtry, John Prystalski, Thomas J. Finn, George C. Bliss, Eugene C. O'Reilly, Malcolm B. Sterrett, Irwin N. Walker, John R. Herren, Robert E. Hogan, Joseph A. Smejkal, James C. Dooley, William H. Duval, Joseph R. Fahy, E. E. Wilson, Eliott H. Evans, James C. O'Brien, Henry Eckhart, J. F. Higgins, J. V. Hickey, H. C. Lust, Ernst Buehler, Morris Schaeffer, Joseph Connerty, Daniel G. Ramsey, Augustus Kelly, James R. Quinn, John P. Moran, Hart E. Baker, Julian Kwasigroch, Charles P. Schwartz, William Holly, W. W. De Armond.
Duties—The state's attorney begins and prosecutes all actions, civil and criminal, in any court of record in the county, in which the people of the state or county may be interested, prosecutes forfeited bonds and actions for the recovery of debts due the state or county and acts as adviser to county officers.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
Appointed by governor.
Room 1008 City Hall Square building.

James F. Bishop, D.
Duties—The public administrator is appointed by the governor to administer the estates of deceased persons under certain contingencies regulated by the statutes of the state of Illinois.

CUSTODIAN COUNTY BUILDING.
Room 325 courthouse.

Robert E. Burke, D.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY DEPARTMENTS AND COURTS.

LOCATION OF COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Courthouse—Clark street, between Washington and Randolph; south side.
County Jail—North Dearborn and Illinois streets; north side.
Criminal Court Building—West Austin avenue and North Dearborn street; north side.
Children's hospital—Wood street, near Polk; west side.
County Hospital—Harrison and Honore streets; west side.
County Infirmary—Oak Forest; reached by the Rock Island railroad.
County Morgue—Wood and Polk streets; west side.
Detention Hospital—Wood and Polk streets; west side.
County Agent—213 South Peoria street; west side.
Juvenile Court—771 Ewing street; west side.
Home for Delinquent and Dependent Children—771 Ewing street.

IN COURTHOUSE.

Board of Assessors—Third floor, north end.
Board of Review—Third floor, south end.
County Commissioners—Room 531.
Committee Clerk—Room 527.
County Treasurer—First and second floors, north end.
County Clerk—Second floor, south end.
County Court—Room 603.
County Court Clerk—Room 600.
County Comptroller—Room 511.
County Attorney—Room 507.
County Superintendent of Schools—Room 546.
County Surveyor—Room 426.
Custodian—Room 325.
Coroner—Room 500.
Civil Service Commissioners—Room 547.
Circuit Court—Seventh floor.
Circuit Court Clerk—Fourth floor, north end.
Jury Commissioners—Room 824.
President County Board—Room 523.
Probate Court—Sixth floor.
Probate Court Clerk—Sixth floor.
Sheriff—Fourth floor, center.
Superior Court—Eighth floor.
Superior Court Clerk—Fourth floor, south end.
Superintendent of Public Service—Room 519.

CRIMINAL COURT BUILDING.

Criminal Court Clerk—First floor.
Criminal Courts—Third, fourth and fifth floors.
Sheriff (Bailiffs) in Charge of Criminal Courts—First floor.
Grand Jury Assembly Room—Second floor.
State's Attorney—Second floor.

SALARIES OF COOK COUNTY OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYES (1914).

Yearly except where otherwise specified.

COUNTY BOARD.

President	$7,000
Commissioners, 14 at	3,600
Secretary to president	2,500
Committee clerk	2,500
Draftsman	1,500
Stenographer	1,200
Superintendent highways	5,000

COMPTROLLER.

Comptroller (see county clerk).	
Deputy comptroller	$6,000
Chief clerk	3,000
Auditor	2,200
Auditors, 2 at	1,800
Cashiers, 2 at	1,800
Bookkeeper	1,800
Clerks, $1,380 to	1,800
Stenographer	1,260

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC SERVICE.

Superintendent	$6,000
Head clerk	2,500
Senior clerk	2,000
Inspector purchases	2,200
Principal bookkeeper	1,500
Buyer	1,440
Storekeeper	1,200
Stenographers, 2 at	1,200
Superintendent mechanics	3,000

NOTE—Mechanics are paid prevailing union wages.

SHERIFF.

Sheriff	$9,960
Assistant sheriff	3,000
Chief deputy	4,000
Chief bailiffs, 2 at	2,400
Assistant bailiffs, 2 at	1,650
Real estate clerk	1,980
Cashier	1,800
Summons clerk	1,800
Execution clerk	1,800
Clerks, $1,200 to	1,500
Deputy sheriffs, 26 at	1,890
Bailiffs, 106 at	1,500

CRIMINAL COURT BUILDING.

Custodian	$1,680
Elevator men, 4 at	960
Watchmen, 3 at	900
Janitors, 10 at	840
Janitresses, 15 at	600
Chief engineer	2,000
Engineers, 4 at	1,578
Electrician	2,100
Plumber	2,100
Steamfitter	2,100

COUNTY JAIL.

Jailer	$2,500
Assistant jailers, 3 at	1,680
Clerk	1,380
Clerk	1,080
Physician	1,200
Assistant physician	1,000
Matrons, 3 at	900
Engineer	1,578
Instructor	1,000
Jail guards, 53 at	1,140
Chief cook	1,200
Baker	1,080

COUNTY BUILDING.

Custodian	$3,000
Assistant custodian	1,200
Chief engineer	2,500
Steamfitter	2,100
Plumber	2,100
Electrician	2,100
Elevator starters, 2 at	1,200
Elevator men, 18 at	960
Window washers, 14 at	960
Watchmen, 8 at	900
Chief janitors, 2 at	900
Janitors, 40 at	840
Janitresses, 96 at	600
Marble caretaker	1,794

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Commissioners, 3 at	$3,000
Chief examiner	2,400
Chief efficiency division	2,500
Examiner	1,200
Principal clerk	1,500

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

County attorney	$5,200
Assistant county attorney	4,200
Assistant county attorney	4,000
Assistant attorneys, 2 at	2,700
Tax expert	2,700
Senior clerk	1,650
Senior stenographer	1,260
Clerk, 1 at	1,380

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Assessors, 5 at	$5,000
Chief clerk	3,600
Assistant chief clerk	3,000
Head clerk	2,100
Valuation expert	2,200
Chief draftsman	1,620
Real estate expert	2,400
Surveyor	2,400
Clerks, $1,200 to	2,200

BOARD OF REVIEW.

Members, 3 at	$7,000
Clerk of board	3,600
Assistant clerk of board	3,000
Secretary to board	3,000
Principal clerk	2,000
Clerks, $900 to	1,800

COUNTY TREASURER.

Treasurer*	$14,500
Assistant treasurer	3,000
Chief clerk	3,600
Auditor	3,000
Head bookkeeper	3,000
Head cashier	2,700
Clerk	2,700
Clerks, 2 at	2,000
Assistant cashier	2,100
Bookkeepers, 3 at	1,800
Clerks, $780 to	2,100

*Allowed by board, $4,000; as ex officio town collector of each of seven towns ($1,500 each), $10,500.

COUNTY CLERK.

County clerk	$9,000
Private secretary	1,500
Chief deputy	3,300
Chief clerk	3,000
Cashier	2,520
Chief tax extension	3,300
Head clerk	2,400
Head bookkeeper	2,520
Clerks, $1,200 to	2,100

RECORDER.

Recorder	$9,000
Chief deputy	3,600
Chief clerk	2,700
Clerks, each, $720 to	1,800

RECORDING DEPARTMENT.

Cashier	$1,980
Assistant cashier	1,650
Bookkeeper	1,500

ABSTRACT DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent	$2,200
Clerks, $800 to	1,800

TORRENS DEPARTMENT.

Attorney and examiner	$4,000
Attorney and examiner	3,000
Chief clerk	3,000
Clerks, $1,200 to	1,800

CIRCUIT COURT CLERK.

Clerk of court	$9,000
Chief clerk	3,000
Cashier	1,800
Execution clerk	1,800
Clerks, $1,000 to	2,000

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

Clerk of court	$9,000
Chief clerk	3,000
Principal clerk	2,000
Cashier	$1,800
Clerks, $1,200 to	1,800

CLERK COUNTY COURT.

Chief clerk	$3,000
Cashier	1,800
Clerks, $1,200 to	1,800

PROBATE COURT CLERK.

Clerk Probate court	$9,000
Assistants to judge, 3 at	3,000
Chief clerk	3,000
Clerks, $1,080 to	1,980

CRIMINAL COURT CLERK.

Clerk Criminal court	$9,000
Chief clerk	3,000
Cashier	1,800
Clerks, $1,200 to	1,800

STATE'S ATTORNEY.

State's attorney	$9,600
Assistants, 2 at	6,000
Assistant, 1 at	5,000
Assistants, 7 at	4,500
Assistants, 5 at	4,000
Assistants, 2 at	3,600
Assistants, 10 at	3,000
Assistants, 9 at	2,400
Assistants, 3 at	1,800
Secretary	3,000
Investigators, 3 at	1,200
Investigator, 1 at	2,100
Chief court reporter	3,000
Assistant chief reporter	2,000
Court reporters, 3 at	1,800
Tax expert	2,700
Clerks, $996 to	1,500

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

AT OAK FOREST.

Superintendent	$3,600
Assistant superintendent	2,100
Senior physician	1,800
Assistant physicians, 2 at	1,800
Supervisor	1,440
Druggist	1,200
Chief engineer	1,980

Wages of minor employes run from $30 to $90 a month. Nurses get from $30 to $50 a month. Nearly all are provided with board and lodging and laundry service free.

AT COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Warden	$3,600
County physician	3,500
Assistant warden	2,475
Assistant warden, 1 at	2,500
Interpreter	1,200
Druggist	1,200
Pathologist	1,800
Head clerk	1,800
Chief engineer	1,800
Other employes, $240 to	1,800

Board, etc., is in some cases free.

DUNNING TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.

Business manager, 4 mos.	$666
Physician, 4 mos.	600
Physician, 4 mos.	400

COUNTY AGENT.

County agent	$5,000
Assistant agent	2,500
Assistant agents, 7 at	1,800
Deporting agent	1,650
Investigators, 30 at	1,200
Clerks, $660 to	1,500

G. A. R. RELIEF.

Superintendent	$1,200
Secretary	900
Visitors, 2 at	900
Stenographer	600

DELINQUENT HOME.

Superintendent	$1,800
Physician	1,200
Graduate nurse	960
Other employes, $360 to	1,050

DUNNING TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.

Business manager	$2,000
Senior physician	1,800
Physician	1,200

JUVENILE COURT.

Chief probation officer	$3,600
Assistants, $1,080 to	1,200
Female lawyer	3,600
Psychopathic director	5,000

SUP'T OF SCHOOLS.

Superintendent	*$7,500
Assistants, 2 at	3,000
Supervisors, 4 at	2,000

*Paid by state.

ADULT PROBATION.

Chief probation officer	$1,500
Stenographer	1,080
Probation officers, 6 at	1,500

JURY COMMISSION.

Commissioners, 3 at	$1,500
Principal clerk	1,800
Clerks, 6 at	1,200
Clerks, 4 at	1,100

ELECTION COMMISSION.

Commissioners, 3 at	$4,000
Chief clerk	5,000
Assistant chief clerk	3,000

CORONER.

Coroner	$9,000
Chief deputy	$3,300
Chief physician	2,500
Physicians, 3 at	2,100
Deputies, 10 at	2,000
Court reporters, 4 at	1,800

JUDGES.

Circuit judges, 14 at	*$10,000
Superior judges, 18 at	*10,000
County court judge	10,000
Probate court judge	10,000

*$5,000 from county and $5,000 from state.

DEP'T PUBLIC WELFARE.

Director	$2,400
Assistant directors, 6 at	960

COOK COUNTY APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1914.

Bonds and interest	$1,338,297.50
New infirmary	61,284.47
New county hospital	209,958.40
New detention hospital	320,813.64
Oak Forest infirmary	854,007.37
Liabilities outstanding	388,028.18
New public buildings	4,000,000.00
Salaries and wages	3,947,109.01
Office supplies	76,100.00
General supplies	704,000.00
Light, heat and power	153,800.00
Furniture and repair	52,000.00
Services and benefits	69,300.00
Dieting, bridewell	3,000.00
State institutions	10,000.00
Industrial school fund	180,000.00
Telephone fund	14,000.00
Children's camp. fund	2,500.00
Returning defendants	1,000.00
Deporting indigents	2,000.00
Inspection fund	2,500.00
President's fund	2,000.00
Hospital nursing fund	197,100.00
Roads and bridges	80,000.00
State aid roads	120,000.00
Transportation	6,000.00
Postage	14,000.00
Coroner's expense	3,000.00
Assessment lists	2,500.00
Soldiers' widows' home	500.00
Special legal services	9,800.00
Outdoor relief	23,075.00
Jurors' fund	340,000.00
Birth record fund	7,560.00
Election purposes	350,000.00
Judges' fund	204,000.00
Social service	11,000.00
Finance committee	300.00
Interest on loans	60,000.00
Printing	7,000.00
Insurance	500.00
Parents' pensions	100,000.00
State's atty. spl. fund	36,000.00
Advertising	1,000.00
Pub. service trans.	2,000.00
Building	200,000.00
Miscellaneous	5,733.48
Judgments	1,600.00
Judges' card index	3,650.00
Judges' psychopathic fd.	2,500.00
Rebate gen. tax fund	3,170,732.33
Tax error and rebate	325,000.00
Tot. appropriations	17,226,289.38

SALARIES AND WAGES.

County board	$72,000.00
Comptroller	35,020.00
Supt. public service	29,170.00
Mechanics	146,486.07
Sheriff—County bldg.	180,088.60
Civil service commis'n	22,940.00
County attorney	3,600.00
Total administration	489,304.67
Board of assessors	165,770.00
Country towns	15,390.00
Board of review	86,760.00
County treasurer	352,235.83
County clerk	237,270.00
Total tax division	857,425.83
Recorder	177,250.00
Abstract dept.	99,500.00
Torrens dept.	35,780.00
Circuit court clerk	84,830.00
Superior court clerk	68,917.50
County court clerk	29,830.00
Probate court clerk	85,435.80
Sheriff—General office	253,992.50
Jury commissioners	19,100.00
Election commis'ners	20,000.00
Coroner	64,329.15
Total civil courts	938,964.95
Clerk Criminal court	61,060.00
State's attorney	201,000.00
Sheriff—Crim. ct. bdg.	56,684.00
Total Criminal ct	410,682.00
Oak Forest institut'ns	150,785.00
County hospital	323,514.60
Dunning tuberc. hos.	7,871.96
County agent, regular	88,860.00
Physicians	15,000.00
G. A. R. relief	3,600.00
Home for delinquents	42,615.00
Juv. ct. probation off'rs	129,280.00
Supt. schools	16,500.00
Adult probation office	14,380.00
Public welfare bureau	8,325.00
Total charitable, etc.	800,731.56
Total salaries	3,497,109.01

OFFICE SUPPLIES.

Administrative divis.	$6,050.00
Taxation division	31,000.00
Civil courts division	$23,500.00
Criminal ct. division	3,800.00
Charitable division	11,750.00
Total office supplies	76,100.00

GENERAL SUPPLIES.

Oak Forest institut'ns	$225,000.00
Tuberc. hosp., Dun'g	3,000.00
County hospital	225,000.00
County agent	180,000.00
Home for delinquents	22,000.00
Sheriff—County bldg.	3,000.00
Criminal ct. bldg.	3,000.00
Jail	7,000.00
Dieting prisoners	25,000.00
Supt. public service	1,000.00
Total supplies	704,000.00

ESTIMATED RESOURCES.

Fiscal year, 1914.

TAXES.

General taxes, 1913	$8,878,050.53
Delinquent taxes	25,000.00
Interest on del. taxes	125,000.00
Total taxes	9,028,050.53

FEE OFFICES.

County treasurer	$925,000.00
County clerk	300,000.00
Recorder	265,000.00
Abstract department	22,000.00
Torrens department	50,000.00
Circuit court clerk	130,000.00
Superior court clerk	95,000.00
County court clerk	78,000.00
Probate court clerk	125,000.00
Sheriff	65,000.00
Coroner	4,000.00
Criminal court clerk	3,500.00
State's attorney	6,500.00
Total fee offices	2,069,000.00
Miscellaneous	20,000.00
Total ordinary rev.	11,117,050.56
Cash available	175,555.14
Cash in fee offices	339,775.97
Accounts receivable	229,438.47
Building funds, etc.	5,446,063.88
Tot. estimated rev.	17,307,883.99

BONDED DEBT OF COOK COUNTY (NOV. 30, 1913).

Bonds.	Outstanding.	Rate.	Due An.	Lim.
Refunding courthouse	$225,000	4%	$37,500	1919
Refunding war bonds	402,500	4%	57,500	1920
Building purposes	250,000	3½%	25,000	1923
Cook county bonds	625,000	4%	62,500	1923
Refunding bonds	300,000	4%	25,000	1925
New courthouse bonds	3,000,000	4%	250,000	1925
Infirmary building	$1,500,000	4%	$100,000	1925
New county hospital	2,700,000	4%	150,000	1931
Detention hospital	500,000	4%	50,000	1923
Infirmary buildings	1,000,000	4%	50,000	1933
Total	10,502,500	...	807,500	....

STATE'S ATTORNEYS OF COOK COUNTY (1864-1914).

1864-1876—Charles H. Reed, Rep.
1876-1884—Luther Laflin Mills, Rep.
1884-1888—Julius S. Grinnell, Dem.
1888-1892—Joel M. Longenecker, Rep.
1892-1896—Jacob J. Kern, Dem.
1896-1904—Charles S. Deneen, Rep.
1904-1908—John J. Healy, Rep.
1908-1912—John E. W. Wayman, Rep.
1912-1916—Maclay Hoyne, Dem.

COOK COUNTY FINANCES.

[From Comptroller Robert M. Sweitzer's annual report for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1913, and brought down to Jan. 26, 1914.]

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

ASSETS.

Capital assets—	
Remunerative real estate	$25,171.76
Buildings and equipment	43,554.10
Unremunerative real estate	3,744,462.16
Buildings and equipment	11,713,200.00
Cash in hands of treasurer	1,446,063.88
Total capital assets	16,972,451.90
Current assets—	
Cash in hands of treasurer	202,566.33
Taxes	5,373,267.70
Uncollected fees	979,489.83
Accounts receivable	197,438.47
Supply department	1,183.39
Total current assets	6,753,946.22
Contingent assets—	
Cash in hands of treasurer	21,152.44
Trust fund securities	17,488.50
Total contingent assets	38,640.94
Grand total	23,765,039.06

LIABILITIES.

Capital liabilities—	
Funded debt	$10,502,500.00
Capital surplus	6,469,951.90
Total capital liabilities	16,972,451.90
Current liabilities—	
Warrants outstanding	20,844.73
Audited vouchers	366,151.35
Bond and interest accounts	190,799.24
Uncompleted contracts	21,876.83
Tax error and rebate fund	325,000.00
Delinquent taxes	1,022,643.41
Uncollected fees	721,237.12
Revenue surplus	4,085,393.54
Total current liabilities	6,753,946.22
Contingent liabilities	38,640.94
Grand total	23,765,039.06

CORPORATE SURPLUS ACCOUNT.

Nov. 30, 1913.

REVENUE.

1913 taxes extended	$5,899,624.29
Interest on delinquent taxes	118,021.77
Interest on tax forfeitures	491.83
Fee offices	1,800,713.94
Tavern licenses	9,780.00
Miscellaneous	17,697.58
Gross revenue	7,846,329.41
Deductions—Tax error and rebate fund	325,000.00
Reserve for uncollected fees	30,442.66
Torrens indemnity fund	3,776.00
Abstract guarantee fund	1,158.80
Expenses of fee offices, etc.	3,518.57
	363,896.03
Total net revenue	7,482,433.38

EXPENSES.

Administration	$609,581.40
Taxation and collection	924,661.90
Civil courts	1,403,391.44
Criminal courts	727,939.36
Charitable and educational	2,108,561.13
General division	538,267.39
Uncompleted contracts	21,876.83
Total operating expenses	6,334,279.45
Bonds matured	707,500.00
Additions to property	30,707.51
	7,072,486.96
Excess of revenue	409,946.42
Surplus as of Dec. 2, 1912	3,675,447.12
Surplus as of Nov. 30, 1913	4,085,393.54

EXPENSES BY DIVISIONS.

To Jan. 26, 1914.

Administration	$609,171.75
Taxation and collection	927,399.13
Civil courts	1,397,662.71
Criminal courts	733,658.26
Charitable and educational	2,146,839.25
General	742,508.82
Total corporate operating	6,557,239.93
Liquidation deferred liabilities	1,001,555.74
Construction and betterments	36,175.86
Storeroom fund	584.22
Total other corporate	1,038,315.82
New infirmary building	8,060.90
New county hospital	2,674,480.66
Dunning fire insurance	3,237.75
New detention hospital	453,601.26
New Oak Forest infirmary	934,198.44
Total special appropriations	4,073,579.01
Total by divisions	11,669,134.76

EXPENSES BY FUNDS.

Storeroom	$584.22
Salaries	3,208,118.09
Office supplies and expenses	87,950.11
General supplies	734,185.31
Light, heat and power	155,564.34
Furniture and repairs	101,920.18
Services or benefits	95,144.68
Judges' salary fund	181,497.36
Extra judges' fund	28,246.00
Bonds	715,400.00
Interest	608,780.51
New infirmary	8,060.90
County hospital	2,674,480.66
Dunning fire insurance	3,237.75
Construction and betterments	36,175.86
Miscellaneous	1,631,989.09
New detention hospital	453,601.26
New Oak Forest infirmary	934,198.44
Total by funds	11,669,134.76

EXPENDITURES AND LIABILITIES IN DETAIL.

To Jan. 26, 1914.

ADMINISTRATION DIVISION.

Salaries—Commissioners	$66,136.60
Comptroller	33,561.67
Superintendent public service, reg.	29,022.81
Superintendent pub. serv. mechanics	125,839.48
Sheriff, county building	158,784.83
Civil service commission	23,862.62
County attorney	25,763.57
Total salaries	462,971.58
Supplies—Commissioners	439.58
Comptroller	2,203.85
Superintendent public service	2,893.03
Sheriff, county building	40.95
Civil service commission	4,758.74
County attorney	1,763.15
County surveyor	100.00
Total supplies	12,289.30
Supplies, sheriff, county building	10,325.01
Light, heat and power	38,190.09
Furniture and repairs	26,795.19
Services or benefits	6,277.98
President's fund	4,000.00
Board proceedings	6,802.24
Telephones	15,416.68
Inspection	2,591.67
Postage	14,406.03
Insurance	6,854.18
County finance committee	2,251.80
Total	133,910.87
Total administration	609,171.75

TAXATION AND COLLECTION DIVISION.

Salaries—Board of assessors	$114,587.08
Board of assessors, extra	72,229.33
Assessors, country towns	16,890.00
Board of review, regular	61,929.17
Board of review, extra	29,392.00
County treasurer, regular	168,509.51
County treasurer, extra	187,415.00
County clerk, regular	118,519.76
County clerk, extra	120,322.68
Total salaries	889,794.53
Supplies—Board of assessors	3,630.60
Board of review	1,251.43
County treasurer	21,248.92
County clerk	8,751.53
Total supplies	34,882.53
Printing assessment lists	2,722.07
Total taxation division	927,399.13

GENERAL DIVISION.

Bond interest	$538,767.89
Interest tax levy loans	70,012.62
Miscellaneous purposes	37,471.70
Roads and bridges	87,346.61
Tavern licenses	8,910.00
Total current expenses	742,508.82
Liquidation deferred liabilities	715,400.00
Liabilities outstanding	286,155.74
Total deferred liabilities	1,001,555.74
Total general division	1,744,064.56

CIVIL COURTS DIVISION.

Salaries—Recorder, regular	$91,235.74
Recorder, folio writers	84,655.07
Recorder, abstract department	70,201.12
Recorder, Torrens department	29,175.49
Clerk Circuit court	88,738.56
Clerk Superior court	72,996.86
Clerk County court, regular	33,076.00
Clerk Probate court	85,504.18
Sheriff, general office	247,319.81
Jury commissioners	19,008.02
Election commissioners	19,999.80
Coroner	62,721.54
Total	904,632.19
Supplies—Recorder	11,695.88
Clerk Circuit court	5,621.55
Clerk Superior court	4,251.99
Clerk County court	1,088.98
Clerk Probate court	7,893.98
Sheriff, general office	959.79
Jury commissioners	572.69
Coroner	1,141.67
Total	33,226.53
Judges—Salaries	181,497.36
Extra judges Circuit court	12,840.00
Extra judges Superior court	1,670.00
Extra judges County court	2,456.00
Extra judges Appellate court	11,280.00
Total	209,743.36
Less judges Criminal court	22,499.64
Total judges civil courts	187,243.72
Birth record	7,465.00
Coroner's incidental expenses	4,556.74
Election purposes	14,367.33
County court's social service	10,838.49
Jurors	364,216.30
Jurors (less Criminal court)	128,883.50
Total	272,560.36
Total civil courts division	1,397,662.71

CRIMINAL COURTS DIVISION.

Salaries—Clerk Criminal court	$57,832.56
State's attorney, regular	145,263.92
State's attorney, extra	2,517.56
Sheriff, Criminal court building	50,959.21
Sheriff, jail	87,681.37
Total salaries	344,254.62
Supplies (gen'l)—Sheriff, Crim. ct. bldg.	2,858.45
Sheriff, jail	7,365.08
Sheriff, dieting prisoners	26,878.90
Total supplies	37,102.43
Supplies (office)—Clerk Criminal court	$1,509.92
State's attorney	3,252.71
Sheriff	303.85
Total office supplies	5,066.48
Services or benefits	56,374.11
Light, heat and power	13,900.08
Furniture and repairs	16,638.55
Services or benefits	5,472.59
Dieting prisoners	97,534.10
Transportation	5,932.16
Judges	22,499.64
Jurors	128,883.50
Total Criminal courts division	733,658.26

CHARITABLE AND EDUCATIONAL DIVISION.

Salaries—Oak Forest institutions	$82,447.79
County hospital	257,412.92
Dunning institutions	19,784.85
County agent, regular	85,326.22
County agent, physicians	18,800.00
County agent, G. A. R.	3,562.50
Home for delinquents	28,033.94
Probation officers (juvenile)	92,561.71
Probation officers (adult)	9,585.35
Superintendent of schools	8,949.89
Total salaries	606,465.17
Gen'l supplies—Oak Forest institut'ns	209,349.95
Dunning institutions	30,330.97
County hospital	237,776.92
County agent	190,156.90
Home for delinquents	19,143.50
Total general supplies	686,757.87
Light, heat and power	103,474.17
Furniture and repairs	58,486.44
Services or benefits	27,020.00
Office supplies—Oak Forest institut'ns	991.10
County hospital	3,499.09
Dunning institutions	203.90
Home for delinquents	689.65
County agent	1,480.19
Juvenile court	2,619.25
Superintendent of schools	2,526.24
Adult probation office	445.94
Total office supplies	12,455.36
Parents' pensions	132,182.69
Outdoor relief	25,506.49
Deporting indigents	2,283.35
Hospital nursing	165,000.00
Insane, etc.	31,215.00
Industrial schools	267,542.10
State institutions	27,344.05
Charity board visitors	596.57
Soldiers' widows	480.00
Total charitable division	2,146,839.26

RECEIPTS IN DETAIL.

General fund account Nov. 30, 1913.

FROM FEE OFFICES.

County treasurer	$630,648.91
County clerk	249,929.12
Recorder	263,252.85
Abstract department	22,017.35
Torrens department	44,003.95
Clerk Circuit court	131,029.62
Clerk Superior court	91,909.24
Clerk County court	75,970.50
Clerk Probate court	124,337.10
Sheriff	65,363.49
Coroner	3,893.35
Clerk Criminal court	3,270.90
Total fee offices	1,705,626.38

FROM TAXES.

General taxes 1912	$5,031,968.58
Delinquent taxes	10,868.77
Interest on delinquent taxes	118,021.77
Interest on tax forfeitures	448.55
Tax levy loans 1912 taxes	500,000.00
Tax levy loans 1913 taxes	1,574,000.00
Forfeiture redemptions	212.32
Total taxes	7,235,519.99
Miscellaneous	118,007.26
Cash balance 1912	380,495.98
Total receipts	9,439,649.61
Disbursements	9,377,363.60
Balance Nov. 30, 1913	62,286.01

COURTS IN COOK COUNTY.

APPELLATE COURT, FIRST DIST., ILLINOIS.

Ashland block, 7th floor.

A—Edward O. Brown, presiding justice; Frank Baker, William H. McSurely.
B (Branch)—Albert C. Barnes, presiding justice; Frederick A. Smith, Martin M. Gridley.
C (Branch)—Emery C. Graves, presiding justice; James S. Baume, Warren W. Duncan.
D (Branch)—Joseph H. Fitch, presiding justice; Kickham Scanlan.
Clerk—James S. McInerney, D.; chief deputy, Roy S. Gaskill.
Jurisdiction—The Appellate court has jurisdiction of all matters of appeal or writs of error from the Superior, Circuit and County courts, and from the Municipal court of Chicago, except in criminal cases and those affecting a franchise or freehold or the validity of a statute. Decisions are final except that an appeal may be granted on a certificate of importance, or a review may be allowed on a writ of certiorari from the Supreme court.
Terms of Court—First Tuesdays in March and October of each year.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Courthouse, 4th floor.

Judges—W. H. McSurely, R.; term expires 1917; Theodore Brentano, R., 1915; Marcus A. Kavanagh, R., 1917; Joseph H. Fitch, D., 1917; William E. Dever, D., 1916; Richard E. Burke, D., 1916; Martin M. Gridley, D., 1916; Thomas C. Clark, D., 1916; Charles A. McDonald, D., 1916; W. F. Cooper, D., 1916; Henry V. Freeman, R., 1917; Albert C. Barnes, R., 1917; Hugo Pam, R., 1917; M. L. McKinley, D., 1917; Clarence N. Goodwin, D., 1917; Charles M. Foell, R., 1917; Denis E. Sullivan, D., 1917; John M. O'Connor, D., 1919.
Clerk—Richard J. McGrath, D.; courthouse, fourth floor, south end. Chief clerk, Silas F. Leachman.
Jurisdiction—The Superior court has concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit court in all cases of law and equity and in appeals from inferior courts.
Terms of Court—Begin on the first Monday of every month.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Courthouse, 4th floor.

Terms of judges all expire in June, 1915, except those of Judges McGoorty and Brown, which expire in 1917.
Judges—John P. McGoorty, D., chief justice; Edward O. Brown, D.; Thomas G. Windes, D.; Merritt W. Pinckney, R.; R. S. Tuthill, R.; Frank Baker, D.; John Gibbons, R.; C. M. Walker, D.; Lockwood Honore, D.; George Kersten, D.; Frederick A. Smith, R.; Adelor J. Petit, R.; Kickham Scanlan, R.; Jesse A. Baldwin, R.
Clerk—John W. Rainey, D.; chief deputy, Arthur P. O'Brien; fourth floor, north end.
Jurisdiction—Same as that of the Superior court.
Terms of Court—Begin on the third Monday of every month.

COUNTY COURT.

Courthouse, 6th floor.

Judge—Thomas F. Scully, D.; term expires in December, 1918.
Clerk—R. M. Sweitzer, D.; 600 courthouse.
Jurisdiction—The County court has concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit courts in all cases of appeal from justices of the peace and police magistrates and in all common-law matters where the value of property does not exceed $1,000; concurrent jurisdiction with courts of record in condemnation and special assessment proceedings; exclusive jurisdiction in voluntary assignments, release of insolvent debtors, trials of the right of property, commitment of insane and the support of paupers by their relatives; objections to the sale of real estate for nonpayment of general or special taxes are heard in the County court and all inheritance taxes are levied and collected under its direction; the official bonds of most county and township officers and the yearly reports of clerks, justices of the peace and state's attorneys and other officers of fees collected are subject to the approval of that court; the County court in Cook county has entire management and control of all elections in Chicago.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Criminal court building, West Austin avenue and North Dearborn street.

Judges—Judges of the Superior and Circuit courts alternate in presiding over the Criminal court.
Clerk—Frank J. Walsh, D.; office in Criminal court building.
Jurisdiction—The Criminal court of Cook county has original jurisdiction of all criminal offenses except such as is conferred upon justices of the peace, and appellate jurisdiction from justices of the peace.
Terms of Court—Begin on the first Monday of every month.

PROBATE COURT.

Courthouse, 6th floor.

Judge—Henry Horner, D.; term expires in 1918.
Assistants—Philip P. Bregstone, Harry G. Keats and I. T. Dankowski.
Clerk—John A. Cervenka, D.
Public Administrator—James F. Bishop, D.
Public Guardian—Mary Carlin.
Jurisdiction—The Probate court has original jurisdiction in all matters of probate, the settlement of estates of deceased persons, the appointment of guardians and conservators and settlement of their accounts, and in all matters relating to apprentices, and in cases of sales of real estate of deceased persons for the payment of debts.
Terms of Court—Begin on the first Monday of every month.

JUVENILE COURT.

771 Ewing street.

Judge—Merritt W. Pinckney.
Jurisdiction—The Juvenile court hears and disposes of cases brought before it under the act to regulate the treatment and control of dependent, neglected and delinquent children.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

Federal building, 7th floor.

Associate Justice—James C. McReynolds.
Judges—Francis E. Baker, William H. Seaman, Christian C. Kohlsaat.
Clerk—Edward M. Holloway.
Salary of judges, $7,000 a year.
Jurisdiction—The Circuit Courts of Appeal have appellate jurisdiction to review final decisions in District courts of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin in all cases other than those which may be taken direct to the United States Supreme court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Federal building, 6th floor.

Judges—Kenesaw M. Landis, George A. Carpenter.
Clerk—Thomas C. Mac Millan.
Marshal—John J. Bradley.
Salary of judges, $6,000 a year.
Jurisdiction—United States District courts have jurisdiction of cases where the United States is plaintiff or defendant; of crimes and offenses cognizable under the authority of the United States; of suits relating to debts by or to the United States; of admiralty and maritime cases; of suits arising under the postal, patent, trade-mark, copyright, immigration, contract labor, national banking, antitrust laws, etc.

TOWN OFFICERS IN COOK COUNTY.

Supervisors, town clerks, assessors and collectors.

Barrington—Supervisor, C. P. Hawley, Barrington, 1914-1915; clerk, J. F. Gieske, Barrington, 1914-1916; assessor, J. C. Plagge, Barrington, 1914-1916; collector, Mrs. Carrie Martin, Barrington, 1914-1916.

Berwyn—Supervisor, Harry J. Faithorn, Berwyn, 1914-1915; clerk, John Jaros, Berwyn, 1914-1916; assessor, Joseph H. Macauley, Berwyn, 1914-1916; collector, A. A. Adams, 1914-1916.

Bloom—Supervisor, Dr. Anna Medaris, Chicago Heights, 1914-1915; clerk, Nels Widing, Chicago Heights, 1914-1916; assessor, Harry Green, Chicago Heights, 1914-1916; collector, Charles H. Kappmeyer, Chicago Heights, 1914-1916.

Bremen—Supervisor, Samuel L. Fulton, Tinley Park, 1914-1915; clerk, William Funk, Tinley Park, 1914-1916; assessor, A. W. Fulton, Tinley Park, 1914-1916; collector, Herman Siemsen, Tinley Park, 1914-1916.

Calumet—Supervisor, Thomas Becker, Blue Island, 1914-1915; clerk, Emil J. Wanek, 10183 Elizabeth street, Chicago, 1914-1916; assessor, Jacob H. Hoekstra, 310 West 111th place, Chicago, 1914-1916; collector, Walter J. Davis, 11959 Harvard avenue, Chicago, 1914-1916.

Cicero—President, Christ Jepson, 3441 North 52d avenue, Morton Grove; supervisor, Walenty J. Kasperski, 3029 South 49th avenue, Hawthorne, 1914-1915; clerk, Charles Stoffel, 6102 West 29th place, Hawthorne, 1914-1916; assessor, Edwin E. Lovejoy, 2720 South 60th avenue, Clyde, 1914-1916; collector, David T. Brennan, 1230 South 50th avenue, Grant Works, 1914-1916.

Elk Grove—Supervisor, J. F. Everding, Arlington Heights, 1914-1915; clerk, A. B. Scharringhausen, Arlington Heights, 1914-1916; assessor, George Meier, Mount Prospect, 1914-1916; collector, Julius Precht, Arlington Heights, 1914-1916.

Evanston—Supervisor, John J. Devine, Evanston, 1914-1915; clerk, John F. Hahn, Evanston, 1914-1916; George P. Mills, Evanston, 1914-1916.

Hanover—Supervisor, A. C. Schick, Bartlett, 1914-1915; clerk, Ben Schultz, Bartlett, 1914-1916; assessor, H. L. Oltendorf, Bartlett, 1914-1916; collector, Albert Piegorsch, Bartlett, 1914-1916.

Lemont—Supervisor, Patrick Hennebry, Lemont, 1914-1915; clerk, John Szafranski, Lemont, 1914-1916; assessor, John Doolin, Lemont, 1914-1916; collector, Julius Ott, Lemont, 1914-1916.

Leyden—Supervisor, Frederick Joss, Bensonville, R. F. D. No. 1, 1914-1915; clerk, Henry Buckman, River Grove, 1914-1916; assessor, A. B. Kirchoff, Franklin Park, 1914-1916; collector, Albert H. Dunteman, Bensonville, R. F. D. No. 1, 1914-1916.

Lyons—Supervisor, Geo. O. Pratt, 222 South Spring avenue, LaGrange, 1914-1915; clerk, Henry R. Gauger, 27 Harris avenue, La Grange, 1914-1916; assessor, James G. Wolcott, 117 South 6th avenue, LaGrange, 1914-1916; collector, Charles W. Northrup, 231 South Waiola avenue, LaGrange, 1914-1916.

Maine—Supervisor, Henry C. Behrens, Des Plaines, 1914-1915; clerk, M. H. Brown, Des Plaines, 1914-1916; assessor, John H. Curtis, Des Plaines, 1914-1916; collector, Michael Schiessle, Park Ridge, 1914-1916.

New Trier—Supervisor, Gertrude M. Thurston, 882 Oak street, Winnetka, 1914-1915; clerk, Frank W. Kopeland, 742 Vernon avenue, Glencoe, 1914-1916; assessor, Harry J. Orwig, 548 Willow street, Winnetka, 1914-1916; collector, Hoyt King, 711 Forest avenue, Wilmette, 1914-1916.

Niles—Supervisor, David Fielweber, Morton Grove, 1914-1915; clerk, Robert F. Hoffman, Niles Center, 1914-1916; assessor, John H. Ruesch, Norwood Park, R. F. D. No. 1, 1914-1916; collector, Ferdinand C. Baumann, Morton Grove, R. F. D. No. 1, 1914-1916.

Northfield—Supervisor, William A. Barnhardt, Glen View, 1914-1915; clerk, E. J. Lies, Shermerville, 1914-1916; assessor, William R. Landwehr, Shermerville, 1914-1916; collector, Fred Rugen, Glen View, 1914-1916.

Norwood Park—Supervisor, Robert Horton, Norwood Park, 1914-1915; clerk, Raymond A. Harris, Norwood Park, 1914-1916; assessor, Edwin D. Smith, 5931 West Circle avenue, Norwood Park, 1914-1916; collector, Frank J. Phillips, Norwood Park, 1914-1916.

Oak Park—Supervisor, George Walker, 350 Forest avenue, Oak Park, 1914-1915; clerk, James E. Tristram, 319 Maple avenue, Oak Park, 1914-1916; assessor, James P. Willing, 317 South Kenilworth avenue, Oak Park, 1914-1916; collector, G. Whittier Gale, 124 North Kenilworth avenue, Oak Park, 1914-1916.

Orland—Supervisor, John Humphrey, Orland, 1914-1915; clerk, B. F. Sippel, Tinley Park, 1914-1916; assessor, Martin Smith, Orland, 1914-1916; collector, William C. Keuch, Tinley Park, 1914-1916.

Palatine—Supervisor, J. G. Horstman, Palatine, 1914-1915; clerk, Harry H. Schoppe, Palatine, 1914-1916; assessor, J. H. Schierding, Palatine, 1914-1916; collector, William Linnemeyer, Palatine, 1914-1916.

Palos—Supervisor, Peter Lucas, Worth, 1914-1915; clerk, P. J. O'Connell, Worth, 1914-1916; assessor, John McCord, Palos Park, 1914-1916; collector, Henry Elliott, Oak Lawn, 1914-1916.

Proviso—Supervisor, L. W. Richter, Melrose Park, 1914-1915; clerk, Fred Samuel, Jr., Forest Park, 1914-1916; assessor, John Wolf, Hillside, 1914-1916; collector, Charles W. Strook, Maywood, 1914-1916.

Rich—Supervisor, John Schiedt, Matteson, 1914-1915; clerk, Albert Reese, Matteson, 1914-1916; assessor, H. F. Vollmer, Matteson, 1914-1916; collector, H. J. Bartling, Matteson, 1914-1916.

Riverside—Supervisor, Frank Frederick, Riverside, 1914-1915; clerk, Charles H. Glanz, Riverside, 1914-1916; assessor, Charles D. Sherman, Riverside, 1914-1916; collector, Fred D. Crowe, Riverside, 1914-1916.

Schaumberg—Supervisor, Albert Sporleder, Palatine, R. F. D. No. 2, 1914-1915; clerk, Edward Dammerman, Palatine, 1914-1916; assessor, Henry E. Quindel, Palatine, R. F. D. No. 1, 1914-1916; collector, Fred W. Nergi, Palatine, 1914-1916.

Stickney—Supervisor, Charles Kluck, Clearing, 1914-1915; clerk, William Wanderrow, Clearing, 1914-1916; assessor, John Brower, Summit, 1914-1916; collector, Charles Jacobs, Oak Lawn, 1914-1916.

Thornton—Supervisor, J. J. O'Rourke, Harvey, 1914-1915; clerk, George D. Koenig, Harvey, 1914-1916; assessor, Henry J. Dillmer, Dolton, 1914-1916; collector, John Shilling, South Holland, 1914-1916.

Wheeling—Supervisor, F. W. Muller, Arlington Heights, 1914-1915; clerk, J. D. Flentie, Arlington Heights, 1914-1916; assessor, J. Schwingle, Wheeling, 1914-1916; collector, J. P. Hausam, Arlington Heights, 1914-1916.

Worth—Supervisor, Ernst Kott, Sr., Blue Island, 1914-1915; clerk, A. S. Helquist, Blue Island, 1914-1916; assessor, John H. Kruse, Blue Island, 1914-1916; collector, William H. Harnew, Oak Lawn, 1914-1916.

The towns of Hyde Park, Jefferson, Lake, Lake View, North Chicago, South Chicago and West Chicago lie wholly within the city of Chicago. The ex officio supervisor and collector for all is the county treasurer, and the ex officio collector and town clerk is the county clerk.

Terms of supervisors, town clerks and collectors expire in April, 1916; terms of assessors expire Dec. 31, 1916.

POPULATION OF COOK COUNTY (1910).

BY TOWNSHIPS.	
Barrington	1,953
Berwyn	5,841
Bloom	18,339
Bremen	1,898
Calumet	8,881
Cicero	14,557
Elk Grove	1,302
Evanston	690
Hanover	1,649
Lemont	4,296
Leyden	2,813
Lyons	11,289
Maine	7,193
New Trier	12,532
Niles	4,203
Northfield	2,675
Norwood Park	5,251
Oak Park	19,444
Orland	1,230
Palatine	2,147
Palos	1,405
Proviso	26,921
Rich	1,301
Ridgeville	24,978
Riverside	1,980
Schaumburg	954
Stickney	962
Thornton	22,067
Wheeling	3,845
Worth	7,354
Total population, incldg. Chicago.	2,405,233

BY CITIES AND VILLAGES.	
Arlington Hghts.	1,943
Barrington*	1,144
Bartlett	408
Bellwood	943
Berwyn	5,841
Blue Island	8,043
Brookfield	2,186
Burnham	328
Chicago	2,185,283
Chicago Heights.	14,525
Cicero	14,557
Des Plaines	2,348
Dolton	1,869
Edison Park	543
Elgin†	25,976
Evanston¶	24,978
Evergreen Park	424
Forest Park	6,594
Franklin Park	683
Glen View	652
Glencoe	1,899
Glenwood	581
Gross Point	1,008
Harvey	7,227
Hillside	328
Hodgkins	480
Homewood	713
Kenilworth	881
LaGrange	5,282
LaGrange Park	1,131
Lansing	1,060
Lemont	2,284
Lyons	1,483
Matteson	461
Maywood	8,033
Melrose Park	4,806
Morgan Park	3,694
Morton Grove	836
Mt. Greenwood	276
Niles	569
Niles Center	568
Oak Lawn	287
Oak Park	19,444
Orland Park	369
Palatine	1,144
Park Ridge	2,009
Phœnix	679
Posen	343
Riverdale	917
River Forest	2,456
River Grove	418
Riverside	1,702
Riverview	312
Shermerville	441
S. Chi. Heights	552
South Holland	1,065
Spring Forest	334
Steger‡	2,161
Summit	949
Tessville	359
Thornton	1,030
Tinley Park	309
West Hammond	4,948
Western Springs	905
Wheeling	260
Wilmette	4,943
Winnetka	3,168

*Partly in Lake county. †Partly in Kane county. ‡Partly in Will county. ¶Population in 1912, 26,253.

POPULATION OF CHICAGO.

POPULATION OF CHICAGO.

Federal census (1910)	2,185,283
Government estimate (1914)	2,393,325
School census (1914)	2,437,526
City directory, estimate (1914)	2,500,000

POPULATION BY CENSUS YEARS.

1840	4,479	1880	503,298
1850	28,269	1890	1,099,850
1860	109,206	1900	1,698,575
1870	298,977	1910	2,185,283

RATE OF INCREASE.

Period.	Ratio.	Period.	Ratio.
1840 to 1850	570.3	1880 to 1890	118.6
1850 to 1860	264.6	1890 to 1900	54.4
1860 to 1870	173.6	1900 to 1910	28.7
1870 to 1880	68.3		

The figures of the school census for May 4, 1914, showed a normal ratio of increase for the four years from 1910 to 1914 close to the 28 per cent ratio for the decade from 1900 to 1910.

POPULATION BY DIVISIONS.

[School census reports.]

Year.	South.	West.	North.	Total.
Dec., 1853	26,592	14,679	17,859	50,130
Aug., 1856	30,339	28,250	25,524	84,113
Oct., 1862	45,470	57,193	35,525	138,186
Oct., 1864	56,955	73,475	38,923	169,353
Oct., 1866	58,755	90,739	50,924	200,418
Oct., 1868	71,073	118,435	62,546	252,054
Aug., 1870	87,461	149,780	70,354	306,605
Oct., 1872	88,946	214,344	64,556	367,391
Oct., 1874	96,771	220,874	77,763	395,408
Oct., 1876	104,768	222,545	80,348	407,661
Oct., 1878	111,116	237,606	88,009	436,731
June, 1880	122,032	269,971	99,513	491,516
June, 1882	135,648	312,687	112,258	560,693
May, 1884	149,564	351,931	128,490	629,985
May, 1886	172,379	392,905	138,533	703,817
May, 1888	194,164	454,267	154,220	802,951
May, 1890	413,922	555,983	238,764	1,208,669
May, 1892	515,736	645,428	279,846	1,438,010
May, 1894	562,980	696,535	307,212	1,567,727
Apr., 1896	585,298	734,245	286,870	*1,600,413
May, 1898	680,527	844,244	326,817	1,851,588
May, 1900	725,691	938,883	343,121	2,007,695
July, 1904	652,093	764,621	297,430	1,714,144
May, 1908	724,018	872,056	327,986	1,924,060
Apr., 1910†	813,406	1,003,261	372,853	2,189,520
May, 1914	886,818	1,133,197	417,511	2,437,526

*Exclusive of 16,222 unclassified. †United States census.

NOTE—No census of adults was taken by the school board enumerators in 1906, 1910, or 1912.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES (1910).

[From federal census report.]

The following table includes all white persons in Chicago in 1910 of foreign birth or parentage classified by nationalities:

Country.	Total.	*Per cent.	Country.	Total.	*Per cent.
Austria	227,958	13.5	Norway	47,235	2.8
Belgium	3,931	0.2	Roumania	4,322	0.3
Canada, Fr.	12,873	0.8	Russia	184,757	10.9
Canada, other	53,580	3.2	Scotland	22,840	1.3
Denmark	20,772	1.2	Sweden	116,740	6.9
England	63,054	3.7	Switzerland	7,192	0.4
Finland	1,569	0.1	Turkey (Asia)	1,486	0.1
France	7,138	0.4	Turkey (Europe)	758	‡
Germany	501,832	29.6	Wales	4,686	0.3
Greece	7,454	0.4	All other	†65,531	3.9
Holland	20,456	1.2			
Hungary	37,990	2.2			
Ireland	204,821	12.1			
Italy	74,943	4.4	Total	1,693,918	100.0

*Of white population of foreign birth or parentage. †Native whites whose parents were born in different foreign countries. ‡Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE.

Country.	Foreign born.	Native. *Parents foreign.	Native. †One parent foreign.
Austria	132,059	85,208	10,691
Belgium	2,665	904	362
Canada, French	4,633	4,507	3,733
Canada, other	26,313	7,202	20,065
Denmark	11,484	7,020	2,268
England	27,890	14,860	20,304
Finland	1,191	339	39
France	3,030	1,845	2,263
Germany	182,281	244,185	75,366
Greece	6,564	697	193
Holland	9,632	8,070	2,754
Hungary	28,938	8,286	766
Ireland	65,963	99,346	39,512
Italy	45,169	27,737	2,037
Norway	24,186	18,156	4,893
Roumania	3,344	931	17
Russia	121,786	58,417	4,554
Scotland	10,303	6,279	6,258
Sweden	63,035	46,321	7,384
Switzerland	3,493	2,033	1,666
Turkey (Asia)	1,175	284	27
Turkey (Europe)	711	86	11
Wales	1,818	1,467	1,401
All other	3,554	‡60,889	1,088
Total	781,217	705,019	207,682

*Both parents born in same foreign country. †One parent foreign born, the other native born. ‡Parents born in different foreign countries.

COLOR AND NATIVITY.

White	2,139,057
Negro	44,103
Black	25,760
Mulatto	18,343
Indian	108
Chinese	1,778
Japanese	233
All other	4
Native white—	
Native parentage	445,139
Foreign or mixed par.	912,701
Foreign born white	781,217

SEX.

Total—Male	1,125,764
Female	1,059,519
White—Male	1,101,110
Female	1,037,947
Negro—Male	22,685
Female	21,418

MALES OF VOTING AGE.

Total number	700,590
Native white—Native par.	125,703
Native white—For. par.	175,397
Foreign born white	379,850
Negro	17,845
Chinese, etc	1,795

CITIZENSHIP.

FOREIGN BORN WHITE.

Naturalized	190,693
First papers	31,585
Alien	124,553
Unknown	33,019

ILLITERACY.

ILLITERATE MALES OF VOTING AGE.

Total number	35,636
Per cent	5.1
Native white	717
Foreign born white	34,145
Negro	546

PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER.

Number illiterate	79,911
Total number	1,770,222

PERSONS 10 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.

Total number	443,003
Number illiterate	6,541

SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE.

Number 6 to 20 years old	594,012
Attending school	349,037
Per cent at school	58.8
Number 6 to 14 years old	336,808
Attending school	296,766
Per cent at school	88.1

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES.

Dwellings	246,744
Families	473,141

CHICAGO SCHOOL CENSUS OF MAY 4, 1914.

Taken under the supervision of William L. Bodine for the board of education.

TOTAL POPULATION.

The biennial school census of Chicago taken as of May 4, 1914, included adults as well as minors and showed that the total population of the city at that time was 2,437,526. This figure and the other statistics given herewith may be accepted as correct, Mr. Bodine and his assistants having verified it by comparison with the rate of growth shown by the federal census of 1910 and in various other ways.

AGE AND SEX CLASSIFICATION.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 4	111,235	101,636	212,871
Between 4 and 7	87,860	85,381	173,241
Between 7 and 14	142,963	142,915	285,878
Between 14 and 16	44,479	44,387	88,866
Between 16 and 21	94,033	99,524	193,557
Over 21	765,171	717,942	1,483,113
Total	1,245,741	1,191,785	2,437,526

TOTAL POPULATION BY DIVISIONS.

Division.	Male.	Female.	Total.
South side	452,785	434,033	886,818
West side	583,158	550,039	1,133,197
North side	209,798	207,713	417,511
Total	1,245,741	1,191,785	2,437,526

The south side includes wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 29, 30, 31, 32; the west side includes wards 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35; the north side includes wards 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.

TOTAL POPULATION BY WARDS.

Ward.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	28,971	22,011	50,982
2	32,146	31,196	63,342
3	30,003	34,608	64,611
4	31,970	30,112	62,082
5	35,109	30,075	65,184
6	33,578	40,605	74,183
7	34,169	36,126	70,295
8	36,208	30,939	67,147
9	39,301	32,270	71,571
10	31,496	29,950	61,446
11	35,927	31,973	67,900
12	34,651	32,109	66,760
13	33,773	34,309	68,082
14	33,280	31,858	65,138
15	41,022	39,510	80,532
16	34,262	32,326	66,588
17	37,285	33,029	70,314
18	36,161	28,149	64,310
19	31,645	27,579	59,224
20	32,630	28,829	61,459
21	34,825	28,250	63,075
22	32,697	30,533	63,230
23	32,499	34,406	66,905
24	31,985	30,543	62,528
25	40,080	46,024	86,104
26	37,712	37,957	75,669
27	47,311	47,049	94,360
28	33,488	33,235	66,725
29	44,281	39,410	83,691
30	31,563	30,279	61,842
31	33,504	33,550	67,054
32	39,649	40,631	80,280
33	41,667	41,562	83,229
34	39,656	30,974	70,630
35	38,904	38,598	77,502
Morgan Park*	2,333	2,221	4,554
Total	1,245,741	1,191,785	2,437,526

*Morgan Park was counted separately, having just been annexed to the city. It is now part of the 32d ward.

TOTAL POPULATION BY NATIVITY.

The total number of American born residents of Chicago with fathers American born was 806,668, of whom 752,111 were white and 54,557 negroes. The other nationalities represented were.

Nationality.	Foreign †born.	American born.	Total.
Austrian*	33,946	24,537	58,483
Belgian	2,277	1,115	3,392
Bohemian	49,074	53,675	102,749
Bulgarian	590	513	1,103
Canadian	25,298	19,446	44,744
Chinese	1,602	151	1,753
Croatian	4,485	2,828	7,313
Danish	12,362	10,032	22,394
English	28,905	16,809	45,714
Finnish	1,041	485	1,526
French	3,681	1,968	5,649
German*	191,168	208,809	399,977
Greek	6,954	1,667	8,621
Hollander	8,835	8,079	16,914
Hungarian	22,105	9,758	31,863
Irish	68,305	78,255	146,560
Italian	58,782	49,378	108,160
Japanese	269	42	311
Lithuanian	16,096	8,554	24,650
Mexican	190	52	242
Norwegian	27,562	19,934	47,496
Polish	124,543	106,803	231,346
Roumanian	3,372	1,760	5,132
Russian*	99,588	66,546	166,134
Scotch	10,647	7,015	17,662
Servian	629	216	845
Spanish	323	148	471
Swedish	66,287	52,246	118,533
Swiss	2,387	1,677	3,997
Welsh	1,155	734	1,889
Other	3,897	1,338	5,235
Total	876,288	754,570	‡2,437,526

*Exclusive of Poles, who preferred to be registered as such rather than as Austrian, German or Russian. †With fathers foreign born. ‡Includes 806,668 American born with fathers American born.

NOTE—In the classification of nationality some American native born whose fathers were for-

eign born preferred to be classed as Americans, particularly the grown up younger generation who had married and whose children were American born. The tabulation of nativity was based on preferred classification of inhabitants and information obtained at their homes in the canvass of the city.

NATIVITY STATISTICS BY WARDS.

In the following tables, which are for the total population of Chicago, adult as well as minor, the abbreviations "For." and "Amer." signify "foreign born" and "American born, father foreign," respectively. "M. P." is Morgan Park, now part of the 32d ward.

Ward.	American.	Negro.	Austrian. For.	Austrian. Amer.	Belgian. For.	Belgian. Amer.	Bohemian. For.	Bohemian. Amer.
1..	21,888	6,779	2,354	444	38	1	69	21
2..	27,564	24,865	190	92	31	5	39	7
3..	40,794	5,217	414	208	39	10	153	48
4..	8,774	73	996	545	57	22	688	571
5..	18,319	11	482	436	50	31	270	300
6..	43,883	2,010	385	229	49	19	180	37
7..	46,223	618	195	142	58	11	78	38
8..	18,194	33	2,614	1,624	26	10	99	98
9..	19,240	137	2,290	1,294	34	22	288	221
10..	5,495	10	1,073	544	149	104	10,332	11,611
11..	9,821	8	2,646	1,590	85	18	3,954	4,604
12..	10,422	193	1,122	783	13	1	13,447	16,983
13..	38,725	80	311	203	24	14	159	106
14..	29,123	2,134	1,256	771	75	30	152	103
15..	2,929	11	1,925	1,588	166	72	654	474
16..	6,797	.....	1,029	667	17	29	38	29
17..	5,447	18	2,121	2,840	12	12	146	100
18..	34,819	625	384	178	47	20	144	31
19..	6,422	18	361	212	10	5	69	35
20..	4,045	7	2,228	3,704	32	24	1,284	1,046
21..	35,556	785	489	117	24	5	97	27
22..	16,042	335	916	443	30	13	136	81
23..	27,902	210	408	197	102	26	76	53
24..	16,116	19	619	403	304	169	110	80
25..	41,606	224	389	178	71	19	80	37
26..	26,973	45	550	307	141	77	46	47
27..	16,494	78	894	635	168	100	661	618
28..	8,655	17	604	413	219	79	177	182
29..	11,875	13	1,323	1,028	63	29	4,740	5,002
30..	16,123	6,042	787	485	28	25	391	335
31..	17,916	3,046	370	321	17	19	122	128
32..	1,184	941	975	702	50	37	86	72
33..	29,805	95	464	462	51	41	312	238
34..	18,547	33	920	740	4	3	9,247	9,846
35..	22,582	39	600	567	64	43	439	353
M.P.	2,813	348	18	20	.....	.....	4	5
	752,111	54,557	33,946	24,537	2,277	1,115	49,074	53,675
	806,668		58,483		3,392		102,749	

Ward.	Bulgarian. For.	Bulgarian. Amer.	Canadian. For.	Canadian. Amer.	Chinese. For.	Chinese. Amer.	Croatian. For.	Croatian. Amer.
1..	14	3	281	77	777	64	57	7
2..	4	4	606	216	36	9	1	.....
3..	10	1	1,359	796	40	7	8	.....
4..	7	22	240	253	5	.....	1	.....
5..	3	1	887	933	5	.....	110	93
6..	6	.....	1,572	986	34	5	3	.....
7..	6	1	2,261	1,680	29	1	2	1
8..	15	10	382	305	30	12	410	196
9..	11	21	726	645	25	2	60	49
10..	147	317	87	72	18	.....	752	333
11..	24	6	184	174	7	.....	245	150
12..	.....	.....	666	608	9	.....	138	103
13..	35	17	1,881	1,771	59	10	8	2
14..	12	5	655	465	26	3	23	3
15..	13	27	273	197	29	7	6	7
16..	1	.....	34	40	14	1	101	41
17..	10	5	44	57	8	3	349	193
18..	112	4	886	330	54	.....	2	.....
19..	9	.....	916	762	17	3	4	2
20..	20	3	55	30	20	.....	296	184
21..	6	3	638	154	20	3	13	2
22..	6	3	90	96	6	.....	43	17
23..	9	5	608	305	13	.....	.....	.....
24..	11	2	221	199	11	.....	6	2
25..	9	4	1,754	1,587	42	1	4	.....
26..	7	.....	658	452	14	.....	1	.....
27..	10	8	556	502	25	2	70	35
28..	31	14	262	209	8	8	6	1
29..	2	.....	445	486	29	2	1,564	1,262
30..	3	1	466	374	16	.....	65	36
31..	1	1	1,291	1,117	50	2	9	2
32..	.....	.....	1,677	1,377	44	1	.....	.....
33..	15	7	737	524	31	2	15	9
34..	3	4	843	836	36	3	102	89
35..	18	14	977	733	7	.....	11	9
M.P.	....	.....	80	99	8	.....	.....	.....
	590	513	25,298	19,446	1,602	151	4,485	2,828
	1,103		44,744		1,753		7,313	

Ward.	Danish. For.	Danish. Amer.	English. For.	English. Amer.	Finnish. For.	Finnish. Amer.	French. For.	French. Amer.
1..	66	13	321	91	4	.....	177	29
2..	245	95	596	232	9	3	143	60
3..	370	142	1,037	496	18	8	151	37
4..	25	19	280	186	36	39	49	24
5..	59	46	445	366	10	10	37	29
6..	177	96	1,528	904	15	3	143	39
7..	423	350	1,763	1,657	16	6	102	52
8..	164	171	719	501	20	1	41	59
9..	325	245	1,407	1,051	39	25	86	69
10..	9	4	248	164	3	2	29	14
11..	20	23	194	118	.....	.....	25	9
12..	29	24	217	99	5	4	33	12
13..	136	101	1,669	1,108	3	2	96	46
14..	218	171	1,214	935	20	15	63	38
15..	1,602	1,572	449	213	21	3	82	33
16..	26	21	55	39	.....	.....	15	5
17..	113	54	94	58	.....	1	28	11
18..	211	40	991	264	10	.....	138	29
19..	27	16	333	148	.....	.....	114	40
20..	6	5	164	90	.....	.....	27	27
21..	203	40	950	212	128	28	237	46
22..	51	34	173	108	127	28	69	37
23..	195	120	663	351	178	74	151	73
24..	78	59	272	139	43	35	77	54
25..	254	120	1,518	510	103	33	355	241
26..	243	184	1,269	536	79	53	93	70
27..	1,844	1,640	1,799	1,052	50	28	283	146
28..	2,387	2,336	419	279	17	7	74	52
29..	145	141	535	433	6	4	50	42
30..	101	86	440	289	1	2	52	47
31..	273	236	1,862	1,087	14	14	151	141
32..	263	247	1,737	873	6	5	275	159
33..	1,184	941	975	702	50	37	86	72
34..	24	15	959	530	2	6	52	44
35..	858	623	1,496	911	5	5	91	76
M.P.	8	2	114	77	1	4	6	1
	12,362	10,032	28,905	16,809	1,041	485	3,681	1,968
	22,394		45,714		1,526		5,649	

Ward.	German. For.	German. Amer.	Greek. For.	Greek. Amer.	Hollander. For.	Hollander. Amer.	Hungarian. For.	Hungarian. Amer.
1..	1,619	705	264	39	29	5	181	60
2..	1,370	675	128	26	43	11	105	53
3..	2,763	1,547	95	6	60	26	491	222
4..	6,458	9,080	83	33	46	55	178	95
5..	4,070	4,682	97	25	63	62	201	131
6..	3,316	4,690	89	26	72	25	587	239
7..	1,937	1,390	152	56	70	48	204	73
8..	2,728	3,347	107	16	23	22	444	186
9..	3,066	2,580	532	61	3,426	3,902	2,921	1,287
10..	1,255	1,027	94	32	733	573	665	286
11..	4,044	3,918	71	32	175	147	463	192
12..	2,456	2,301	37	9	90	91	375	200
13..	2,095	2,468	125	27	120	101	139	82
14..	2,876	3,073	80	32	119	92	1,034	486
15..	10,601	13,558	86	34	99	100	1,300	1,015
16..	4,305	4,572	46	6	8	5	294	140
17..	1,744	1,222	266	68	19	4	598	272
18..	2,539	1,677	851	124	84	20	247	79
19..	546	996	1,526	355	20	19	201	113
20..	2,260	2,466	93	14	24	20	958	486
21..	4,633	3,122	643	108	52	21	537	125
22..	8,601	6,108	229	101	35	25	3,026	939
23..	10,507	10,208	124	45	52	27	427	133
24..	14,302	16,637	75	11	50	40	1,105	307
25..	9,553	11,840	58	24	92	63	371	121
26..	12,722	15,501	60	24	59	35	161	68
27..	15,180	18,868	61	51	84	52	492	270
28..	7,763	8,901	82	37	126	44	330	200
29..	7,975	10,530	87	24	228	203	1,133	731
30..	4,703	4,294	164	52	29	15	827	307
31..	6,378	7,156	117	20	386	253	108	66
32..	5,704	7,338	215	72	1,552	1,290	142	58
33..	8,615	8,552	87	23	281	219	457	289
34..	5,492	6,472	29	13	209	232	245	156
35..	6,844	7,125	94	37	213	183	651	286
M.P.	148	183	7	4	64	49	7	11
	191,168	208,809	6,954	1,667	8,835	8,079	22,105	9,758
	399,977		8,621		16,914		31,863	

Ward.	Irish. For.	Irish. Amer.	Italian. For.	Italian. Amer.	Japanese. For.	Japanese. Amer.	Lithuanian. For.	Lithuanian. Amer.
1..	948	310	5,812	4,689	19	1	9	.....
2..	1,393	572	355	268	31	.....	3	.....
3..	2,358	1,771	100	61	15	.....	5	2
4..	3,754	4,271	1,241	1,027	.....	.....	2,659	1,613
5..	4,659	4,971	228	140	.....	.....	3,843	3,642
6..	2,209	4,021	115	61	34	.....	27	8
7..	2,255	5,073	197	151	24	11	3	2
8..	1,193	3,468	889	498	7	6	110	66
9..	1,176	1,137	3,377	1,671	.....	.....	1,417	397
10..	312	288	98	77	.....	.....	14	8
11..	1,004	981	1,184	522	.....	.....	712	270
12..	556	489	105	70	1	1	37	13
13..	3,843	3,099	547	517	5	2	19	2
14..	1,763	1,692	3,882	2,935	3	.....	19	10
15..	486	432	328	284	1	.....	24	8
16..	238	289	231	161	11	2	606	268
17..	301	168	7,387	6,830	.....	.....	35	17
18..	2,113	3,571	1,078	595	10	.....	11	.....
19..	1,155	1,818	14,282	12,864	1	.....	10	.....
20..	376	378	2,047	2,066	.....	.....	2,102	815
21..	2,482	2,015	1,721	1,076	46	3	30	1
22..	903	813	9,501	9,138	15	4	7	5
23..	1,076	751	242	150	4	3	4	.....
24..	875	2,243	374	226	3	4	2	.....
25..	1,334	870	154	111	15	.....	3	3
26..	786	713	124	105	.....	.....	1	1
27..	839	769	328	331	1	.....	4	5
28..	543	494	194	164	.....	.....	27	17
29..	3,903	4,369	1,021	895	12	3	4,052	1,265
30..	7,088	8,579	427	496	1	.....	198	49
31..	5,009	6,304	108	89	5	.....	4	3
32..	3,771	3,859	281	228	2	2	60	34
33..	1,911	1,899	406	454	2	.....	13	20
34..	2,310	2,199	104	92	.....	.....	12	1
35..	3,338	3,532	310	326	1	.....	5	2
M.P.	45	47	4	10	.....	.....	9	7
	68,305	78,255	58,782	49,378	269	42	16,096	8,554
	146,560		108,160		311		24,650	

Ward.	Mexican. For.	Mexican. Amer.	Norwegian. For.	Norwegian. Amer.	Polish. For.	Polish. Amer.	Roumanian. For.	Roumanian. Amer.
1..	6	.....	44	20	772	21	11	11
2..	15	3	85	29	71	50	33	25
3..	16	4	124	40	105	78	47	19
4..	2	3	46	42	7,801	7,293	5	.....
5..	1	2	40	44	6,665	4,007	29	16
6..	3	.....	156	29	266	106	34	25
7..	3	1	214	148	81	49	27	8
8..	1	.....	166	167	10,695	9,547	6	1
9..	2	.....	366	294	2,063	1,432	20	15
10..	4	.....	9	13	1,224	987	493	241
11..	1	.....	40	31	11,335	8,015	151	101
12..	6	.....	58	39	4,635	4,361	89	43
13..	5	3	204	114	69	78	155	107
14..	4	1	534	396	3,307	2,205	24	.....
15..	2	.....	4,082	2,999	4,232	2,985	239	140
16..	.....	.....	76	64	18,766	22,089	88	27
17..	2	.....	704	274	22,565	14,097	19	10
18..	27	.....	327	52	232	35	118	58
19..	6	7	22	8	297	166	420	179
20..	1	.....	10	7	2,700	1,844	759	418
21..	39	3	275	44	221	39	19	17
22..	3	.....	81	57	701	408	27	12
23..	9	5	303	120	64	41	22	15
24..	5	4	119	83	932	1,629	134	17
25..	15	5	401	153	68	31	17	4
26..	2	.....	306	181	257	131	34	12
27..	2	3	4,358	2,940	4,248	5,332	15	18
28..	.....	5	4,858	3,749	6,230	8,952	31	19
29..	1	2	73	65	8,316	5,742	5	6
30..	.....	.....	73	45	2,926	2,141	15	8
31..	.....	.....	190	111	72	68	21	9
32..	6	1	197	181	99	89	17	27
33..	.....	.....	5,307	4,380	1,306	1,491	10	20
34..	.....	.....	54	40	748	807	234	128
35..	1	.....	3,632	2,956	415	401	4	4
M.P.	.....	.....	28	21	9	6	.....	.....
	190	52	27,562	19,934	124,543	106,803	3,372	1,760
	242		47,496		231,346		5,132	

Ward.	Russian. For.	Russian. Amer.	Scotch. For.	Scotch. Amer.	Servian. For.	Servian. Amer.	Spanish. For.	Spanish. Amer.
1..	472	339	104	26	47	9	25	11
2..	643	484	252	86	.....	.....	48	14
3..	717	593	341	95	1	.....	6	2
4..	1,209	620	240	209	.....	.....	1	1
5..	1,875	1,134	289	265	12	.....	.....	.....
6..	914	639	420	223	5	3	15	1
7..	301	208	684	485	5	3	18	6
8..	763	606	398	251	118	44	6	1

Ward.	Russian. For.	Russian. Amer.	Scotch. For.	Scotch. Amer.	Servian. For.	Servian. Amer.	Spanish. For.	Spanish. Amer.
9..	2,847	1,462	463	299	3	1	1	4
10..	13,016	7,975	19	17	22	7	3	2
11..	5,831	3,743	49	59	41	16	1	.....
12..	2,561	1,595	69	32	65	41	4	3
13..	3,478	2,202	669	432	14	8	8	4
14..	877	500	422	310	7	.....	9	13
15..	13,109	6,938	245	193	6	5	5	.....
16..	3,539	1,620	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
17..	930	433	26	6	1	1	.....	.....
18..	4,093	5,429	426	85	22	2	82	21
19..	7,309	6,672	189	110	16	.....	8	.....
20..	16,775	11,341	4	4	5	2	2	1
21..	486	177	413	267	2	.....	45	7
22..	631	292	44	30	8	.....	9	1
23..	412	221	168	90	1	2	6	2
24..	349	194	200	158	207	55	2	1
25..	265	194	415	329	5	2	6	.....
26..	183	133	404	254	3	7	1	1
27..	1,752	668	430	344	2	3	8	1
28..	1,257	800	296	225	2	.....	8	12
29..	666	430	365	292	1	.....	1	4
30..	806	535	219	161	.....	.....	1	.....
31..	964	613	473	348	1	1	9	4
32..	412	271	714	506	6	4	7	.....
33..	452	381	399	266	.....	.....	5	5
34..	9,278	6,768	92	78	1	.....	9	19
35..	414	330	675	453	.....	.....	10	7
M.P.	2	1	26	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
	99,588	66,546	10,647	7,015	629	216	323	148
	166,134		17,662		845		471	

Ward.	Swedish. For.	Swedish. Amer.	Swiss. For.	Swiss. Amer.	Welsh. For.	Welsh. Amer.	Other countries. For.	Other countries. Amer.
1..	392	130	41	22	5	3	152	54
2..	844	269	55	23	30	29	143	26
3..	900	275	99	61	36	10	126	31
4..	571	381	44	53	7	11	28	10
5..	393	387	27	30	66	46	79	30
6..	1,948	489	55	21	32	16	117	44
7..	2,222	1,397	74	59	65	68	59	51
8..	2,556	2,773	49	51	88	84	87	45
9..	3,869	2,825	83	63	51	48	202	96
10..	39	27	18	9	.....	.....	165	72
11..	450	340	18	16	4	2	54	27
12..	668	527	33	13	6	6	100	64
13..	282	132	41	33	289	100	70	28
14..	533	375	48	35	40	32	48	12
15..	1,240	861	67	57	13	8	70	22
16..	62	33	12	6	.....	.....	4	1
17..	306	135	9	2	1	.....	113	25
18..	517	81	59	20	54	13	264	35
19..	53	27	12	1	3	4	212	74
20..	18	24	3	3	1	.....	95	40
21..	2,471	1,473	188	53	21	11	665	41
22..	1,851	2,462	101	69	4	7	87	12
23..	5,765	3,777	175	116	22	18	51	28
24..	1,460	1,577	111	80	5	2	59	12
25..	5,835	4,493	82	53	32	14	175	58
26..	5,723	5,596	126	126	14	23	65	32
27..	4,768	4,207	157	98	15	26	33	49
28..	2,733	2,200	64	63	5	.....	21	25
29..	911	881	61	90	11	11	185	122
30..	742	558	30	28	33	19	73	7
31..	5,403	4,302	61	59	38	31	52	34
32..	3,133	2,702	104	89	22	19	53	46
33..	4,783	4,075	79	63	28	10	61	26
34..	402	367	45	33	9	7	30	22
35..	2,322	2,002	85	82	105	56	33	47
M.P.	122	86	4	3	.....	.....	16	.....
	66,287	52,246	2,320	1,677	1,155	734	3,897	1,338
	118,533		3,997		1,889		5,235	

MINOR POPULATION OF CHICAGO.

Under 4 years.

Ward.	Male.	Female.	Ward.	Male.	Female.
1.....	1,327	1,161	13.....	2,182	2,059
2.....	1,734	1,537	14.....	2,998	2,814
3.....	2,126	1,898	15.....	3,837	3,508
4.....	3,336	3,448	16.....	4,553	4,413
5.....	3,414	3,042	17.....	4,306	4,098
6.....	1,928	1,623	18.....	2,125	1,806
7.....	2,393	2,103	19.....	3,747	3,458
8.....	3,849	3,555	20.....	3,369	3,272
9.....	3,961	3,497	21.....	1,453	1,461
10.....	3,901	3,359	22.....	3,611	3,182
11.....	4,022	3,720	23.....	2,516	2,058
12.....	4,168	3,917	24.....	2,761	2,269

Ward.	Male.	Female.
25	2,560	2,379
26	3,173	2,868
27	4,746	4,393
28	5,154	2,755
29	5,034	4,491
30	2,979	2,621
31	2,476	2,373
32	3,245	2,847
33	3,551	3,137
34	3,697	3,459
35	3,143	2,883
M. P.	183	172
Total	111,235	101,636

Over 4 and under 7 years.

Ward.	Male.	Female.
1	1,217	1,136
2	1,591	1,581
3	1,598	1,684
4	2,876	2,833
5	2,635	2,502
6	1,596	1,522
7	1,659	1,591
8	2,466	2,462
9	3,046	3,010
10	2,968	2,840
11	3,260	3,148
12	2,710	2,748
13	1,867	1,909
14	2,712	2,577
15	2,615	2,551
16	3,207	3,199
17	2,546	2,432
18	1,735	1,757
19	3,942	3,863
20	3,079	2,896
21	1,322	1,258
22	2,768	2,746
23	1,934	1,850
24	2,304	2,158
25	1,937	1,897
26	2,762	2,733
27	3,414	3,196
28	3,203	3,074
29	3,451	3,235
30	2,029	2,160
31	2,281	2,288
32	2,973	2,896
33	3,008	2,749
34	2,593	*2,594
35	2,402	2,192
M. P.	159	119
Total	87,860	85,381

Ward.	*Over 7 and under 14 years. Male.	Female.	Attending school. Public.	Private.	†Not in school.
1	1,550	1,588	2,705	423	10
2	2,493	2,596	4,042	1,032	15
3	2,061	2,184	3,104	1,112	29
4	4,193	4,073	4,354	3,881	31
5	4,475	4,214	5,024	3,615	50
6	2,635	2,672	4,228	1,059	20
7	3,383	3,395	5,320	1,410	48
8	4,735	4,566	5,528	3,699	74
9	4,715	4,701	7,721	1,627	68
10	5,269	5,273	9,047	1,476	19
11	4,440	4,474	4,774	4,073	67
12	4,322	4,418	7,080	1,634	26
13	3,306	3,536	4,371	2,436	35
14	3,750	3,754	6,132	1,349	23
15	5,081	5,120	8,791	1,871	39
16	4,741	4,707	4,122	5,207	119
17	4,701	4,656	5,975	3,245	137
18	2,584	2,504	4,407	652	29
19	3,859	3,947	7,046	731	29
20	3,312	3,919	6,170	977	84
21	1,903	1,923	2,632	1,177	17
22	3,918	3,831	5,970	1,749	30
23	3,158	3,349	5,132	1,339	38
24	4,098	3,967	5,360	2,659	46
25	3,290	3,382	5,332	1,306	34
26	4,799	4,631	6,870	2,497	63
27	6,824	6,560	10,290	3,045	49
28	5,045	5,083	7,812	2,272	44
29	5,626	5,704	7,058	4,211	60
30	4,320	4,138	4,903	3,512	43
31	3,908	3,950	5,900	1,996	22
32	4,808	4,664	7,992	1,464	16
33	5,116	5,044	8,561	1,575	24
34	5,554	5,521	9,202	1,833	40
35	4,618	4,582	6,702	2,464	34
M. P.	314	289	570	33	.....
Total	142,963	142,915	210,227	74,141	1,510

*Compulsory school attendance age. †Temporarily absent for thirty or more consecutive days for cause, such as illness.

Ward.	Over 14 and under 16 years. Male.	Female.	Attending school. Public.	Private.	Out of school. (*)	Working. Fac. Off.	Store.	Fac. tory.	Misc.
1	441	464	563	191	12	38	51	50	
2	511	512	755	143	17	62	6	40	
3	575	634	755	319	10	70	17	38	
4	1,633	1,839	1,515	1,117	35	270	240	295	
5	1,431	1,307	1,628	665	47	194	80	124	
6	864	931	1,214	471	15	55	5	35	
7	814	895	1,324	284	11	39	5	46	
8	1,622	1,577	2,049	659	65	104	87	235	
9	1,532	1,516	2,224	437	60	92	35	200	
10	1,678	1,729	2,255	483	29	190	172	278	
11	1,434	1,268	1,352	595	15	246	328	166	
12	1,404	1,311	1,617	279	17	239	205	358	
13	895	925	1,127	497	15	81	22	78	
14	1,086	1,201	1,600	326	17	124	97	123	
15	1,394	1,296	1,967	289	21	210	80	123	

Ward.	Over 14 and under 16 years. Male.	Female.	Attending school. Public.	Private.	Out of school. (*)	Working. Fac. Off.	Store.	Fac. tory.	Misc.
16	1,168	1,218	633	583	26	196	596	352	
17	1,569	1,509	1,728	793	23	115	229	190	
18	578	566	779	148	15	88	67	67	
19	1,162	1,065	1,655	180	23	83	165	121	
20	1,264	1,318	1,938	224	52	114	166	88	
21	613	574	710	324	11	69	39	34	
22	1,106	1,100	1,359	317	30	132	208	169	
23	1,594	1,540	2,258	734	15	66	16	45	
24	1,955	1,927	2,164	1,108	33	257	186	129	
25	1,670	1,877	2,667	772	19	40	1	48	
26	1,364	1,236	1,589	536	30	253	62	130	
27	1,564	1,581	1,836	373	60	335	191	350	
28	1,164	1,192	1,414	269	38	201	203	231	
29	1,466	1,302	1,174	592	35	415	233	313	
30	2,075	2,050	2,431	1,300	27	158	70	139	
31	1,090	1,063	1,485	343	18	140	43	114	
32	1,230	1,286	1,886	398	19	112	15	86	
33	1,796	1,799	2,838	373	26	137	61	160	
34	1,349	1,476	1,815	387	17	193	150	263	
35	1,285	1,236	1,626	471	34	189	77	124	
M. P.	103	77	162	7	...	4	...	6	
Total	44,479	44,387	56,083	16,987	942	5,311	4,205	5,338	

*Out of school and out of work for thirty or more consecutive days.

Ward.	Over 16 and under 21 years. Male.	Female.	Adults 21 years and over. Male.	Female.
1	961	960	23,475	16,702
2	1,197	1,210	24,620	23,760
3	1,623	2,044	22,020	26,164
4	2,467	2,553	17,465	15,366
5	2,850	2,889	20,304	16,121
6	1,878	2,866	24,677	30,991
7	2,089	2,371	23,831	25,771
8	2,585	2,517	20,951	16,262
9	2,565	2,337	23,482	17,209
10	2,512	2,768	15,474	13,981
11	2,812	3,133	19,959	16,230
12	2,989	3,026	19,058	16,694
13	2,459	2,517	23,064	23,363
14	1,923	2,012	20,811	19,500
15	3,395	3,710	24,700	23,325
16	3,654	3,767	16,939	15,022
17	3,044	3,479	21,119	16,855
18	1,857	1,875	27,282	19,641
19	3,002	2,991	15,933	12,255
20	2,172	2,208	19,434	15,216
21	1,186	1,216	28,365	21,818
22	2,371	2,331	18,923	17,343
23	2,132	2,357	21,165	23,252
24	2,561	2,576	18,306	17,646
25	3,218	3,340	27,405	32,649
26	3,318	3,414	22,296	23,075
27	4,104	4,063	26,659	27,256
28	3,994	4,070	16,928	17,061
29	3,790	3,619	24,915	21,059
30	2,488	2,556	17,672	16,754
31	2,793	3,021	20,396	20,865
32	3,723	4,030	23,670	24,908
33	3,284	3,583	24,917	25,250
34	3,722	4,271	22,741	22,653
35	3,132	3,128	24,324	24,577
M. P.	183	216	1,391	1,348
Total	94,033	99,524	765,171	717,942

OCCUPATIONAL POPULATION OF LOOP DISTRICT.

Realizing the public interest in the loop district, with its problem of transportation and congested population, school census enumerators visited the skyscrapers and all buildings in that portion of the 1st ward bounded by Polk street on the south, by the lake on the east and by the river on the north and west. It is generally known as the "loop district"—the business heart of Chicago. It was found that the district in May, 1914, contained 13,602 tenants in buildings and that 174,680 males and 78,308 females—a total of 252,988—constituted the total occupational population in this busiest spot in the life of Chicago. This new feature of the census presents the first complete and up to date statistics on this subject—canvassed personally by school census enumerators and verified by employers and managers. These are not the residents of the

district. They are employed, however, or have occupations, every day, within the loop. The apportionment of this occupational population in the loop portion of the 1st ward is as follows:

Precinct.	Male.	Female.	21 and over.	14 to 16.	16 to 21.
1.....	60,458	29,782	75,610	1,289	13,341
2.....	31,822	17,801	40,835	620	8,168
3.....	16,131	4,218	17,172	112	3,065
4.....	51,968	19,283	58,260	922	12,069
5.....	7,727	2,710	9,031	235	1,171
6.....	4,351	3,149	6,520	62	918
7.....	2,223	1,365	2,993	74	521
Total...	174,680	78,308	210,421	3,314	39,253

SUBURBANITES WITH OCCUPATIONS IN CHICAGO.

Thousands of men and women whose daily vocational life is spent in Chicago live in the suburbs within the ten to twenty mile zone. Maywood and Oak Park are just over the border line. Evanston, Wilmette, Berwyn, Riverside, La Grange, Hinsdale, Western Springs, Blue Island, Harvey and other adjacent towns are residential preferences for the suburbanite whose daily employment is in Chicago.

With the co-operation of the railway companies, the surface lines and elevated railway companies, it was officially ascertained by the director of the school census, on the basis of sales of tickets within this zone (commutation and monthly ride tickets and individual fares) and estimates by ticket agents of daily patrons who had occupations in the city, that 95,798 persons could be classified as the portion of the occupational population of Chicago that lived in the immediate vicinity of the city. This does not include the total population of the suburbs named, but merely that portion of their townspeople who earn their livelihood in Chicago.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The births reported in 1912 were 43,010; in 1913 the number was 50,044, and in 1914 (four months), 19,785, a total of 112,839 births reported from January, 1912, to May 4, 1914. The total deaths in the city (all ages) during the comparative period were 82,158, leaving an excess of 30,681 births reported during the time named.

EPILEPTICS, CRIPPLES, DEAF AND DUMB, BLIND.

May 4, 1914, there were in Chicago, according to the school census, 301 epileptics under 21 years of age; 692 cripples, 201 of whom were eligible for transportation to crippled children's centers; 570 deaf and 218 mute children and 225 blind children or children having visual defects leading to blindness.

ILLITERATE MINORS.

The number of illiterate minors in Chicago, more than 16 and under 21 years, was 636 May 4, 1914.

TEACHERS IN CHICAGO SCHOOLS.

The number of teachers in Chicago May 4, 1914, was: Public schools, 7,544 (743 men and 6,796 women); private parochial schools, 1,833 (244 men and 1,639 women).

BUSINESS COLLEGES, ETC.

In the business colleges, private law, medical and other professional and technical educational institutions there were May 4, 1914, 30,108 pupils and 1,627 teachers, of whom 994 were men and 633 women.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Year.	Enrollment.	Teachers.	Year.	Enrollment.	Teachers.
1841.....	410	5	1879.....	56,587	851
1842.....	531	7	1880.....	59,562	898
1843.....	808	7	1881.....	63,141	958
1844.....	915	8	1882.....	68,614	1,019
1845.....	1,051	9	1883.....	72,509	1,107
1846.....	1,107	13	1884.....	76,044	1,195
1847.....	1,317	18	1885.....	79,278	1,296
1848.....	1,517	18	1886.....	83,022	1,440
1849.....	1,794	18	1887.....	84,902	1,574
1850.....	1,919	21	1888.....	89,578	1,663
1851.....	2,287	25	1889.....	93,737	1,801
1852.....	2,404	29	1890.....	135,541	2,711
1853.....	3,086	34	1891.....	146,751	3,000
1854.....	3,500	35	1892.....	157,743	3,300
1855.....	6,826	42	1893.....	166,895	3,520
1856–7.....	8,577	61	1894.....	185,358	3,812
1858.....	10,786	81	1895.....	201,380	4,326
1859.....	12,873	101	1896.....	213,835	4,668
1860.....	14,199	123	1897.....	225,718	4,914
1861.....	16,441	160	1898.....	236,239	5,268
1862.....	17,521	187	1899.....	242,807	5,535
1863.....	21,188	212	1900.....	255,861	5,806
1864–5.....	29,080	240	1901.....	262,738	5,951
1866.....	24,851	265	1902.....	268,392	5,775
1867.....	27,260	319	1903.....	258,968	5,444
1868.....	29,954	401	1904.....	264,397	5,570
1869.....	34,740	481	1905.....	267,837	5,695
1870.....	38,939	557	1906.....	272,086	5,808
1871.....	40,832	572	1907.....	273,050	5,981
1872.....	38,035	476	1908.....	292,581	6,106
1873.....	44,091	564	1909.....	296,427	6,296
1874.....	47,963	679	1910.....	300,893	6,383
1875.....	49,121	700	1911.....	304,146	6,584
1876.....	51,128	762	1912.....	307,281	6,740
1877.....	53,529	730	1913.....	315,737	7,013
1878.....	55,109	797	1914.....	332,248	7,544

SOCIETIES OF ARTISTS AND ART CLUBS.

Artcraft Institute Guild—President, Dr. Frances Dickinson; secretary, Mrs. Frances Thompson.

Art Students' League—Art institute; president, Henry Kiefer; secretary, Frances Thorpe.

Artists' Guild—602, 410 South Michigan avenue; president, Charles F. Browne; secretary, Edward M. Ericson.

Chicago Arts and Crafts Society—Secretary, R. R. Jarvie, 842 Exchange avenue.

Chicago Camera Club—329 Plymouth court; president, George C. McKee; secretary, Thomas E. Kiely.

Chicago Ceramic Art Association—Art institute; president, Mrs. Isabella C. Kissinger; corresponding secretary, Miss Marie Bohman, 1161 West Madison street.

Chicago Public School Art Society—President, Mrs. John H. Buckingham; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Alfred M. Walter, 2729 Prairie avenue.

Chicago Society of Artists (organized 1902)—President, Frank A. Werner; secretary, George F. Schultz, 818 Schiller building; meets in Art institute.

Chicago Water Color Club (organized 1907)—President, George F. Schultz; secretary, Dudley Crafts Watson; meets in Art institute.

Municipal Art League of Chicago—President, Ralph Clarkson; secretary, Mrs. William F. Young.

Palette and Chisel Club—President, John B. Woodruff; secretary, John E. Phillips; meets at 59 East Van Buren street.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS IN CHICAGO.

For 1st district of Illinois, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

Corporation income tax	$3,835,403.50
Individual income tax	1,915,149.92
Fermented liquor	5,893,680.75
Distilled spirits	449,750.71
Tobacco	1,686,249.08
Cigars	719,402.87
Cigarettes	4,486.08
Snuff	447,254.47
Oleomargarine	465,474.70
Special tax	448,286.67
Process butter	32,660.92
Playing cards	3,335.14
Penalties, costs, etc.	46,054.97
Total	15,947,189.78

COOK COUNTY CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

[From report of county comptroller.]

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

	1912.	1913.
Number patients*	1,619	1,597
Salaries	$240,460.94	$257,412.92
Nursing	135,000.00	165,000.00
Supplies	327,078.76	308,600.66
Repairs, etc.	15,027.40	28,045.79
Total expense	717,567.10	759,059.37
Cost per capita	1.21	1.31

OAK FOREST INSTITUTIONS.

Number inmates*	1,945	2,420
Salaries	$73,540.47	$82,447.79
Supplies	230,189.61	242,234.45
Repairs, etc.	35,555.17	25,224.17
Total expense	339,285.25	349,906.41
Cost per capita	.48	.49

HOME FOR DELINQUENT AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

Number inmates*	78	94
Salaries	$21,516.11	$28,033.94
Supplies	25,876.24	32,151.05
Repairs, etc.	5,004.84	4,304.53
Total expense	52,397.19	64,489.52
Cost per capita	1.84	1.89

COUNTY AGENT.

Families†	4,727	3,465
Salaries	$136,785.39	$107,688.73
Supplies	278,903.23	205,349.91
Repairs	1,144.92	911.95
Total expense	416,833.54	313,950.59

*Daily average number. †Monthly average number of families aided in their homes.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

Cook county sends its delinquent children to state institutions, but all dependent children are committed to incorporated industrial or manual training schools, $15 a month being allowed for each girl and $10 for each boy. The following table shows the schools to which Cook county sends dependent children, the monthly average number of children sent to each and the total expense in 1913:

School.	Children.	Cost.
Chicago Industrial (girls)	229	$38,763.60
Cook Co. Kinderheim (boys)	31	2,440.75
Glenwood Manual (boys)	246	27,017.49
Illinois Industrial (girls)	104	18,108.00
Illinois Technical (col. girls)	42	5,939.00
Katherine Kasper Indus. (girls)	100	6,156.93
Kettler Manual (boys)	127	4,908.16
Lisle Industrial (girls)	21	1,840.00
Lisle Manual (boys)	35	2,641.76
Polish Manual (boys)	100	10,566.50
St. Hedwig's Industrial (girls)	79	12,731.50
St. Joseph's Orphanage (boys)		845.42
St. Mary's Training (boys)	447	51,263.77
Total	1,561	183,222.88

COOK COUNTY PARENTS' PENSION FUND.

The Illinois parents' pension law, effective July 1, 1911, as amended June 30, 1913, provides that any mother who is a citizen of the United States, who has resided in Cook county three years, whose husband is dead or has become permanently incapacitated from work, is entitled to assistance, the maximum amount being $15 a month where there is but one child and not exceeding $50 a month for any one family. Total payments from July 1, 1911, to Nov. 30, 1914, $208,719.46; total paid to Nov. 30, 1912, $76,536.77; total paid in 1913 to Nov. 30, $132,182.69.

Average per month.	1912.	1913.
Families assisted	348	442
Number of children	1,180	1,465
Children per family	3.39	3.30
Paid to family	$21.99	$24.92
Cost per child	$6.48	$7.56

EXECUTIONS IN COOK COUNTY.

John Stone	July 10, 1840	
William Jackson	June 19, 1857	
Albert Staub	April 20, 1858	
Michael McNamee	May 6, 1859	
Walter Fleming	Dec. 15, 1865	
Jerry Corbett	Dec. 15, 1865	
George Driver	March 14, 1873	
Chris Rafferty	Feb. 27, 1874	
George Sherry	June 21, 1878	
Jeremiah Connolly	June 21, 1878	
James Tracey	Sept. 15, 1882	
Isaac Jacobsen	Sept. 19, 1884	
Ignazio Sylvestri	Nov. 14, 1885	
Agostino Gilardo	Nov. 14, 1885	
Giovanni Azzaro	Nov. 14, 1885	
Frank Mulkowski	March 26, 1886	
Albert Parsons	Nov. 11, 1887	
August Spies	Nov. 11, 1887	
George Engel	Nov. 11, 1887	
Zephyr Davis (col.)	May 12, 1888	
George H. Painter	Jan. 26, 1894	
Thomas ("Buff") Higgins	March 23, 1894	
Patrick E. J. Prendergast	July 13, 1894	
Harry ("Butch") Lyons	Oct. 11, 1895	
Henry Foster (col.)	Jan. 24, 1896	
Alfred C. Fields (col.)	May 15, 1896	
Joseph Windrath	June 5, 1896	
Julius Manow	Oct. 30, 1896	
Daniel McCarthy	Feb. 19, 1897	
John Lattimore (col.)	May 28, 1897	
Wm. T. Powers (col.)	May 28, 1897	
Chris Merry	April 22, 1898	
John Druggan	Oct. 14, 1898	
George H. Jacks	Oct. 14, 1898	
Robert Howard (col.)	Feb. 17, 1899	
August A. Becker	Nov. 10, 1899	
Michael E. Rollinger	Nov. 17, 1899	
George Dolinski	Oct. 11, 1901	
Louis G. Toombs	Aug. 8, 1902	
Louis Pesant	April 15, 1904	
Peter Niedemeyer	April 22, 1904	
Gustav Marx	April 22, 1904	
Harvey Van Dine	April 22, 1904	
Frank Lewandowski	Sept. 30, 1904	
John Johnson	Jan. 20, 1905	
Robert E. Newcomb	Feb. 16, 1906	
John Miller	Feb. 16, 1906	
Johann Hoch	Feb. 23, 1906	
Richard G. Ivens	June 22, 1906	
Daniel Francis (col.)	Oct. 12, 1906	
Richard Walton (col.)	Dec. 13, 1907	
Wm. Johnson (col.)	Oct. 22, 1909	
Ewald Shiblawski	Feb. 16, 1912	
Frank Shiblawski	Feb. 16, 1912	
Philip Semmerling	Feb. 16, 1912	
Thomas Schultz	Feb. 16, 1912	
Thos. Jennings (col.)	Feb. 16, 1912	

John Stone was executed publicly on the prairie on the south side. William Jackson and Albert Staub were also executed publicly, but on the west side. After that executions were private and took place in the courthouse until 1878, since which time they have taken place in the county jail on the north side. Rafferty was hanged in Waukegan for murder in Chicago. All the executions have been on Fridays except those of Sylvestri, Gilardo, Azzaro and Zephyr Davis, which occurred on Saturdays.

SUICIDE OF SECRETARY OF STATE WOODS.

Harry Woods, secretary of state of Illinois, committed suicide at his residence in Springfield, Ill., Oct. 11, 1914. His body was found on the following day lying in the garage in the rear of the house. He had shot himself in the head with a revolver. Mr. Woods was elected on the democratic ticket in November, 1912, after he had been nominated at the primaries without the support of any organization. His home was in Chicago, where he was an operator on the board of trade. He was born in Canada in 1864 and had lived in Cook county for thirty-four years. In the state primary of Sept. 10, 1914, he was a candidate for United States senator, but received only a small vote and his suicide a month later was attributed to disappointment at the result of the election.

Louis G. Stevenson of Bloomington, son of the late Adlai E. Stevenson, was appointed by Gov. Dunne Oct. 13 to serve out the unexpired term of Secretary Woods.

POINTS OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT CHICAGO.

NORTH SIDE.

Academy of Sciences museum in Lincoln park.
Cemeteries—Graceland, Rosehill, Calvary.
Fort Sheridan, near Highwood.
Grant, Lincoln, Schiller, Goethe and other monuments in Lincoln park.
Historical society library and collection, Dearborn avenue and Ontario street.
Indian trail tree, near Glencoe.
Kinzie home tablet, Pine and Kinzie streets.
Lake Shore drive.
Lincoln park conservatories and zoo.
Newberry library, Clark street and Walton place.
Northwestern university in Evanston.
Waterworks, Chicago avenue, near lake.

SOUTH SIDE.

Armour Institute of Technology, 3300 Federal street.
Art institute galleries of paintings, sculptures and art collections; on the lake front, foot of Adams street.
Auditorium tower, Wabash avenue and Congress streets; view of city.
Blackstone branch library, Lake avenue and 49th street.
Board of trade, LaSalle street and Jackson boulevard; admission to gallery.
Cahokia courthouse on Wooded island in Jackson park.
Central Trust Company building, interior mural decorations, 125 West Monroe street.
Chamber of Commerce building (interior), LaSalle and Washington streets.
Chicago Normal school, 68th street and Stewart avenue.
City hall, Washington, LaSalle and Randolph streets.
Confederate monument in Oakwoods cemetery.
County building, Clark, Randolph and Washington streets.
Crerar library, 106 North Wabash avenue, 6th floor.
Douglas monument, 35th street and Ellis avenue.
Drexel, Grand and 55th Street boulevards.
Field museum in Jackson park.
Fire tablet (1871), 137 DeKoven street.
Fort Dearborn site tablet, River street, opposite Rush street bridge.
Grand Army hall in public library building, Randolph street and Michigan avenue.
Great Lakes fountain, south end of Art institute.
Iroquois theater fire, scene of, 28-30 West Randolph street; memorial tablet by Lorado Taft in Iroquois Memorial hospital, 28 North Market street.
Jackson park, site of World's Fair in 1893.
Life saving station at mouth of Chicago river.
Lincoln wigwam tablet, Market and Lake streets.
Logan statue in Grant park (lake front).
Marquette building sculpture panels, Dearborn and Adams streets.
Marquette-Joliet cross, Robey street and drainage canal.
Masonic Temple; view of city from roof.
Massacre monument in 18th street near the lake.
Midway plaisance.
McKinley statue in McKinley park.
Orchestra hall, 216-220 South Michigan avenue.
Postoffice, on square bounded by Adams, Clark and Dearborn streets and Jackson boulevard.
Public library, Michigan avenue and Washington street.
Pullman suburb and manufactory.
South Water street; commission house district.
State street department stores; shopping district.
Stockyards, Halsted and Root streets.
Tower building, Michigan avenue and Madison street.
University of Chicago quadrangles, Ellis avenue and 58th street.
Washington statue, Grand boulevard and 51st street.
Wendell Phillips high school, Prairie avenue and 39th street.
Wooded island in Jackson park.

WEST SIDE.

Ashland, Humboldt, Washington and Garfield boulevards.
Northwestern railway passenger station, Canal and West Madison streets.
Douglas park.
Drainage canal.
Garfield park.
Ghetto district on South Canal, Jefferson and Maxwell streets; fish market on Jefferson street from 12th to Maxwell.
Haymarket square, Randolph and Desplaines streets; scene of anarchist riot.
Hull House, 800 South Halsted street.
Humboldt park.
Humboldt, Leif Ericson, Reuter and Kosciusko monuments in Humboldt park.
Parental school, St. Louis and Berwyn avenues.
Police monument (Haymarket), in Union park.

LOCATION OF RAILWAY AND PASSENGER STATIONS.

CENTRAL STATION.

Park row and 12th street; south side.

Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Big Four).
Illinois Central.
Michigan Central.
West Michigan.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.

West Madison and Canal streets; west side.

All divisions.

DEARBORN STATION.

Dearborn and Polk streets; south side.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.
Chesapeake & Ohio.
Chicago & Eastern Illinois.
Chicago & Western Indiana.
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville (Monon).
Erie.
Grand Trunk.
Wabash.

GRAND CENTRAL STATION.

Fifth avenue and Harrison street; south side.

Baltimore & Ohio.
Chicago Great Western.
Chicago Terminal Transfer.
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie (Soo line; formerly Wisconsin Central).
Pere Marquette.

LA SALLE STREET STATION.

Van Buren and LaSalle streets; south side.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.
Chicago & Indiana Southern.
Lackawanna.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.
New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel Plate)

UNION STATION.

Canal street, between Adams and Madison; west side.

Chicago & Alton.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Pan Handle).

TUNNELS UNDER CHICAGO RIVER.

Washington Street—Built 1867-1869; length, 1,605 feet; cost $517,000; rebuilt 1909-1911.
LaSalle Street—Built 1869-1871; length, 1,890 feet; cost $566,000; rebuilt 1909-1912; length, 2,000 feet; cost $1,200,000.
Van Buren Street—Built 1891-1892; length, 2,514 feet; cost $1,000,000; rebuilt 1909-1912.

All used for street railway purposes.

CHICAGO CITY OFFICIALS.

Walinger Photo
JOHN W. BECKWITH,
Corporation Counsel.

Matzene Photo
JOHN E. ERICSON,
City Engineer.

Matzene Photo
FRANCIS D. CONNERY,
City Clerk.

Brand Photo
LAWRENCE E. M'GANN,
Public Works Commiss'r.

MONTAGUE FERRY,
Public Service Comm'r.

Matzene Photo
CARTER H. HARRISON,
Mayor.

Walinger Photo
M. J. FLYNN,
City Treasurer.

HARRY OLSON,
C. J. Municipal Court.

Stein Photo
RAY PALMER,
City Electrician.

Koehne Photo
JAMES A. QUINN,
Oil Inspector.

Daily News Photo
WILLIAM J. M'COURT,
Supt. Water Bureau.

J. L. WHITMAN,
Supt. House of Correct'n.

Daily News Photo
DR. GEO. B. YOUNG,
Commissioner of Health.

Daily News Photo
JAMES GLEASON,
Chief of Police.

Daily News Photo
THOMAS O'CONNOR.
Fire Marshal.

Coover Photo
N. L. PIOTROWSKI,
City Attorney.

Gibson Photo
HENRY ERICSSON,
Building Commissioner.

CHICAGO CITY OFFICIALS.

Heads of departments, assistants, chief clerks and other employes. Their offices unless otherwise specified are open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Room 607 city hall. Hours 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m.
Mayor—Carter H. Harrison, D.
Private Secretary—Charles C. Fitzmorris, D.
Duties—The mayor presides over meetings of the city council, approves or vetoes the acts of that body, appoints all nonelective city officials, sees that all the laws and ordinances are faithfully executed, issues and revokes licenses and exercises a general supervision over all the various subordinate departments of the city government.

THE CITY COUNCIL (1914-1915).

Presiding Officer—Mayor Carter H. Harrison.
City Clerk—Francis D. Connery.
Chief Clerk—Edward J. Padden.
Sergeant-at-Arms—William H. Brown.
Total membership of council, 70; democrats, 39; republicans, 21; progressives, 6; independents, 4.

Ward. ALDERMEN.

1. Michael Kenna, D.....307 South Clark street
   John J. Coughlin, D...17 North LaSalle street
2. George F. Harding, Jr., R..504, 117 N. Dearborn
   Hugh Norris, R.....3638 South 5th avenue
3. Jacob Lindheimer, D.....1634 Otis building
   Thomas D. Nash, D.....1617 Ashland block
4. Joseph F. Ryan, D.....3417 Lowe avenue
   John A. Richert, D..2603 South Halsted street
5. Patrick J. Carr, D..3508 South Western avenue
   Thomas A. Doyle, D.....3743 Wallace street
6. Theodore K. Long, R....4823 Kimbark avenue
   Willis O. Nance, R.....5512 East End avenue
7. Charles E. Merriam, Ind.1410, 139 N. Clark-st.
   John N. Kimball, Ind...6233 Kimbark avenue
8. John R. Emerson, D....2665 East 77th street
   Ernest M. Cross, R.....10200 Avenue L
9. Hiram Vanderbilt, Prog..11232 S. Michigan-av.
   Eugene H. Block, D.....9311 Evans avenue
10. Frank Klaus, D.....1809 South Racine avenue
    James McNichols, D....1322 Washburne avenue
11. Edward F. Cullerton, D.....510 Reaper block
    C. F. Pettkoske, D..1718 South Ashland avenue
12. Otto Kerner, D.....402 Rector building
    Rudolph Muiac, R.....2452 South Sawyer-av.
13. Thomas J. Ahern, D.....214 South Kedzie-av.
    Frank H. Ray, R.....3822 Flournoy street
14. James H. Lawley, R..1925 West Chicago-av.
    Joseph H. Smith, D..2415 West Superior street
15. Henry Utpatel, Prog.408 Ch'mber of Com.bldg.
    (Vacancy).
16. Stanley H. Kunz, D.....1349 Noble street
    John Szymkowski, D....1500 West Division-st.
17. Lewis D. Sitts, R....1471 West Grand avenue
    S. S. Walkowiak, D...1317, 139 North Clark-st.
18. Frank F. Gazzolo, D..12 North Leavitt street
    William J. Healy, R..11, 716 West Madison-st.
19. John Powers, D.....1284 Macalister place
    James B. Bowler, D.....1223 Taylor street
20. Matt. Franz, D.....1618 South Halsted street
    Henry L. Fick, D.....319 West 12th street
21. Ellis Geiger, D.....1634 Otis building
    Hugo Krause, Prog....155 West Grand avenue
22. V. J. Schaeffer, D...1841 North Halsted street
    John H. Bauler, Ind...515 West North avenue
23. Jacob A. Hey, Prog.....2050 North Halsted-st.
    John Kjellander, R.....959 Buckingham place
24. August Krumholz, D.....1662 Fullerton avenue
    John Haderlein, D.....3150 Southport avenue
25. Henry D. Capitain, R..171 North Wabash-av.
    (Vacancy).
26. William F. Lipps, R.....2180 Wilson avenue
    George Pretzel, R....3830 North Hoyne avenue
27. G. Ed Trebing, D.....3244 North Troy street
    Oliver L. Watson, Ind.900, 167 W. Washington-st.
28. Harry E. Littler, R.....113 Ann street
    M. J. Dempsey, Prog...2500 North Mozart-st.
29. Felix B. Janovsky, D....1824 West 47th street
    Frank McDermott, D.....1552 West 55th street
30. Geo. P. Latchford, D...4501 South Union-av.
    Wm. R. O'Toole, D.....4724 South Halsted-st.
31. James A. Kearns, R.....21 West Garfield boul.
    Henry P. Bergen, D.....1633 West 63d street
32. Albert J. Fisher, R.....219 West 72d street
    James Rea, R.....712 West 63d street
33. Irwin R. Hazen, R..508 Title and Trust bldg.
    M. A. Michaelson, R.....3004 Palmer square
34. Winfield J. Held, D.....4125 West 26th street
    John Toman, D.....4141 West 21st place
35. Martin J. Healy, D.....1958 Humboldt boul.
    Thomas J. Lynch, D.....602 Ashland block

STANDING COMMITTEES (1914-1915).

Finance—Richert, Harding, Long, Merriam, Emerson, Block, Kerner, Lawley, Sitts, Geiger, Krumholz, Lipps, Kearns, Toman. Meets Fridays, 2 p. m.

Local Transportation—Block, Lindheimer, Richert, Carr, Nance, Walkowiak, W. J. Healy, Geiger, Kjellander, Capitain, Lipps, Trebing, Bergen, Fisher, Hazen, Toman, Lynch. Meets Wednesdays, 2 p. m.

Gas, Oil and Electric Light—Sitts, Ryan, Long, Merriam, Pettkoske, Lawley, Walkowiak, Bowler, Hey, Haderlein, Littler, Janovsky, Latchford, Kearns, Held, M. J. Healy. Meets Thursdays, 2 p. m.

Harbors, Wharves and Bridges—Littler, Kenna, Carr, Kimball, Emerson, McNichols, Ray, Gazzolo, Fick, Bauler, Hey, Watson, McDermott, O'Toole. Meets Mondays, 2 p. m.

Local Industries—Fisher, Ryan, Carr, Klaus, Cullerton, Lawley, Sitts, Bauler, Krumholz, Pretzel, McDermott, Bergen, Michaelson, Held, M. J. Healy. Meets Tuesdays, 2 p. m.

Judiciary—Kerner, Coughlin, Nash, Doyle, Nance, McNichols, Ahern, Szymkowski, Walkowiak, Gazzolo, Powers, Bauler, Kjellander, Dempsey, Latchford, Rea, Hazen. Meets Tuesdays, 2 p. m.

Streets and Alleys—Wm. J. Healy, Coughlin, Norris, Cross, Klaus, Muiac, Smith, Utpatel, Kunz, Fick, Krause, Kjellander, Haderlein, Janovsky, Lynch. Meets Mondays, 2 p. m.

License—Toman, Norris, Merriam, Cross, Muiac, Ahern, Utpatel, Bowler, Fick, Krause, Hey, Haderlein, Watson, Latchford. Meets Thursdays, 10:30 a. m.

Buildings and City Hall—Nash, Doyle, Kimball, Vanderbilt, Klaus, Pettkoske, Ray, Smith, Kunz, Powers, Krause, Schaeffer, Pretzel, Dempsey, O'Toole. Meets Fridays, 2 p. m.

Schools, Fire, Police and Civil Service—Ryan, Lindheimer, Vanderbilt, Pettkoske, Ray, Smith, Szymkowski, Powers, Schaeffer, Watson, McDermott, O'Toole, Rea, Michaelson, Lynch. Meets Tuesdays, 11 a. m.

Health—Nance, Kenna, Nash, Kimball, Vanderbilt, Cullerton, Ahern, Kunz, Gazzolo, Franz, Pretzel, Dempsey, Bergen, Hazen. Meets Thursdays, 2 p. m.

Railway Terminals—Geiger, Kenna, Harding, Richert, Block, Utpatel, Wm. J. Healy, Bowler, Schaeffer, Capitain, Trebing, Littler, Fisher, Held, M. J. Healy. Meets Mondays, 10:30 a. m.

SELECT COMMITTEES (1914-1915).

Track Elevation—Janovsky, Cross, Michaelson, Rea, Trebing, Doyle, McNichols, Norris, O'Toole. Meets Wednesdays, 10:30 a. m.

Compensation—Harding, Kearns, Long, Krumholz, Kerner, Emerson. Meets Fridays, 1 p. m.

Special Park Commission—Aldermen Coughlin, Capitain, Cullerton, Lindheimer; Oscar F. Mayer, Cyril Fiala, Paul Drzymalski, Peter S. Goodman, George Landau, Charles E. Bock, Samuel J. Rosenblatt, Rev. Julius Rappaport, Charles S. Frost, Mrs. Pauline Prince.

City Waste Commission—Aldermen Nance, Richert; L. E. McGann, Dr. George B. Young, Henry A. Allen, Miss Mary McDowell, Edward F. Cullerton, Charles E. Merriam, George Pretzel, Charles Martin, Mrs. W. B. Owens.

Commission on Downtown Municipal Improvements—Aldermen Wm. J. Healy, Watson, Norris, Kjellander, Latchford, Kenna; L. E. McGann, John Ericson, Ray Palmer, August Gatzert, William H. Rehm, William F. Juergens, Philip W. Seipp, Edward M. Skinner, William M. Ellis.

MEETINGS OF COUNCIL.

Regular meetings of the council are held every Monday at 7:30 p. m., except when otherwise ordered at a regular meeting.

Duties—In a general way the duties of the board of aldermen are to enact ordinances for the government of the city, levy and collect taxes, make appropriations, regulate licenses, etc. The matters coming under the jurisdiction of the council are indicated by the names of the committees given above.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE.

City hall, first floor, south end.

City Clerk—Francis D. Connery, D.
Chief Clerk to City Clerk—Edward J. Padden.

Duties—The city clerk keeps the corporate seal of the city and all city council documents. He attends the meetings of the council and keeps the journal of its proceedings. All city licenses are issued through his office. He is secretary of the board of trustees of the firemen's pension fund. The city clerk also issues hunters' licenses.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

City hall, second floor.

Hours—10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

City Treasurer—M. J. Flynn, D.
Assistant—Albert J. Keefe.
Chief Clerk—Joseph Friedman.
Chief Cashier—J. C. Smith.

Duties—The treasurer receives all moneys belonging to the corporation, deposits the funds in bank, keeps separate accounts of each fund or appropriation, pays warrants, receives fines and renders monthly accounts of the condition of the treasury to the council. The city treasurer is also treasurer of the following pension funds: Firemen's, public school teachers', public library employes', public school employes', house of correction and municipal employes'.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Room 501 city hall.

Comptroller—Michael Zimmer, D.
Deputy Comptroller—Louis E. Gosselin, D.
Chief Clerk—C. J. O'Connor.

Duties—The comptroller is at the head of the department of finance, of which the treasurer and collector are also members. He is charged with a general supervision over all the officers of the city who take in or pay out city money. He is the fiscal agent of the city and as such has charge of deeds, mortgages, contracts, etc. He audits and settles claims, keeps a record of persons committed to the house of correction, with fines, etc.; keeps books relating to appropriations, makes the annual estimates, signs warrants upon the city treasury, etc.

PAYMASTER'S BUREAU.

Room 503 city hall.

Paymaster—John L. Healy.

Duties—The city paymaster has immediate charge of paying the salaries of city employes, including school teachers and library employes.

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

City hall, first floor.

City Collector—Edward Cohen, D.
Deputy City Collector—J. F. McCarty.

Duties—The city collector collects all license fees, fees for inspections and permits, compensation for franchises and vehicle tax; collects on special assessment warrants; transmits such payments to city treasurer daily, receipts for which are filed with the city comptroller.

CORPORATION COUNSEL'S OFFICE.

Room 511 city hall.

Corporation Counsel—John W. Beckwith, D.
Assistants—Bryan Y. Craig, Lee D. Mathias, William Dillon, Nicholas Michels, Charles M. Haft, Patrick W. Sullivan, James G. Skinner, Leon Hornstein, Vernon L. Bean, A. L. Gettys, John F. Power, J. J. Viterna, Max M. Korshak, George L. Reker, S. A. T. Watkins, Otto C. Bruhlman, Harry J. Ganey, J. F. Grossman, James J. St. Lawrence, Loring R. Hoover, William Naughton, George B. O'Reilly, Todd Lunsford, Leon Edelman, John E. Foster, Edward J. Queeny, J. Edward Clancy, Louis Salinger.
Assistant Corporation Counsel and Attorney Board Local Improvements—Philip J. McKenna.
Assistant Corporation Counsels and Assistant Attorneys Board Local Improvements—George P. Foster, Eugene H. Dupee, E. C. Frank Meier, Alexander Arkin.
Assistant Corporation Counsel and Attorney Fire Department—Joseph F. Murray.
Secretary to the Corporation Counsel—A. J. Callaghan.

Duties—The corporation counsel superintends and with the assistance of the prosecuting and city attorneys, conducts all the law business of the city; draws the leases, deeds and other papers connected with the finance department and all contracts for any of the other departments of the corporation; drafts such ordinances as may be required of him by the city council or its committees and furnishes written legal opinions upon subjects submitted to him by the mayor or the city council or any department of the city government.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

City hall, fourth floor.

City Engineer—John Ericson, C. E.
Assistant City Engineer—H. S. Baker.
Chief Clerk—W. J. Roach.

Duties—The city engineer has charge of the construction, maintenance and operation of bridges, viaducts and waterworks and performs all such services for the commissioner of public works as require the skill and experience of a civil engineer.

IN CHARGE OF DIVISIONS.

Construction—Henry W. Clausen.
Operation—Frank McDonough.
Water Pipe Extension—H. L. Lucas.
Repairs and Shop—F. Miller.
Designing—Myron B. Reynolds.
Inspection and Testing—L. S. Marsh.
Bridges and Viaducts—Thomas G. Pihlfeldt.
Harbor Master—Thomas Moynihan.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

Room 613 city hall.

Commissioner—Montague Ferry.
Deputy Commissioner—W. D. Wilcox.

BUREAU SUPERVISORS.

Transportation—R. F. Kelker.
Gas—B. M. Ferguson.
Telephone—G. W. Cummings.
Electric—C. E. Schutt.
Engineering—E. N. Fales.

Duties—The department requires all public utilities under its control to comply with the provisions of their grants. It investigates such utilities and gathers information concerning them; receives, investigates and adjusts complaints regarding service, rates, products and other matters relating to the health, comfort, safety and convenience of the public, as affected by such utilities; conducts tests of gas and electric meters and makes reports to the city council. The supervisor of transportation handles all matters relating to service and rates of street car lines, surface and elevated, and all transportation complaints. The supervisor of the gas bureau handles the testing of gas meters and matters relating to the gas service, rates and enforcement of laws. The supervisor of the telephone bureau looks after all matters relating to the telephone service and rates. The supervisor of the electric bureau looks after the electric light and power service. The supervisor of the engineering bureau makes certain property valuations and prepares maps, charts, utility statistics and engineering data for the other bureaus.

BOARD OF SUPERVISING ENGINEERS—CHICAGO TRACTION.

105 South LaSalle street.

Secretary—Lucius H. Davidson.

BOARD NO. 1.

Chairman—Bion J. Arnold.
Representing City of Chicago and Engineer for Board—E. W. Remis.

Representing Chicago City Railway Company and Southern Street Railway Company—Harvey B. Fleming.
Representing Chicago Railways Company—John Z. Murphy.

BOARD NO. 2.

Chairman—Bion J. Arnold.
Representing City of Chicago and Engineer for Board—E. W. Bemis.
Representing Calumet & South Chicago Railway Company—Harvey B. Fleming.

BUREAU OF WATER.

City hall, first floor.

Superintendent—William J. McCourt.
Accountant—James J. Dunn.
Chief Clerk—John C. Schubert.
Cashier—Otto A. Dreier.
Chief Water Assessor—Thomas H. Byrne.
Field Assessor in Charge—J. J. Ward.
Duties—The superintendent of water has special charge of the assessment and collection of water rates.

BUREAU OF STREETS.

Room 408 city hall.

Superintendent—Walter D. Leininger.
First Assistant Superintendent—Patrick McCarthy.
Second Assistant Superintendent—W. J. Galligan.
Third Assistant Superintendent—Thomas L. Mulroy.
Duties—The superintendent of streets performs such duties as are required of him by the commissioner of public works or the ordinances of the city. He has special charge of the streets, sidewalks and public ways of the city and of the improvement and repair thereof, except where such repair or improvement is to be paid for by special assessement. The first assistant superintendent performs such duties as may be required of him by the commissioner of public works, the superintendent of streets or the city ordinances, and acts as superintendent in the latter's absence. The second assistant superintendent has charge of the cleaning of the streets and alleys of the city, including the removal and disposition of garbage, litter, dirt, ashes, offal and other materials. He also sees that the ordinances relating to garbage, etc., are enforced and that violations thereof are reported for prosecution. The third assistant has charge of the improvement and repairs of the streets and alleys, except where such repairs or improvements are to be paid for by special assessment.

BUREAU OF SEWERS.

Room 409 city hall.

Superintendent (acting)—George E. McGrath.
Engineer—William R. Mathews.
Engineer in Charge of Benches and Grades—W. H. Hedges.
Inspector in Charge—Edward J. Hayes.
Principal Clerk—Ed Cullerton, Jr.
Duties—The superintendent has special charge of the maintenance of sewers, including cleaning and repairing, and also of the issuance of permits for all connections.

BUREAU OF MAPS.

Room 410 city hall.

Superintendent—John D. Riley, D.
Duties—Has special charge of city maps and plats and all matters pertaining to street numbering, and is examiner of subdivisions.

BUREAU OF COMPENSATION.

Room V-15 city hall.

Superintendent—Henry V. McGurren.
Duties—Shall, under the direction of the commissioner of public works, have charge of and receive all applications for permits to use streets and alleys, or public grounds, or any space beneath the same; shall attend to all matters connected with the issuance of such permits; also act in an advisory capacity to the committee on compensation of the city council.

BOARD OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

City hall, second floor, south end.

Members—George A. Schilling, president; Edward J. Glackin, secretary; Frank Sima, Frank X. Rydzewski, Clayton F. Smith, Fred Burkhard.
Superintendent of Special Assessments and Secretary—Edward J. Glackin.
Engineer Board of Local Improvements—Cicero D. Hill.
Chief Engineer of Streets—John B. Hittell.
Superintendent of Sidewalks—N. E. Murray.
Chief Clerk Special Assessments—T. Sullivan.
Duties—The board of local improvements is that part of the city of Chicago government created by law for the purpose of making local improvements, the cost of which is paid by special assessments or direct taxation on the property directly and indirectly benefited. Among such local public improvements are sewers, house drains, water mains, water service pipes, sidewalks, street and alley paving and the taking of private property by condemnation proceedings for the purpose of opening, extending or widening public highways.

CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Room 602 city hall.

City Attorney—Nicholas L. Piotrowski.
Chief Assistant City Attorney—Morton A. Mergentheim.
Trial Attorneys—Myer Emrich, Edward A. Prindiville, James R. Considine, George McMahon, Matthew J. O'Brien. Assistant trial attorneys—Matthew E. Clark, Michael C. Zacharias, John B. Brenza, Justin F. McCarthy, James J. O'Toole, L. Herman and Michael B. Morris.
Appellate Court Attorney—David R. Levy.
Chief Investigator—George Seif.
Supervisor of Investigations—Frank C. Sebring.
Chief Clerk—Claude Dyckman.
Docket Clerk—Joseph M. Coffey.
Judgment and Waiver Clerk—Alfred Ebenstein.
Duties—The city attorney keeps a register of all actions in courts of record, prosecuted or defended, in which the city may be a party, and defends all damage suits against the city. His chief duty is the defense or settlement of personal injury cases against the corporation. He may be called upon to draft ordinances for the city council or for heads of departments. He is the attorney for the fire pension board.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Room 604 city hall.

Prosecuting Attorney—Albert J. W. Appell.
Chief Assistant—(Vacancy).
Chief Clerk—Edward V. Peterson.
Assistants—Morris Barnett, George A. Basta, Frank J. Calupny, George Emmicke, Henry Eckhardt, LeRoy Hackett, Arthur Haggenjos, Frank T. Huening, Julius Jaffe, J. Henry Kraft, Z. H. Kadow, Ota P. Lightfoot, Roman G. Lewis, William Navigato, Walter Rooney, Frank C. Souhrada, U. S. Schwartz, Marshall Solberg, W. J. Vabra.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

City hall, seventh floor.

Commissioner of Health—George B. Young, M. D.
Assistant Commissioner—Gottfried Koehler, M. D.
Secretary—E. R. Pritchard.
Office Secretary—S. F. Manning.
Chief Bureau of Vital Statistics—M. O. Heckard, M. D.
Assistant Chief Bureau of Vital Statistics—(Vacancy).
Chief Bureau of Medical Inspection—Heman Spalding, M. D.
Assistant Chief Bureau of Medical Inspection—I. D. Rawlings, M. D.
Assistant Chief Bureau of Medical Inspection—H. O. Jones, M. D.
Chief Bureau of Sanitation—Charles B. Ball.
Assistant Chief Bureau of Sanitation—Thomas J. Claffy.
Chief Bureau of Food Inspection—W. W. Armstrong, M. D.
Assistant Chief Bureau of Food Inspection—Henry Weisberg.
Chief Bureau of Hospitals, Public Baths and Lodging House—W. K. Murray, M. D.
Director of Laboratory—F. O. Tonney, M. D.
City Physician—Dr. John McGregor.
Duties—The commissioner of health and his as-

sistants enforce state laws and city ordinances relating to sanitation and cause all nuisances to be promptly abated. They keep records of deaths and other vital statistics, investigate all cases of contagious diseases and take all necessary steps to prevent their spread, such as providing for vaccination, disinfection, etc. The city physician attends to all cases in the police stations requiring medical attention.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Room 406 city hall.

Commissioner—Lawrence E. McGann, D.
Deputy Commissioner—J. O. Kostner, D.
Duties—The commissioner of public works is the head of the department of public works, which embraces the bureaus of engineering, streets, sewers, water, maps and plats, compensation, architecture and city hall. The commissioner of public works has special charge and superintendence, subject to the ordinances of the city, of all streets, alleys, highways, walks, bridges, viaducts, docks, wharves, public places, public landings, public grounds, markets and market places and public buildings belonging to the city; of all works for the deepening and widening or dredging of the Chicago river and its branches, and of the harbor of said city; of all sewers and works pertaining thereto; and of the water works and collection of water rates and fees for the use of water or for permits issued in connection with the waterworks system, and of all sewerage permits and licenses; the awarding and execution of all contracts for any work or public improvement not done by special assessment, and the letting of all contracts for coal for use of any department of the city.

BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

Suite 1008 city hall.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF STATIONARY ENGINEERS.

President—Henry A. Zender.
First Vice-President—Adolph Jenczewsky.
Second Vice-President—W. F. Melican.
Chief License Inspector—Henry G. McMahon.
Secretary—William H. Luthardt.
Duties—The board of examiners of stationary engineers is appointed by the mayor. It consists of three members, all of them practical engineers and competent judges of the construction of steam boilers and engines and experienced in their operation. The board examines applicants for licenses as engineers and boiler or water tenders and issues to such applicants as are found qualified proper certificates; each certificate issued expires by limitation one year from date. An application for an engineer's license must be accompanied by a fee of $2 and for a boiler tender or water tender's license by a fee of $1. Applicants are required to pass by a percentage of 70 or more.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF PLUMBERS.

Chairman (ex officio)—Dr. George B. Young, commissioner of health.
Master Plumber—Charles J. Herbert.
Journeymen Plumber—William W. Petrie.
Secretary—William H. Luthardt.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF MASON CONTRACTORS.

Chairman (ex officio)—Charles W. Kallal, commissioner of buildings architect.
City Architect Mason—John Campbell.
Secretary—William H. Luthardt.
Duties—This board examines applicants as to their practical knowledge of mason construction and if satisfied as to competency issues license. License expires one year from date of issuance. Original license, $50; renewal, $25.

EXAMINER OF PUBLIC MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATORS.

Examiner—Matthew T. Duffy.

TRACK ELEVATION DEPARTMENT.

Room 1003 city hall.

Track Elevation Commis'r—Francis J. Owens, D.
Duties—Prepares ordinances for the elevation of steam surface roads in Chicago and has supervision of track elevation.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

Room 702 city hall.

Commissioner—Henry Ericsson, D.
Deputy Commissioner—Robert Knight.
Secretary—Peter C. Hoey.
Duties—The building commissioner sees to it that new buildings are put up in accordance with the city ordinances, that old existing buildings are brought into compliance with the revised building ordinances, that fire escapes are provided where needed, that unsafe structures are demolished or repaired, that safe exits are provided in halls, theaters and all other places of amusement.

DEPARTMENT OF GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

Room 614 city hall.

Commissioner of Gas and Electricity—Ray Palmer, D.
Chief Operator—Frank W. Swenie.
Superintendent of Construction—Harry Leser.
Chief Clerk—John E. Bradley.
Chief Electrical Inspector—Victor H. Tousley.
Duties—The commissioner of gas and electricity has charge of construction and operation of the city's street lighting and substations and the police and fire alarm telegraph systems, the inspection of all electrical installation within the city limits, the registration of electricians and the examining of moving picture operators.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLIES.

City hall, floor 3½.

Business Agent—Richard J. Reynolds, D.
Duties—The business agent buys all supplies for city departments which involve an expenditure of less than $500. He has nothing to do with supplies used by contractors employed by the city.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Room 1006 city hall.

City Statistician—Francis A. Eastman.
Stenographer and Recorder—Margaret E. Lynch.
Duties—The bureau of statistics being in the department of the mayor, the city statistician does whatever work may be assigned him from the mayor's office, and he supplies data on municipal subjects to the aldermen and heads of departments whenever such are required of him. And he renders like service to the general public upon call, or letter received, from any person residing in Chicago or elsewhere.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

California avenue, near 26th street.

Superintendent—John L. Whitman, R.
Deputy Superintendent—P. J. O'Connell.
House of Correction Inspectors—Mathias Aller, chairman; Jos. J. Janda, secretary; Dr. M. A. Weiskopf.
Duties—The superintendent has charge of the house of correction under the supervision and direction of the board of inspectors, enforces order and discipline, receives prisoners and discharges them on order or on expiration of sentence.

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY.

Room 1005 city hall.

Municipal Reference Librarian—Frederick Rex.
Stenographer—Kathryn Scully.
Library Assistant—Edith I. Bredin.
Duties—The Municipal Reference library is the city hall branch of the Chicago public library. Its function is to provide, arrange and render available for the use of the members of the Chicago city council, its various committees and municipal department and bureau heads public reports and other data bearing upon the legislative and administrative projects before them. All laws and ordinances of other cities or states bearing upon the questions before the city council are secured and this material is analyzed, indexed and prepared so that it will be readily at hand. The library keeps on file material of a local character bearing on local questions and collects and compiles statistical information relating to the activities of all branches of the municipal government. All reports printed or published by the different governing bodies in the city of Chicago or any of the departments or bureaus of the municipal government are kept

on file. The library possesses one of the most complete collections of the charters and ordinances of domestic and foreign cities extant in the United States. A large number of municipal journals and magazines are received and an index is made of all ordinances pending before the city council of Chicago and other cities. If any information desired is not on file an effort is always made to secure it as promptly as possible.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Headquarters—5th floor city hall, north end.
General Superintendent—James Gleason.
Secretary to General Superintendent—Edward M. Cummings.
First Deputy Superintendent—H. F. Schuettler (3d floor).
Second Deputy Superintendent—M. L. C. Funkhouser (10th floor, north end).
Secretary Police Department—Si Mayer (10th floor, north end).
Chief Clerk—Phil McKenna (10th floor, north end).
Drillmaster—John Bauder (5th floor).
Custodian—DeWitt C. Cregier (3d floor, north end).
Captains—William P. O'Brien, P. J. Gibbons, Charles C. Healy (mounted squadron), P. D. O'Brien, Max Nootbaar, Thomas P. Coughlin, John J. Ryan, Patrick J. Lavin, John H. Alcock, Morgan A. Collins, Thomas H. Costello, Joseph Smith, Henry E. Gorman, Thomas F. Cronin, James Madden, James O. D. Storen, John E. Ptacek, John J. Halpin, Thomas F. Meagher, Bernard P. Baer, John Rehm, Stephen K. Healy, John D. McCarthy, Stephen B. Wood, Mathew Zimmer, Max L. Danner, James O'Toole, William W. Cudmore.
Duties—The police department is charged with preserving order, peace and quiet and enforcing the laws and ordinances throughout the city. Police officers have the power to make arrests and to serve warrants. They are required to assist firemen in saving property, in giving alarms of fire and in keeping the streets in the vicinity of burning buildings clear. They are also required to take notice of all obstructions and defects in the streets, nuisances, etc.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Headquarters—Room 105 city hall.
Fire Marshal—Thomas O'Connor.
First Assistant Fire Marshal—P. J. Donohue.
Second Asisstant Fire Marshal and Department Inspector—E. J. Buckley.
Fourth Assistant Fire Marshal—A. R. Seyferlich.
Fifth Assistant—J. McAuliffe.
Department Attorney—Joseph Murray.
Secretary—William C. Gamble.
Battalion Chiefs—1st, P. J. Egan; 2d, Benjamin O'Connor; 3d, Jacob Grauer; 4th, Charles N. Heaney; 5th, Henry Wendt; 6th, Thomas J. Reynolds; 7th, Michael Kerwin; 8th, Thomas Hackett; 9th, James Crapo; 10th, David J. Mahoney; 11th, William H. Miller; 12th, Joseph L. Kenyon; 13th, Frank Conway; 14th, Michael R. Driscoll; 15th, James Ward; 16th, John F. Smith; 17th, George H. McAllister; 18th, Edward F. McGurn; 19th, James Costin; 20th, Thomas P. Kenney; 21st, Frank Grady; 22d, Walter Powers; 23d, Eugene Sweeney; 24th, John Evans; 25th, Michael Corrigan; 26th, Frank Oswald.
Superintendent Insurance Patrol—E. T. Shepherd, 163 West Monroe street.
Duties—The fire marshal has sole and absolute control over all persons connected with the fire department and has the custody of the equipment and other property of the department. The fire inspector investigates the causes of fires and keeps a record of the same. The secretary keeps all books and papers of the department and delivers to the city council and other departments the written communications of the fire marshal.

BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION AND PUBLIC SAFETY.

Headquarters—Room 604 city hall.
Chief of Bureau and Third Assistant Fire Marshal—John C. McDonnell.
Fire Prevention Engineer in Charge—Elisha A. Case.
Deputy Fire Prevention Engineer in Charge—Charles W. Hejda.
Chief Clerk—T. J. Sullivan.
Duties—The chief of fire prevention and public safety shall have the power and it shall be his duty to enforce the provisions of all ordinances of the city of Chicago which may tend to prevent the starting or spreading of fires or disastrous results in case of fires.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

Room 610 city hall.
Commissioners—H. M. Campbell, D., president: Elton Lower, R.; J. J. Flynn, D.
Secretary and Chief Examiner—R. A. Widdowson.
Duties—The commissioners classify offices and places in the city service, fix standards of duties, salaries and tests, examine applicants for employment in such offices and places, certify to the heads of departments as required the names of those standing highest on the list of eligibles, investigate charges against employes in the classified service, remove employes for cause and check payments. Two weeks' notice by advertisement of the time and place of holding examinations is given.

ELECTION COMMISSIONERS.

City hall, third floor, south end.
Commissioners—August Lueders, chairman; Anthony Czarnecki, secretary; Charles H. Kellerman.
Chief Clerk—Dennis J. Egan.
Attorney—Charles H. Mitchell.
Duties—The commissioners fix the election precincts, provide ballot boxes, tally sheets, pollbooks and all other blanks and stationery necessary in an election, select judges and clerks of election, canvass the returns of votes and, in brief, have charge of everything pertaining to the registration of voters and the holding of all regular, special and primary elections.

DEPARTMENT OF SMOKE INSPECTION.

Room 608 city hall.
Chief Smoke Inspector—O. Monnett.
Chief Assistant Smoke Inspector—S. H. Viall.
Deputy in Charge—F. A. Chambers.
Chief Clerk—Edward R. Laub.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS, STEAM AND COOLING PLANTS.

Room 111 city hall.
Chief Inspector—M. J. Ryan.
Supervising Engineer—R. B. Wilcox.

CITY ARCHITECT.

Room 1012 city hall.
City Architect—Charles W. Kallal.

DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Vault floor, city hall.
Inspector Weights and Measures—P. Zimmer, D.
Chief Deputy—William F. Cluett.

OIL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

Room 1013 city hall.
Oil Inspector—James A. Quinn, D.

MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.

162 North Union avenue.
Superintendent—Charles F. Rogers.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

Headquarters, fifth floor Federal bldg., Chicago.
Commander—Col. D. A. Frederick.
Chief of Staff—Col. Chase W. Kennedy.
Adjutant—Maj. Joseph P. Tracy.
Inspector—Col. Charles M. O'Connor.
Judge Advocate—Capt. M. W. Howze.
Quartermaster—Col. Daniel E. McCarthy.
Surgeon—Col. William Stephenson.
Engineer—Lieut.-Col. W. V. Judson.
Ordnance Officer—Lieut.-Col. George W. Burr.
Signal Officer—Maj. Carl F. Hartmann.

CHICAGO CITY OFFICES AND POSITIONS.

[From charts prepared by the efficiency division of the city civil service commission.]

City offices and places of employment are divided by the civil service commission into eleven classes, according to the general character of the duties performed. Offices and places filled by election or appointment are designated as "exempt." Under the civil service act of March 20, 1895, the following are excepted from the classified service: Officers who are elected by the people or by the city council pursuant to the city charter, or whose appointment is subject to confirmation by the city council; judges and clerks of election, members of any board of education, the superintendent and teachers of schools, heads of any principal department of the city, members of the law department and one private secretary to the mayor. Following are the titles of the exempt positions, including the yearly salary attached to each as fixed by the appropriation bill for 1914:

ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

Associate judge*	$6,000	Clerk*	6,000
Bailiff*	6,000	Mayor	18,000
Chief justice	10,000	Members city council, each	3,000
City clerk	5,000		
City treasurer	12,000		

*Municipal court.

ELECTED BY CITY COUNCIL.

Sergeant-at-arms	$1,000

APPOINTED BY THE MAYOR.

Assistant harbor master	$1,200
Assistant vessel dispatcher	1,080
Board of education, members	No comp.
Board of examiners (engineers)	$2,000 to 2,200
Board of exam. (mason contractors)	$1,000 to 2,000
Board of local improvements	$4,000 to 5,000
Business agent	6,000
City collector	6,000
City electrician	6,500
City physician	4,000
Civil service commission	$3,000 to 5,000
Commissioner of buildings	8,000
Commissioner of gas and electricity	8,000
Commissioner of health	10,000
Commissioner of public works	10,000
Commissioner of track elevation	5,000
Comptroller	10,000
Corporation counsel	10,000
Deputy commissioner of public works	5,000
Fire marshal	8,000
General superintendent of police	8,000
Harbor commissioner	No comp.
Harbor master	1,800
Inspector gas and gas meters	3,600
Inspector of oils	4,800
Inspector weights and measures	3,600
Inspector house of correction	No comp.
Journeyman plumber	1,716
Library directors	No comp.
Market master	945
Master plumber	1,716
Municipal tuberculosis sanitary directors	No comp.
Prosecuting attorney	6,000
Secretary to the mayor	5,000
Smoke inspector	4,000
Superintendent house of correction	3,600
Traction expert	3,000
Vessel dispatcher	1,200

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS AND TEACHERS.

(See board of education.)

EXCEPTED BY OTHER SECTIONS OF CIVIL SERVICE ACT.

Civil service examiner and secretary	$3,000
Members of law department and Municipal courts:	
Appellate court attorney	$3,000
Assistant chief deputy bailiff	2,500
Assistant chief investigator	1,800
Assistant city attorney	1,800
Assistant corporation counsel	$1,500- 7,500
Asst. atty. board local improvements	$3,000- 5,000
Attorney board local improvements	6,000
Attorney fire department	3,000
Attorney civil service commission	3,000
Attorney for bureau of water	2,500
Assistant prosecuting attorney	$2,000- 2,700
Assistant trial attorney	$1,500- 2,150
Assistant to chief justice	$1,800- 4,000
Attorney	$3,000- 7,200
Auditor	2,500
Bailiff's attorney	3,000
Chief assistant city attorney	4,500
Chief assistant prosecuting attorney	3,250
Chief deputy bailiff	4,000
Chief deputy clerk	4,000
Chief investigator	2,750
Chief law clerk	2,400
Chief law clerk and secretary to corp. counsel	3,000
Chief probation officer	3,000
City attorney	6,000
Deputy bailiff	$1,000- 1,500
Deputy clerk	$300- 3,000
Docket and law clerk	$1,620- 1,800
Executive to chief justice	4,000
General counsel, board of education	7,500
Investigator Circuit court cases	1,500
Investigator Municipal court cases	1,300
Investigator Superior court cases	1,500
Investigator (preliminary)	1,000
Investigator (trial)	1,200
Law and docket clerk	1,200
Law and filing clerk	1,200
Law and notice clerk	1,006
Law and transcript clerk	1,500
Law and voucher clerk	1,200
Law claim investigator	2,000
Law clerk and copyist	$720- 900
Law clerk and investigator	1,200
Law clerk and messenger	$600- 1,000
Law clerk and preliminary investigator	1,000
Law clerk and special assessment examiner	2,040
Law clerk and stenographer	$900- 1,200
To board local improvements	$1,000- 1,200
To attorney fire department	1,200
To attorney bureau of water	900
Law clerk and telephone operator	1,020
Law clerk and trial investigator	1,200
Law clerk, board local improvements	$1,000- 2,400
Police attorney	3,000
Probation officer	1,500
Supervisor of investigations	1,800
Trial attorney	$2,500- 3,600
Trial attorney action over	3,000

*Elected.

CLASSIFIED SERVICE.

The nonexempt classes of service with the letter designating each are:

A—Medical.	F—Fire.
B—Engineering.	G—Library.
C—Clerical.	H—Inspection.
D—Police.	I—Supervising.
E—Operating engineering.*	K—Skilled labor.
	L—Labor.

*The operating engineering service is divided into branches A and B. Branch B includes only positions under the board of education.

GRADES AND GROUPS.

All classes of service except unskilled labor are divided into grades according to the authority, responsibility and importance of the duties performed. There are from three to eight grades in each class, the first grade being the lowest. In some of the services the grades are subdivided into groups, group A being the highest.

DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

City offices and places of employment are distributed among departments and bureaus, in each of which one or more classes of service are represented. In the building department, for example, the engineering, clerical and inspection services are represented. The clerical service is represented in all the departments. On the civil service chart the departments are arranged alphabetically according to the code letter designating each, as follows:

B—Department of buildings.
C-F—City council finance committee.
C-T—Committee on local transportation.
C-L—Lake shore reclamation commission.
CC—City clerk.
CT—City physician.
CS—Civil service commission.

E—Board of education.
EC—Board of election commissioners.
EL—Department of electricity.
EE—Board of examiners (engineers).
F-C—Department of finance—city collector's office.
F-M—City markets.
F-T—City treasurer's office.
F-O—Comptroller's office.
FI—Fire department.
H—Department of health.
HC—House of correction.
HS—Harbor and subway commission.
L—Department of law.
LI—Board of local improvements.
M—Mayor's office.
MC—Municipal courts.
OI—Office of inspector of oils.
PO—Department of police.
P-A—Dept. of public works—bureau of architecture.
P-C—Bureau of city hall.
P-E—Bureau of engineering.
P-I—Commissioner's office.
P-L—Public library.
P-P—Bureau of compensation.
P-M—Bureau of maps and plats.
P-S—Bureau of sewers.
P-T—Bureau of streets.
P-W—Bureau of water.
S—Special park commission.
SI—Department of smoke inspection.
SP—Department of inspection of steam boilers and steam plants.
ST—Municipal reference library and bureau of statistics.
SU—Department of supplies.
T—Department of track elevation.
TR—Department of transportation.
TS—Municipal tuberculosis sanitarium.
W—Department of weights and measures.

CHICAGO APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1914.

FROM CORPORATE PURPOSES FUND.

Mayor's office	$31,515.00
Bureau of statistics and library	8,065.00
Department of transportation	7,785.00
City council	212,250.00
Committee on finance	10,048.13
Committee on local transportation	6,585.00
Committee on gas, oil and electric light	5,000.00
Lake shore reclamation commission	2,530.00
Committee on streets and alleys, etc.	800.00
Committee on harbors, wharves, bridges	1,300.00
Chicago plan commission	9,650.00
Commission on city expenditures	12,000.00
Committee on railway terminals	42,000.00
Committee on local industries	9,000.00
City clerk	73,400.00
Corporation counsel	240,910.00
Prosecuting attorney	55,935.00
City attorney	139,835.00
Comptroller	207,670.00
Department of finance—interest	1,858,888.50
Department of finance—miscellaneous	950,387.84
City treasurer	69,230.30
City collector	110,900.00
Election commissioners	745,208.40
Civil service commission	96,585.00
Department of supplies	28,563.75
Commission on unemployed	25,000.00
City waste commission	8,000.00
Department of police	7,050,452.60
Municipal court	945,273.30
House of correction	376,439.00
Fire department	3,526,055.60
Department of buildings	200,057.33
Department of health	2,427,512.42
City physician	8,280.00
Department of track elevation	7,965.00
Department of boiler inspection	52,305.12
Department of weights and measures	39,974.00
Department of smoke inspection	39,855.00
Board of examiners (engineers)	13,175.00
Hospitals	20,000.00
Office of inspector of oils	16,420.00
Board of local improvements	925,488.03
City real estate and buildings	27,100.00
City markets	1,905.00
Special park commission	218,890.41
Department of gas and electricity	2,338,377.88
Commissioner of public works	66,760.00
Completion city hall	195,425.35
Bureau of compensation	7,360.00
Bureau of maps and plats	44,996.00
Bureau of architecture	7,045.00
Bureau of city hall	242,694.20
Bureau of streets	4,581,091.87
Bureau of sewers	553,402.67
Bureau of engineering	5,769,937.98
Harbor and subway commission	3,500,000.00
Total	38,173,785.68
Less reimbursements from bonds	8,822,947.91
Total corporate purposes fund	$29,350,837.77

FROM WATER FUND.

Finance department—interest	$3,500.00
Finance department—miscellaneous	215,576.77
Board of local improvements	22,033.41
Reimbursements corporate fund	268,477.26
Special park commission	62,000.00
Department of health	4,640.00
Bureau of engineering	7,379,224.62
Bureau of water	343,981.00
Total	8,299,433.06

RECAPITULATION.

Corporate purposes fund	$29,350,837.77
Corporate purposes (reimbursable)	2,237,567.26
Vehicle tax fund	880,926.97
From proceeds of bonds	3,704,453.68
From traction deposits	2,000,000.00
Water fund	8,299,433.06
Sinking fund	3,137,406.50
Public library	628,000.00
Municipal tuberculosis sanitarium	936,000.00
School purposes	19,202,500.00
Contingent on bond issues	7,070,000.00
Total all purposes	77,457,125.24
Total appropriations 1913	66,278,511.68

CITY CLERKS SINCE 1837.

I. N. Arnold	1837	H. Kreisman	1857-1859	D. W. Nickerson	1887-1889
George Davis	1837-1838	Abraham Kohn	1860	Franz Amberg	1889-1891
William H. Brackett	1839	A. J. Marble	1861-1862	James R. B. Van Cleave	1891-1893, 1895-1897
Thomas Hoyne	1840-1841	Albert H. Bodman	1865-1869	Charles D. Gastfield	1893-1895
James M. Lowe	1843	Charles T. Hotchkiss	1869-1873	William Loeffler	1897-1903
E. A. Rucker	1844-1845	Joseph K. C. Forrest	1873-1875	Fred C. Bender	1903-1905
William S. Brown	1845	Caspar Butz	1876-1878	A. C. Anson	1905-1907
Henry B. Clarke	1846-1847	P. J. Howard	1879-1883	John R. McCabe	1907-1909
Sidney Abell	1848-1850	J. G. Neumeister	1883-1885	F. D. Connery	1909-1915
H. W. Zimmerman	1851-56, 1863-64	C. Herman Plautz	1885-1887		

CHICAGO FIRE DEPARTMENT CHIEFS.

Alex. Lloyd	1837-1838	A. Gilbert	1849	U. P. Harris	1859-1867
A. Calhoun	1839	C. P. Bradley	1850-1851	R. A. Williams	1867-1873
L. Nicholl	1840	U. P. Harris	1852-1853	Matt. Benner	1873-1879
A. Sherman	1841-1843	J. M. Donnelly	1854	D. J. Swenie	1879-1901
S. F. Gale	1844-1846	S. McBride	1855-1857	Wm. H. Musham	1901-1904
C. E. Peck	1847-1848	D. J. Swenie	1858	John Campion	1904-1906
				James Horan	1906-1910
				C. F. Seyferlich	1910-1914
				Thos. O'Connor	1914

POSITIONS AND SALARIES IN CITY SERVICE (1914).

BY SERVICES.

Service.	Positions.	Pct.	Salaries.	Pct.	Av.salaries.
Medical	509	2.0	$521,800	1.6	$1,075
Engineering	392	1.5	693,904	2.2	1,770
Clerical	1,315	5.1	1,589,190	5.0	1,208
Police	4,475	17.5	6,068,260	19.3	1,356
Operating eng. (A)	285	1.1	387,332	1.2	1,431
Operating eng. (B)	290	1.1	964,372	3.1	*
Fire	1,909	7.5	2,797,079	8.9	1,465
Library	180	0.7	163,570	0.6	909
Inspection	755	2.9	1,076,134	3.4	1,426
Supervising	349	1.4	442,193	1.4	1,268
Skilled labor	2,950	11.5	3,449,444	10.8	*
Labor	3,424	13.4	2,711,974	8.6	*
Exempt	8,752	34.3	10,097,703	32.0	1,153
Emergency	....	....	574,413	1.9	*
Total	25,585	100.0	31,537,368	100.0	1,232

*Average salaries omitted because of special nature of service.

BY DEPARTMENTS.

Department.	Positions.	Total salary.	Per cent.
Department of buildings	112	$173,860	0.5
City council, aldermen	70	212,250	0.7
Finance committee	2	6,780	0.0
Lake shore reclamation	1	1,230	0.0
Local transportat'n committee	1	4,000	0.0
City clerk	23	42,160	0.1
Civil service commission	50	89,160	0.3
City physician	3	7,740	0.0
Board of education	9,108	10,496,617	33.3
Board election commissioners	....	226,950	0.7
Board examiners (engineers)	8	12,560	0.0
Dept. gas and electricity	471	709,073	2.2
City collector's office	47	99,400	0.3
City markets	2	1,890	0.0
Comptroller's office	122	187,740	0.6
City treasurer's office	27	59,380	0.2
Fire department	2,029	3,005,556	9.5
Department of health	730	976,377	3.1
House of correction	108	121,124	0.4
Harbor-subway commission	28	65,440	0.2
Department of law	179	355,120	1.1
Board local improvements	343	479,611	1.5
Mayor's office	7	30,440	0.1
Municipal courts	370	726,473	2.4
Office inspector of oils	8	15,510	0.0
Public library	329	246,388	0.8
Police department	5,075	6,743,243	21.4
Bureau of architecture	13	22,200	0.1
Bureau of city hall	170	161,645	0.5
Bureau of engineering	2,721	3,107,061	9.9
Public works commissioner	14	36,030	0.1
Bureau of maps and plats	35	52,780	0.2
Bureau of compensation	4	7,260	0.0
Bureau of sewers	320	$377,844	1.2
Bureau of streets	2,466	2,025,311	6.4
Bureau of water	205	269,796	0.9
Special park commission	159	112,045	0.4
Department smoke inspection	27	38,000	0.1
Department boiler inspection	32	46,450	0.1
Mun. library, statistical bur.	4	6,390	0.0
Department of supplies	15	25,844	0.1
Department of track elevation	3	7,640	0.0
Department of transportation	5	7,320	0.0
Municipal tuberculosis san	112	102,460	0.3
Dept. weights and measures	27	35,220	0.1
Total	25,585	31,537,368	100.0

SALARIES BY GRADES.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

Grade.	Yearly salary.
I	$300- $960
II	780- 1,320
III	1,200- 1,800
IV	1,920- 2,520
V	2,040 and up
VI	4,020 and up

ENGINEERING SERVICE.

I	$1,080- $1,320
II	1,500- 1,740
III	1,920- 2,400
IV	2,700 and up
V	4,020 and up

CLERICAL SERVICE.

I	$300- $480
II	540- 720
III	840- 1,200
IV	1,320- 1,680
V	1,800- 2,160
VI	2,340- 2,700
VII	3,000 and up
VIII	4,020 and up

POLICE SERVICE.

I	$900-$1,320
II	1,500- 1,700
III	1,800- 2,000
IV	2,500- 2,750
V	5,500

OPERATING ENGINEERING (A).

I	$1,020-$1,320
II	1,460- 1,500
III	1,560- 2,040
IV	1,920- 2,100
V	2,500- 2,750
VI	2,500

OPERATING ENGINEERING (B).

Grade.	Yearly salary.
I	*
II	$2,040- $2,520
III	4,020 and up

*Fixed by school group.

FIRE SERVICE.

I	$900-$1,392
II	1,668- 2,000
III	 2,000
IV	 3,000
V	3,500- 5,000

LIBRARY SERVICE.

I	$420- $660
II	720- 960
III	1,020- 1,200
IV	1,260- 1,440
V	1,500- 2,400
VI	3,000 and up

INSPECTION SERVICE.

I	$900- $1,080
II	1,080- 1,440
III	1,440- 1,620
IV	1,740- 2,100
V	2,400 and up

SUPERVISING SERVICE.

I	$720- $1,080
II	720- 1,800
III	1,800- 2,460
IV	2,520 and up
V	3,600 and up

LABOR SERVICE.

Rates not to exceed the union scale are paid by the city for skilled labor. Ordinary labor is paid for at current rates.

DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following list includes the more important offices and positions in the exempt and classified service except those in the educational department, which will be found elsewhere. The salaries are those fixed by the appropriation bill of 1914 and are yearly if not otherwise specified.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Mayor	$18,000
Secretary	5,000
Clerk	1,980
Junior engineers, 2 at	1,500

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

City statistician	$3,000

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY.

Librarian	$1,500
Assistant	720

TRANSPORTATION DEPT.

Traction expert	$3,000
Inspectors, each	1,080

CITY COUNCIL.

Aldermen, each	$3,000
Finance committee—Secretary	3,600
Transportation committee—Secretary and engineer	3,600
Lake shore reclamation commission — Title searcher (6 mos.)	900

CITY CLERK.

City clerk	$5,000
Chief clerk	4,000
Reading clerk	2,500
Council secretary	2,340
Sergeant-at-arms	1,000
Janitor council chamber	1,320

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Corporation counsel—Corporation counsel	$10,000
Assistant, 1 at	7,500
Assistant, 1 at	7,000
Assistants, 2 at	6,000
Assistants, 2 at	5,000
Assistants, 5 at	4,000
Assistants, 2 at	3,600
Assistants, 6 at	3,000
Assistants, 2 at	2,500
Assistants, 5 at	2,000
Assistants, 2 at	1,500
Fire dept. attorney	3,000
Secretary corp. counsel	2,500
Atty.board local impvts.	6,000
Assistant	5,000
Assistants, 2 at	3,000
Law clerk	2,400
Atty.civil service com.	3,000
Attorney water dept.	2,500
Prosecuting attorney—	
Prosecuting attorney	6,000
Chief assistant	3,250
Assistant, 1 at	2,700
Assistants, 2 at	2,400
Assistants, 16 at	2,000
City attorney—City attorney	6,000
Chief assistant	4,500
Trial attorneys, 3 at	3,600
Trial attorneys, 1 at	2,500
Asst.trial attorneys,2 at	2,150
Asst.trial attorney, 1 at	2,100
Asst.trial attorneys,2 at	1,800
Asst.trial attorney, 1 at	1,500
Trial atty., action over	3,000
Appellate court attorney	3,000
Asst. city attorneys, 2 at	1,800
Chief law clerk	2,400
Chief investigator	2,750
Asst. chief investigator	1,800

Investigators, 2 at.....	$1,500
Investigator, 1 at.....	1,300
Investigators, 23 at.....	1,200
Investigators, 23 at.....	1,000
Docket and law clerk...	1,800

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Comptroller's office—Comptroller	$10,000
Deputy and city auditor	4,800
Chief clerk.....	3,800
Accounting division—Principal clerk.....	1,800
Investigators, 2 at.....	1,800
Teller	1,680
Audit division—Chief auditor	3,000
Senior clerk.....	1,680
Paymaster's division—Paymaster	3,300
Tellers, 3 at.....	1,800
Real estate division—Real estate agent.....	2,160
Custodian material.....	1,440
Special assessment division—Principal clerk..	2,160
City treasurer—City treasurer	12,000
Assistant treasurer.....	5,000
Chief clerk.....	3,800
Chief cashier.....	3,800
Cashiers, 2 at.....	2,520
City collector—City collector	6,000
Deputy city collector....	4,000
Cashier	2,700
Head clerk.....	2,340

ELECTION COMMISSIONERS.*

Attorney for board.....	$5,000
Chief investigator.....	2,500
Investigators, 10 at.....	1,200
Chief auditor.....	2,500

*Paid by county. See county salaries.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

President	$5,000
Commissioners, 2 at.....	3,000
Chief examiner.....	3,000
Examiner in charge.....	2,160
Principal examiner.....	2,160
Efficiency division—Examiner in charge.....	4,500
Expert on system, 1 at.	3,500
Expert on system, 1 at.	3,000
Examiners of efficiency, 2 at.....	2,160
Examiners of efficiency, 2 at.....	1,920

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLIES.

Business agent.....	$6,000
Head buyer.....	2,400
Storekeeper	2,040

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE.

General superintendent....	$8,000
First deputy superintendent	5,500
Second deputy superintendent	5,000
Secretary to general superintendent	3,000
Secretary	3,600
Department inspector.....	3,600
Police attorney.....	3,000
Inspector moral conditions	2,400
Drillmaster	2,100
Manager properties.....	2,520
Censors "movies," 10 at..	1,320
Subordinate officers—Captains, 27 at.....	3,000
Lieutenants, 71 at.....	2,000
Sergeants, 319 at.....	1,700
Patrolmen and policewomen—	
First year, 3d grade.....	900
Second year, 2d grade...	1,000
After 2d year, 1st grade	1,320
Policewomen, 20 at.....	900
Detective bureau—Chief...	3,500
Lieutenants, 4 at.....	2,200
Head clerk	2,500
Detective sergeants, 1st class	$1,750
Detective sergeants, 2d class	1,450
Bureau of identification—	
Identification inspector..	3,000
Assistant, 1 at.....	1,400
Assistant, 1 at.....	1,200
Photographers, 2 at.....	1,100
Department stables—Foremen of horses.....	2,400
Veterinary surgeon.....	2,400
Foremen, 2 at.....	1,200
Hostlers, 32 at.....	1,020
Telegraph bureau — Chief operator	2,000
Assistant chief operator	1,620
Police operators, 157 at.	1,100
Repair shop—Superintendent shops.....	2,040
Foreman	1,800
Ambulance bureau—Chief surgeon	3,000
Surgeons, 36 at.....	1,200
Motor vehicle division—Examiner of operators..	1,500
Dog pound—Poundmaster.	1,700
Kennelmen, 2 at.....	1,200
Dog catchers, 12 at.....	1,200

MUNICIPAL COURT.

Chief justice—Chief justice	$10,000
Associate judges, 30 at..	6,000
Executive to chief justice	4,000
Assistant to chief justice	4,000
Assistants, 2 at.....	1,800
Auditor	2,500
Probation officers — Chief probation officer.....	3,000
Probation officers, 15 at.	1,500
Office of the clerk—Clerk	6,000
Chief deputy clerk.....	4,000
Attorney	3,000
Deputy clerks $300 to...	3,000
Office of the bailiff—Bailiff	6,000
Chief deputy bailiff.....	4,000
Assistant deputy bailiff.	2,500
Attorney	3,000
Deputy bailiffs, $1,000 to	1,500

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Superintendent	$3,600
Assistant superintendent..	2,100
Medical superintendent...	2,820

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire marshal.....	$8,000
First assistant.....	5,000
Second assistant.....	4,000
Third assistant.....	3,500
Fifth assistant.....	3,500
Sixth assistant.....	3,500
Secretary	3,000
Office secretary.....	2,520
Storekeeper	2,000
Veterinary surgeon.....	2,500
Battalion chiefs, 25 at....	3,000
Captains, 159 at.....	2,000
Lieutenants, 162 at.....	1,680
Engineers, 118 at.....	1,668
Marine engineers, 13 at...	1,848
Asst. engineers, 116 at....	1,392
Stokers, 20 at.....	1,392
Firemen, 1st class.....	1,371
Firemen, 2d class.....	1,155
Firemen, 3d class.....	1,056
Firemen, probationary....	900
Pilots, 12 at.....	2,000
Repair shop—Supt. of machinery	2,750
Foreman machinists.....	1,920
Electrical mechanic.....	2,100
Fire alarm telegraph—	
Chief operator.....	2,750
Superintendent construction	2,500
Chief electrical repairs..	2,620
Chief of wires.....	2,400
Operators, $1,200 to.....	2,000
Fire protection and public safety — Fourth asst. marshal, chief.....	3,500
Fire prevention engineer	$3,000
Deputy engineer.....	2,400
Engineers, 3 at.....	1,500

BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Building commissioner....	$8,000
Deputy commissioner.....	4,500
Bldg. inspector in charge	2,500
Office secretary.....	2,520
Senior clerk.....	1,680
Architectural engineers, 2 at.....	2,400
Architectural engineer....	2,160
Building inspectors, 5 at.	1,800
Elevator inspector in charge	1,920
Elevator inspectors, 13 at	1,440
Plan examiner, 1 at.....	1,920
Plan examiner, 1 at.....	1,740
Estimator	1,500
Fire escape inspector.....	1,440
Building inspectors, 51 at	1,440
Structural iron inspector.	1,400

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's office—	
Commissioner of health.	$10,000
Assistant commissioner.	4,500
Secretary	3,000
Office secretary.....	1,980
Bureau medical inspection—Bureau chief.....	3,900
Division of contagious diseases—Assistant bureau chief	2,760
Health officers, 3 at.....	1,740
Health officers, $840 to..	1,200
Division of child hygiene—Assistant bureau chief	2,040
Superintendent of nurses	1,620
Medical inspector.....	1,440
Field nurses, $960 to.....	1,020
Supervising dentist	1,200
Vaccinators, per day....	5
Bureau of hospitals, baths and lodging houses—Bureau chief.....	2,220
Medical inspectors, 2 at.	1,500
Medical inspector.....	1,440
Contagious diseases hospital—Medical supt.....	1,980
Sr. hospital physician..	1,500
Ambulance surgeon.....	1,440
Isolation hospital—Medical superintendent	1,800
Emergency hospital—Medical superintendent....	1,500
Municipal lodging house—Superintendent	1,500
Senior caretaker.....	1,080
Public baths—Custodians, 14 at.....	1,200
Custodians, 2 at.....	1,020
Quarantine officer.....	1,000
Bath attendants, 18 at..	720
Bureau of vital statistics—Bureau chief.....	2,800
Assistant bureau chief..	2,280
Medical clerk.....	1,500
Bureau of food inspection—Bureau chief.....	2,400
Assistant bureau chief..	2,100
Supervising inspectors, 3 at.....	1,620
Veterinarian	1,500
Food inspectors, 16 at..	1,440
Food inspectors, 20 at..	1,380
Food inspectors, 28 at..	1,320
Food inspectors, 21 at..	1,200
Bureau of sanitary inspection—Bureau chief....	3,800
Division of housing and sanitation — Assistant bureau chief.....	2,520
Supervising inspector....	1,860
Supervising inspectors, 4 at.....	1,740
Plumbing plan examiners, 2 at.....	1,740
Sanitary inspectors, ...$1,080 to	1,440

Ventilation inspector in charge	$2,400
Ventilation inspectors, 2 at	1,500
Ventilation inspectors, 3 at	1,200
Plumbing inspection—Supervising inspector	1,740
Plumbing inspectors, 24 at	1,716
Rendering plant insp.	1,560
Sanitary inspectors, 5 at	1,080
Board of examiners of plumbers—Secretary	3,000
Master plumber	1,716
Journeyman plumber	1,716
Laboratory—Director	2,640
Bacteriologists, $1,200 to	2,000
Chemists, $1,200 to	1,980

CITY PHYSICIAN.

City physician	$4,000
Assistant, 1 at	2,000
Assistant, 1 at	1,740

DEPARTMENT OF TRACK ELEVATION.

Commissioner	$5,000

DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS AND STEAM PLANTS.

Chief inspector	$3,600
Engineer and deputy inspector	3,000
Inspectors, $1,020 to	1,800

DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Inspector	$3,600
Chief deputy	2,100
Deputy inspectors, $1,080 to	1,320
Taximeter inspector	1,320

SMOKE INSPECTION.

Smoke inspector	$4,000
Chief deputy	3,000
Deputy in charge	1,920
Mechanical engineer, 4 at	1,620
Mechanical engineer, 6 at	1,500
Deputy smoke inspectors, $900 to	1,080

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF OILS.

Inspector of oils	$4,800
Chief deputy	2,700
Deputy, 1 at	1,650
Deputies, 4 at	1,320

BOARD OF EXAMINERS (ENGINEERS).

President and member	$2,200
Members, 2 at	2,000
Chief license inspector	1,800
License inspectors, $1,080 to	1,200

BOARD OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

President	$5,000
Members, 4 at	4,000
Supt. special assessments	4,020
Chief clerk	3,300
Prin. spl. assessment clerk	2,400
Head accountant	2,340
Principal clerks, $1,800 to	2,160
Engineer of board	3,600
Chief street engineer	3,600
Asst. chief street eng.	2,700
Asst. chief sewer eng.	2,700
Gen. street repair inspec.	2,340
Supt. of sidewalks	3,000
Assistant supt. sidewalks	1,500
Assistant eng'rs, $1,500 to	2,400
Rodmen, $1,080 to	1,200
Inspectors, $1,320 to	2,400
Draftsmen	1,320
Expert asphalt chemist	2,160
Paving brick tester	1,500
Cement tester	1,920

CITY MARKETS.

Mkt. master (Haymarket)	$945
Market master (Maxwell)	945

SPECIAL PARK COMMISSION.

Administration — Office secretary	$1,980
City forestry, parks, farm and nursery — Supt. parks and forester	$2,500
Foreman tree nurseries	1,080
Gardeners, per day, $2.25 to	3.00
Attendants, per day	1.35
Laborers, per day	2.00
Playgrounds—Supt.	2,220
Directors, $1,020 to	1,200
Asst. directors, per mo.	60
Physical instructors 5 at	720
Bathing beaches — Directors, per month	80

DEPARTMENT OF GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

Commissioner	$8,000
Deputy commissioner	4,000
Head clerk	2,340
Fire alarm and police telegraph — repairs —	
General foreman	2,100
Foremen linemen, 5 at	2,100
Electrical repairers, 18 at	1,860
Telegraph repairers, 22 at	1,860
Batterymen, 3 at	1,200
Electrical inspection—	
Chief inspector	2,700
Inspectors, 47 at	2,100
Insp. moving pict. op'r.	1,200
Bureau of electric lights—	
Lamp repairers, 8 at	1,500
Lamp trimmers, 5 at	1,200
Operation — Foreman electric lights	2,100
Trimmers	1,200
Bureau of gas—Gas and meter inspector	3,600
Gas lamp inspector	1,740
Supervisors, 3 at	1,416
Gas meter testers, 5 at	1,200
Lamp checker	1,200
Gas testing — Chief gas tester	2,500
Gas testers, 2 at	1,200
Gas tester	1,080
Maintaining gas lamps—Illuminating engineer	1,290
Bureau telephone complaints—City telephone supervisor	3,000
Inspectors, 2 at	1,440
Bureau of electric engineering—Electrical engineer	2,700
General foreman	1,800
Conduit inspectors, 14 at	1,560
Junior engineer	1,620
Layout engineers, 5 at	1,500
Estimators, 3 at	1,500

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner's office—Commissioner	$10,000
Deputy commissioner	5,000
Chief clerk	3,600
Contract clerk	2,340
Head accountant	2,250
Bureau of compensation—Supt. of compensation	3,600
Investigator	1,500
Bureau of maps and plats—Superintendent of maps	4,000
Chief draftsman	1,920
Draftsmen, $1,080 to	1,800
Title searcher	1,800
Engineer of surveys	3,000
Assistant engineer	1,920
Bureau of architecture—City architect	4,500
Bureau of city hall—Chief janitor	1,800
Elevator starters, 2 at	1,200
Elev. operators, per mo.	80
Chief engineer	2,750
City hall electrician	2,100

BUREAU OF STREETS.

Superintendent's office—Superintendent	$5,000
First asst. supt.	3,000
Second asst. supt.	3,840
Principal clerk	$2,040
Assistant engineer	2,160
Housemoving inspector	1,680
Ward supervision—Superintendents, 36 at	2,340
Street and public utility inspection—Chief street inspector	3,000
Inspectors, 15 at	2,100
Inspectors, 3 at	1,920
Operation of dumps—Superintendent	2,200
Foremen	1,080
Garbage loading stations—Superintendent	2,460
Street or alley improvement—Third assistant superintendent streets	3,600
General foreman	2,200
Engineering chemist	1,920

BUREAU OF SEWERS.

Superintendent's office—Superintendent	$4,000
Assistant superintendent	2,520
Assistant engineer	2,500
Assistant engineer	2,160
Pumping stations (sewer)—Engineers in charge, $1,560 to	2,000
Firemen	1,152
Oilers	1,152
House drains—Inspector in charge	1,800
Inspectors	1,200
Sewer pipe inspector	1,080
Repairing sewers — Foreman bricklayer	2,200
Foreman sewer pipe yds.	2,160
Foreman carpenter	1,800

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING.

City engineer	$8,000
Assistant city engineer	5,000
Chief clerk	3,000
Superintendence—Engineer of bridges	5,000
Engineer bridge design	3,600
Repairs and replacements—Engineer	3,000
Foreman	2,520
Foreman carpenters	2,000
Assistant foremen, 2 at	1,680
Bridge operation—Superintendent	3,000
Bridge tenders, $960 to	1,200
Rivers and harbors—Asst. engineer	2,100
Junior engineer	1,500
Dredging inspectors	1,200
Harbor master — Harbor master	1,800
Assistants, 5 at	1,200
Vessel dispatcher	1,200
Testing division — Engineering chemist	2,160
Assistants, $1,080 to	1,620

PUMPING STATIONS (WATER).

Mechanical engineer	$7,500
Assistant	3,000
Electrical mechanics, 3 at	2,100
Chief operating engineers	2,750
Asst. operating engineers	2,000
Firemen	1,152
Oilers	1,152
Lake cribs and tunnels—Diver	2,400
Diver's helpers, 2 at	1,200
Crib keepers, 5 at	1,320
Junior crib keepers, 11 at	1,080
Water pipe extension — Superintendent	4,500
Assistant superintendent	2,700
Assistant engineer	2,160
Principal clerk	1,980
Pipe yards—General foreman	1,920
Foremen, 5 at	1,500
Waterworks shops and repair—Superintendent	2,700
Assistant superintendent	1,800
Chief steamfitter	2,112

Foremen, 4 at	$1,920
Water meter shops—General meter foreman	2,520
Foreman meter shops	1,540

BUREAU OF WATER.

Superintendent's office—Superintendent	$4,500
Senior stenographer	1,500
Collection division—Chief clerk	2,800
Cashier	2,520
Teller	2,040
Assessed rates subdivision—Senior clerks, 6 at	1,500
Junior clerks, $960 to	1,200
Meter rates subdivision—Senior clerk	1,440
Clerks, $840 to	1,440
Rate takers, per mo., $90 to	110
Assessor's division — Assessors	3,600
Field assessor	$2,040
Field assessors, per month, $90 to	110
Shut-off subdivision—Foreman laborers	1,320
Shut-off men, per mo., $70 to	80
Permit and map subdivision—Senior clerk	1,680
Draftsman	1,740
Draftsmen, $1,080 to	1,200
Auditing division — Accountant	2,160
Senior clerk	1,680
Senior clerk	1,440
Junior clerks, 7 at	1,200

HARBOR AND SUBWAY COMMISSION.

Harbor—Commissioner	$12,000
Harbor engineer	3,600
Designing engineer	1,920

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Librarian	$7,500
Secretary	4,500
Assistant librarian	3,500
Director training class	1,500
Supervisor of branches	2,100

Class 4 — Department heads: Grade A, $1,500; grade B, $1,620; grade C, $1,800; grade D, $2,040.

Class 3 — Senior assistants: Grade A, $960 to $1,140; grade B, $1,200 to $1,500.

Class 2 — Junior assistants: Grade A, $420 to $600; grade B, $660 to $900.

Class 1—Pages, $300, $360 and $420.

TERM OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY AND CHICAGO ELECTIVE OFFICIALS.

Office.	Years.
State—Representatives	2
Senators	4
Governor	4
Lieutenant-governor	4
Secretary of state	4
Treasurer	2
Auditor	4
Attorney-general	4
Supt. public instruction	4
University trustees	4
Members board equalization	4
Judges Supreme court	9
Clerk Supreme court	6
Appellate court clerks	6
Cook County—Commissioners	2
Pres. county commissioners	2
Sheriff	4
Treasurer	4
Coroner	4
State's attorney	4
Superintendent of schools	4
County clerk	4
Recorder	4
County judge	4
Probate judge	4
Clerk Probate court	4
Circuit court judges	6
Clerk Circuit court	4
Judges Superior court	6
Clerk Superior court	4
Clerk Criminal court	4
Assessors	6
Members board of review	6
Chicago—Mayor	4
Aldermen	2
City clerk	2
City treasurer	2
Municipal court judges	6
Chief justice Municipal court	6
Clerk Municipal court	6
Bailiff Municipal court	6
Sanitary district trustees	6
President sanitary board	6

County officers throughout the state are elected for four years. Township officers, such as supervisors, assessors, collectors and town clerks, are elected for one-year terms. Highway commissioners are elected for three years.

GROWTH OF CHICAGO IN AREA.

Date.	Added. Sq. mi.	Total. Sq. mi.
Feb. 11, 1835 (original town)	....	2.550
March 4, 1837 (city incorporated)	8.085	10.635
Feb. 16, 1847	3.375	14.010
Feb. 12, 1853	3.988	17.998
Feb. 13, 1863	6.284	24.282
Feb. 27, 1869	11.380	35.662
May 16, 1887	1.000	36.662
April 29, 1889	7.150	43.812
June 29, 1889	126.070	169.882
April 1, 1890	1.773	171.655
May 12, 1890	2.899	174.554
Nov. 4, 1890	4.603	179.157
April 7, 1891	.981	180.138
April 4, 1893	3.875	184.013
Nov. 7, 1893	2.125	186.138
Feb. 25, 1895	1.000	187.138
April 4, 1899	3.500	190.638
Nov. 8, 1910	.687	191.325
April 7, 1914	3.125	194.450

The original town of Chicago in 1835 extended from Chicago avenue on the north to 12th street on the south and from Halsted street on the west to Lake Michigan on the east. When the city was incorporated in 1837 the city limits were as follows: From Lake Michigan west along Center street to North Clark street, south to North avenue, west to Wood street, south to 22d street and east to the lake. The largest addition to the area of the city was made in 1889, when Lake View, Jefferson, Hyde Park and Lake were annexed. Edison Park was annexed Nov. 8, 1910. Morgan Park was annexed April 7, 1914.

CHICAGO CITY TREASURERS SINCE 1837.

Hiram Pearsons	1837-1838
George W. Dole	1839
Walter S. Gurnee	1840, 1843-1844
N. H. Bolles	1840-1841
Wm. L. Church	1845-1846, 1848-1849
Andrew Getzler	1847
Edward Manierre	1850-1853
Uriah P. Harris	1854
William F. DeWolf	1855
O. J. Rose	1856
C. N. Holden	1857
Alonzo Harvey	1858-1860
Charles H. Hunt	1860
W. H. Rice	1861-1862
David A. Gage	1863-1864, 1869-1873
A. G. Throop	1865-1866
Willard F. Wentworth	1867-1869
Daniel O'Hara	1873-1875
Clinton Briggs	1876
Charles R. Larrabee	1877-1878
William C. Seipp	1879-1881
Rudolph Brand	1881-1883
John M. Dunphy	1883-1885
William M. Devine	1885-1887
C. Herman Plautz	1887-1889
Bernard Roesing	1889-1891
Peter Kiolbassa	1891-1893
M. J. Bransfield	1893-1895
Adam Wolf	1895-1897
Ernst Hummel	1897-1899
Adam Ortseifen	1899-1901, 1903-1905
Charles F. Gunther	1901-1903
Frederick W. Blocki	1905-1907
John E. Traeger	1907-1909
Isaac N. Powell	1909-1911
Henry Stuckart	1911-1913
Michael J. Flynn	1913-1915

PAST POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF CITY COUNCIL.

From 1900 to 1915.

Year.	Mayor.	Dem.	Rep.	Ind.	Soc.	Prog.
1900-1	Harrison, Dem.	27	39	4	..	..
1901-2	Harrison, Dem.	29	38	3	..	..
1902-3	Harrison, Dem.	30	38	1	..	..
1903-4	Harrison, Dem.	32	36	1	1	..
1904-5	Harrison, Dem.	32	35	2	1	..
1905-6	Dunne, Dem.	32	37	1	..	..
1906-7	Dunne, Dem.	36	34	..	..	..
1907-8	Busse, Rep.	36	34	..	..	..
1908-9	Busse, Rep.	26	43	1	..	..
1909-10	Busse, Rep.	29	41	..	..	..
1910-11	Busse, Rep.	38	32	..	..	..
1911-12	Harrison, Dem.	42	28	..	..	..
1912-13	Harrison, Dem.	45	24	..	..	..
1913-14	Harrison, Dem.	45	21	1	..	3
1914-15	Harrison, Dem.	39	21	4	..	6

FINANCES OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO (1913).

[From annual report of Comptroller John E. Traeger.]

CORPORATE PURPOSES.

REVENUE.

Taxes	$12,273,563.73
Miscellaneous	12,257,115.35
Proceeds of bonds	4,103,312.03
Total, 1913	28,633,991.11
Total, 1912	22,137,527.93

EXPENSE.

Operating	$19,080,422.12
Repairs and renewals	1,819,874.88
Interest	1,303,648.93
Construction and betterments	1,707,269.11
Loss collecting taxes	598,398.34
Judgments paid	2,332.00
Investments in capital accounts	60,000.00
Total, 1913	24,571,945.38
Total, 1912	24,725,804.14

VEHICLE TAX FUND.

REVENUE.

Balance, Dec. 31, 1912	$125,771.44
Vehicle tax licenses	675,690.06
Interest on funds	6,445.04
Total, 1913	807,906.54
Total, 1912	688,129.99

EXPENSE.

Repair—Macadam pavements	$227,443.03
Asphalt pavements	119,828.63
Brick pavements	62,637.03
Cedar block pavements	524.47
Granite block pavements	31,593.04
Oil	133,354.91
Construction	29,191.36
Superintendence	71,032.10
Raising tracks	11,472.86
Material in stock	18,216.25
Cost of collection	13,779.61
Total, 1913	719,105.39
Total, 1912	562,358.55

WATERWORKS.

REVENUE.

Ordinary	$6,813,973.83
Total, 1913	6,813,973.83
Total, 1912	6,530,057.50

EXPENSE.

Operating	$2,146,347.87
Repairs and renewals	1,108,098.01
Interest	90,442.98
Construction and betterments	2,210,860.91
Redemption certificates (pipe ext'sion)	69,999.69
Judgments	1,274.30
Redemption water certificates	500,400.00
Total, 1913	6,127,423.76
Total, 1912	6,888,763.84

SCHOOLS.

REVENUE.

Taxes	$14,824,992.40
Miscellaneous	1,700,861.46
Total, 1913	16,525,853.86
Total, 1912	15,700,098.82

EXPENSE.

Operating	$11,407,295.15
Repairs and renewals	652,114.71
Interest	4,153.18
Bonds and investments	24,525.00
Construction and betterments	5,669,142.26
Collecting taxes	606,599.70
Total, 1913	18,363,830.00
Total, 1912	15,318,088.19

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

REVENUE.

Taxes	$392,715.03
Miscellaneous	3,878.78
Total, 1913	396,593.81
Total, 1912	380,564.60

EXPENSE.

Operating	$301,842.76
Repairs and renewals	23,585.74
Increase of library	49,345.11
Collecting taxes	15,708.60
Total, 1913	390,482.24
Total, 1912	344,826.00

SINKING FUNDS.

REVENUE.

Taxes	$2,302,275.00
Interest	97,623.63
Total, 1913	2,399,898.63
Total, 1912	1,957,585.50

EXPENSE.

Redemption of bonds	2,057,226.88
Total, 1912	2,743,771.25

TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM.

REVENUE.

Taxes	$945,000.00
Miscellaneous	3,969.01
Total, 1913	948,969.01
Total, 1912	946,077.67

EXPENSE.

Operation	$102,842.83
Construction and betterments	799,872.60
Loss collection of taxes	37,800.00
Total, 1913	940,515.43
Total, 1912	392,501.43

TOTAL REVENUE (1913).

Corporate purposes	$28,633,991.11
Sinking funds	2,399,898.63
Schools	16,525,853.86
Public library	396,593.81
Tuberculosis sanitarium	948,969.01
Water fund	6,813,973.83
Special assessment fund	6,551,236.34
Total, 1913	62,270,516.59
Total, 1912	54,248,046.32

TOTAL EXPENSE (1913).

Corporate purposes	$24,571,945.38
Sinking funds	2,057,226.88
Schools	18,363,830.00
Public library	390,482.24
Tuberculosis sanitarium	940,399.54
Water fund	6,127,423.76
Special assessment fund	7,014,841.82
Total, 1913	59,466,149.62
Total, 1912	56,339,734.22

SOURCES OF ORDINARY REVENUE (NET).

	1913.	1912.
Licenses, saloon	$6,787,393.75	$6,828,600.00
Licenses, other	967,045.91	911,173.33
Municipal courts	597,185.91	530,275.23
House of correction	160,431.81	152,300.10
Police department	14,067.05	19,392.16
Fire department	7,632.19	7,132.52
Health department	62,029.69	64,517.13
Department of inspection	136,385.32	144,279.57
Department of pub. works	428,570.35	714,505.84
Department of buildings	185,076.78	181,722.08
Department of electricity	266,230.78	215,859.16
Public pounds	1,093.75	910.50
Real estate and buildings	50,769.52	43,376.68
Markets	8,231.00	6,426.35
Franchise compensations	1,562,576.38	1,616,955.64
Insurance tax	111,704.69	110,586.11
Vehicle tax	719,105.39	562,358.55
Interest on city deposits	45,795.27	44,968.83
Traction deposits*	51,418.67	66,201.81
Miscellaneous sources	94,371.14	49,788.68
Total	12,257,115.35	12,271,330.27

*Amount expended.

CORPORATE EXPENSES BY DEPARTMENTS.

Department.	1913.	1912.
Mayor's office	$27,873.86	$27,967.57
Bureau of statistics	5,077.02	5,985.76
Dept. transportation	6,710.25	8,501.18
City council	166,284.24	208,674.47
Committee on finance	5,292.08	7,159.92
Com. on loc. transportat'n	6,188.37	15,647.44
Com. on gas, oil, elec. light	14,885.09	27,469.38
Lake shore commission	243.08	3,905.77
Com. streets and alleys	.....	410.00
Com. on harbors, wharves, bridges	5.00	7,124.63
Chicago plan commission	9,584.44	10,867.85
Com. on city expenditures	6,393.61	.....
Commission on garbage	1,001.20	.....
City clerk	57,439.16	63,984.78
Corporation counsel	153,378.83	134,359.66
Prosecuting attorney	53,510.08	53,203.40
City attorney	92,054.49	95,309.74
City comptroller	114,235.25	103,747.82
Finance—interest	1,303,648.93	1,323,228.05
Finance—miscellaneous	751,380.80	612,704.18
City treasurer	47,490.98	45,269.94
City collector	103,279.99	106,333.52
Election commissioners	382,964.74	678,381.98
Civil service commission	61,611.80	93,372.94
Department of supplies	15,400.60	15,684.82
Department of police	6,622,654.90	6,643,121.98
Municipal courts	845,073.41	761,637.92
House of correction	308,770.32	316,061.01
Dog pound	21,793.47	22,489.94
Department of fire	3,212,387.86	3,332,175.74
Department of buildings	155,064.89	160,776.05
Department of health	777,004.33	650,597.00
City physician	7,738.81	7,942.77
Dept. of track elevation	10,813.11	10,835.86
Insp. steam boilers, plants	45,713.96	46,205.89
Dept. weights and measures	35,088.33	35,257.47
Dept. smoke inspection	33,081.64	44,854.30
Board examiners (eng'rs)	12,926.08	12,834.32
Hospitals	17,250.00	18,000.00
Board local improvements	804,489.58	804,106.34
City real estate, buildings	22,046.93	21,627.55
City markets	1,856.06	945.00
Special park commission	106,992.81	114,860.42
Dept. of electricity	1,342,776.53	1,274,454.84
Commissioner's office	10,009.47	4,633.05
Bureau of compensation	7,277.00	6,439.03
Bureau of maps and plats	26,846.18	10,371.66
Bureau of architecture	5,874.74	6,783.55
Bureau of city hall	147,151.95	141,064.76
Bureau of streets	3,845,705.88	3,800,392.66
Bureau of sewers	514,116.04	469,575.17
Bureau of engineering	518,854.06	599,377.27
Chicago harbor	16,925.04	7,104.46
Total ordinary	22,862,187.27	22,973,820.81
Department of fire	9,250.00	71,362.83
Department of health	36,751.04	.....
Special park commission	8,199.55	4,426.63
Department of electricity	292,538.21	91,079.13
Completion of city hall	42,150.38	226,158.02
Bureau of streets	34,798.00	101,322.37
Bureau of sewers	1,683.14	5,468.37
Bureau of engineering	9,500.00	3,219.48
Total extraordinary	434,870.41	503,036.83
Tributary resources	1,274,887.70	1,248,946.56
Total ordinary	22,862,189.27	22,973,820.81
Total extraordinary	434,870.41	503,036.83
Tributary sources	1,274,887.70	1,248,946.50
Grand total	24,571,945.38	24,725,804.14

NET RECEIPTS FROM LICENSES.

Description.	1913.	1912.
Acetylene gas—sales	$96.00	$134.40
Acetylene gas—collection	144.00	144.00
Amusements	152,285.89	138,916.87
Auctioneers	6,768.00	6,480.00
Bakers	6,964.80	6,278.40
Bar permits	18,599.04	17,902.08
Bathing beaches	115.20	86.40
Billiards and pool	24,196.80	23,995.20
Bowling alleys	1,684.80	2,390.40
Brewers and distillers	25,440.00	26,160.00
Bill posters	120.00	96.00
Bill posters without wagons	.....	24.00
Boats	34.56	34.56
Brokers	50,928.00	47,088.00
Butchers	59,313.60	59,227.20
Bottlers carbonated waters	2,601.62	2,264.02
Cartridges and shells	979.20	734.40
Cert. of fitness—Explosives	696.00	412.80
Cigarettes	180,096.00	153,792.00
Deadly weapons	2,315.98	984.00
Delicatessen	4,881.60	5,654.40
Detective agencies	2,304.00	2,688.00
Dog licenses	28,613.28	27,635.04
Drivers	261.12	133.44
Druggists	6,235.20	5,995.20
Dry cleaners	1,339.20	1,548.00
Fireworks	.....	9.60
Fishmongers	2,073.60	1,929.60
Fish peddlers	172.80	172.80
Garages	6,659.99	5,868.00
Gunpowder	1,728.00	1,608.00
Hacks, cabs and coupes	250.56	379.20
Hospitals	4,320.00	4,728.00
House movers	211.20	220.80
Ice dealers	12,192.00	11,035.20
Junk dealers	3,996.00	4,033.00
Liquors—malt	10,093.83	9,096.31
Liquors—spirituous	24,138.01	23,568.02
Liquors—vinous	14,919.23	13,996.98
Livery stables	2,385.60	2,894.40
Lumber yards	12,112.00	11,432.01
Medical dispensaries	345.60	268.80
Milk dealers	35,793.60	31,761.55
Milk wagons	30,016.32	28,809.65
Moving picture operators. Renewals	881.28	2,199.36
	1,522.56	894.72
Natatoriums	28.80	.....
Nurseries	19.20	38.40
Omnibus	494.40	460.80
Pawnbrokers	18,870.00	17,760.00
Peddlers—Oil	2,294.40	2,121.60
Peddlers—Wagon	86,256.00	92,112.00
Peddlers—Wood	499.20	422.40
Peddlers—Hand cart	4,062.00	5,466.00
Peddlers—Pack or solicitors	2,959.19	2,538.81
Peddlers—Basket	315.85	318.44
Peddlers—Coal	249.60	249.60
Public weigher	768.00	.....
Poulterers	504.00	432.00
Public horse drawn vehicles	523.20	523.20
Public motor vehicle operators	2,030.40	2,570.88
Renewals	1,138.56	1,952.64
Public carts	3,982.08	4,299.84
Public passenger automobiles—On stand	4,569.60	4 308.01
Public cart autos	1,486.08	.....
Public passenger autos	43.20	148.80
Public express autos	.....	432.00
Rendering tanks	5,856.00	5,990.40
Restaurants	30,201.60	28,798.80
Moving picture films	384.00	.....
Roofers	1,008.00	1,027.20
Runners	926.07	898.06
Saloons	6,787,275.00	6,828,600.00
Scales—Public	.....	720.00
Scavengers—Offal	1,152.00	1,248.00
Scavengers—Night	96.00	96.00
Scavengers—Private	984.00	1,041.60
Second hand dealers	10,452.50	9,675.50
Sewer cleaners	.....	9.60
Shooting galleries	600.00	624.00
Slaughtering and rendering	10,368.00	11,232.00
Soap factories	2,448.00	2,304.00
Stables—Boarding	614.40	547.20
Stables—Sales	1,512.00	1,752.00
Street cars	69,100.00	69,150.00
Storage — Moving picture films	.....	614.02
Tanneries	1,152.00	1,200.00
Tickers	432.96	484.80
Undertakers	4,156.80	4,238.40
Wagons—Junk	11,606.40	9,475.20
Workshops	7,687.68	7,336.32
Total	7,819,933.24	7,808,923.33

FIXED ASSETS OF CHICAGO (1913).

CORPORATE PURPOSES.

Real estate	$2,083,226.18
Buildings	9,501,846.67

Equipments	8,140,936.41
Bridges, viaducts, etc.	3,406,178.12
Miscellaneous	572,668.49
Wharfing	25,247.04
Total	23,730,102.91

SCHOOLS.

Real estate	$10,235,526.77
Buildings and equipment	49,824,333.25
Total	60,059,860.02

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Real estate	$14,750.00
Buildings	2,090,200.55
Equipment	710,112.86
Total	2,815,063.41

WATERWORKS.

Real estate	$1,083,905.63
Buildings	1,887,444.20
Equipment	6,153,264.49
Miscellaneous	49,919,111.90
Total	59,043,726.22

TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM.

Real estate	$233,862.54
Buildings	1,037,160.45
Total	1,271,022.99

SUMMARY.

Corporate purposes	$23,730,102.91
Schools	60,059,860.02
Public library	2,815,063.41
Waterworks	59,043,726.22
Tuberculosis sanitarium	1,271,022.99
Total	146,919,775.55

STATEMENT OF CHICAGO'S DEBT (1913).

Bonds—General	$22,934,000.00
Water	1,818,000.00
Judgments	544,471.67
Accrued interest—Corporate	121,894.59
Water fund debt	910,692.85
Total	26,329,059.11
Less cash in sinking funds	1,428,778.69
Total debt	24,900,280.42
Assessed valuation	981,787,576.00
Authorized indebtedness (5%)	49,089,378.80
Debt Dec. 31, 1913	24,900,280.42
Unexercised borrowing power	24,189,098.38

MONUMENTS IN CHICAGO.

Name, location and date of dedication or completion of each.

Alarm, The—Lincoln park; May 17, 1884.
Anarchists'—Waldheim cemetery; June 25, 1893.
Andersen, Hans Christian—Lincoln park; Sept. 26, 1896.
Armstrong, George B.—Postoffice, north entrance; May 19, 1881.
Beethoven—Lincoln park; June 19, 1897.
Bohemian Soldiers and Sailors—Bohemian National cemetery; May 29, 1892.
Burns, Robert—Garfield park; Aug. 25, 1906.
Columbia Post No. 706, G. A. R.—Forest Home cemetery; June 8, 1913.
Confederate Soldiers—Oakwoods cemetery; July 23, 1893.
Douglas—Foot of 35th street; corner stone laid Sept. 6, 1866; dedication June 3, 1868.
Drake Fountain—Exchange avenue and 92d street, South Chicago; dedicated Oct. 11, 1908; presented to city Dec. 26, 1892, and first stood on Washington street in front of courthouse.
Drexel Fountain and Statue—Drexel boulevard and 51st street; completed in June, 1883; no formal dedication.
Ericson, Leif—Humboldt park; Oct. 12, 1901.
Ferguson Fountain of the Great Lakes—On south terrace of Art institute; Sept. 9, 1913.
Fire (1871) Tablet—137 DeKoven street; 1881.
Fort Dearborn Massacre—Calumet avenue and 18th stret; June 22, 1893.
Fort Dearborn Tablet—River street and Michigan avenue; unveiled May 21, 1881.
Franklin—Lincoln park; June 6, 1896.
Garibaldi—Lincoln park; Oct. 12, 1901.
Goethe—Lincoln park; June 13, 1914.
Grant—Lincoln park; Oct. 7, 1891.
Grant Post No. 23, G. A. R.—Elmwood cemetery; June 28, 1903.
Harrison, Carter H.—Union park; June 29, 1907.
Havlicek, Karel—Douglas park; July 30, 1911.
Haymarket—Union park; May 30, 1889.
Humboldt—Humboldt park; Oct. 16, 1892.
Indian Trail Tree Tablet—Glencoe; Nov. 7, 1911.
Iroquois Theater Fire Tablet—In hospital, 28 North Market street; Dec. 30, 1911.
Kennison—Lincoln park; Dec. 19, 1903.
Kinzie Tablet—Pine and Kinzie streets; July 11, 1913.
Kosciusko—Humboldt park; Sept. 11, 1904.
LaSalle—Lincoln park; Oct. 12, 1889.
Lincoln—Lincoln park; Oct. 22, 1887.
Lincoln Post No. 91, G. A. R.—Oakwoods cemetery; June 14, 1905.
Lincoln Wigwam Tablet—Market and Lake streets; unveiled May 11, 1910.
Linne—Lincoln park; May 23, 1891.
Logan—Grant park; July 22, 1897.
Logan Post No. 540, G. A. R.—Rosehill cemetery; June 1, 1900.
Marquette-Joliet—South Robey street and river; cross dedicated Sept. 23, 1907; tablet, May 6, 1909.
Mulligan—Calvary cemetery; May 30, 1885.
McKinley—McKinley park; July 4, 1905.
Press Club—Mount Hope cemetery; Nov. 12, 1893.
Reese, Michael—29th street and Groveland avenue; completed spring of 1893.
Reuter—Humboldt park; May 14, 1893.
Rosenberg Fountain—Park row and Michigan avenue. Accepted by city Oct. 16, 1893.
Schiller—Lincoln park; May 15, 1886.
Shakespeare—Lincoln park; April 23, 1894.
Signal of Peace, The—Lincoln park; June 9, 1894.
Sweeney Post No. 275, G. A. R.—Evergreen cemetery, Barrington; Sept. 9, 1906.
Thomas Post No. 5, G. A. R.—Rosehill cemetery; Feb. 22, 1895.
Victoria—Garfield park; Oct. 16, 1893.
Washington—Grand boulevard and 51st street; completed June 6, 1904; no formal unveiling.
Washington Post No. 94, G. A. R.—Elmwood cemetery; Aug. 22, 1909.
Willich Post No. 780, G. A. R.—Town of Maine cemetery; Oct. 13, 1901.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Jackson boulevard and LaSalle street.

President—Caleb H. Canby.
First Vice-President—Albert E. Cross.
Second Vice-President—Joseph P. Griffin.
Secretary—J. C. F. Merrill.
Treasurer—Ernest A. Hamill.
Directors—Terms expire 1915: Robert McDougall, Joseph Simons, Adolph Gerstenberg, L. Harry Freeman, John Carden. Terms expire in 1916: George B. Quinn, George E. Marcy, John R. Mauff, John A. Rodgers, William L. Gregson. Terms expire in 1917: Ralph A. Schuster, Leslie F. Gates, James F. Jones, George T. Carhart, John J. Stream.

A gallery is set apart for the use of visitors, but admission is by card only. The trading hours are from 9:30 a. m. to 1:15 p. m., except on Saturday, when the closing hour is 12 o'clock noon.

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE.

President—Frederick C. Aldrich.
Treasurer—Leroy A. Goddard.
Secretary—Chas. T. Atkinson, 2d floor The Rookery.
Location—The Rookery, 209 South LaSalle street.
Hours—"Calls," 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.

BANKS AND BANK STATISTICS OF CHICAGO.

Ætna State—Halsted street and Fullerton and Lincoln avenues; capital, $200,000; president, A. S. Maltman; cashier, A. F. Coen.

American State—1825 Blue Island avenue; capital, $200,000; cashier, James F. Stepina.

Ashland State—1610 West 63d street; capital, $200,000; president, John Bain; cashier, Edward T. Barry.

Austin National—5634 West Chicago avenue; capital, $125,000; president, F. E. Pray; cashier, Ralph M. Pray.

Austin State—South Park and South boulevard, Austin; capital, $100,000; president, Charles S. Castle; cashier, Perley D. Castle.

Bank of Montreal—108 South LaSalle; capital, $14,400,000; manager Chicago branch, J. M. Greata.

Bowmanville National—4802 North Western avenue; capital, $50,000; president, E. M. Heidkamp; cashier, Edwin A. Feldott.

Calumet National—9117 Commercial avenue; capital, $100,000; president, John Cunnea; cashier, John J. Cunnea.

Capital State Savings—5400 North Clark street; capital, $200,000; president, W. J. Klingenberg; cashier, E. F. Turnbloom.

Calumet Trust and Savings—2115 Morgan avenue; capital, $25,000; president, Frank Nay; cashier, F. Bateman.

Central Manufacturing District Bank—1112 West 35th street; capital, $250,000; president, Edward E. Payne; cashier, M. A. Graettinger.

Central Trust Company of Illinois—125 West Monroe street; capital, $4,500,000; president, Charles G. Dawes; cashier, William R. Dawes.

Chicago Avenue Savings—1936-1938 West Chicago avenue; capital, $25,000; president, Frederick Maas; cashier, A. M. Langert.

Chicago City Bank and Trust—6225 Halsted; capital, $500,000; president, Louis Rathje; cashier, E. H. Holtorff.

Chicago Savings and Trust—Chicago Savings Bank building, State and Madison; capital, $1,000,000; president, Lucius Teter; cashier, Henry C. Burnett.

Citizens' State Bank of Lake View—3228 Lincoln avenue; capital, $250,000; president, Charles Johnson; cashier, Otto J. Gondolf.

Citizens' Trust and Savings—Garfield boulevard and State street; capital, $50,000; president, Oliver F. Smith; cashier, A. H. Luken.

Colonial Trust and Savings—137 South LaSalle; capital, $1,000,000; president, L. C. Rose; assistant cashier, Emil Stuedli.

Continental and Commercial National—208 South LaSalle street; capital, $21,500,000; president, George M. Reynolds; cashier, N. R. Losch.

Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings—208 South LaSalle street; capital, $3,000,000; president, George M. Reynolds; cashier, Charles C. Willson.

Corn Exchange National—LaSalle and Adams; capital, $3,000,000; president, Ernest A. Hamill; cashier, J. Edward Maass.

Drexel State—3946 Cottage Grove avenue; capital, $350,000; president, Myron B. Cottrell; cashier, R. J. Neal.

Drovers' National—4201 Halsted; capital, $750,000; president, Owen T. Reeves, Jr.; cashier, George M. Benedict.

Drovers' Trust and Savings—Union stockyards; capital, $250,000; president, William C. Cummings; cashier, Murray M. Otstott.

Edgewater State—4615 Broadway; capital, $300,000; president, W. H. Paisley; cashier, O. S. Paisley.

Englewood State—237 West 63d; capital, $200,000; president, John R. Burges; cashier, E. W. Stansbury.

First National—Dearborn and Monroe; capital, $10,000,000; president, James B. Forgan; cashier, Henry A. Howland.

First National of Englewood—349 West 63d; capital, $150,000; president, J. J. Nichols; cashier, V. E. Nichols.

First Trust and Savings—Dearborn and Monroe; capital, $5,000,000; president, J. B. Forgan; cashier, Burt C. Hardenbrook.

Foreman Bros. Banking Company—30 North LaSalle; capital, $1,000,000; president, Edwin G. Foreman; cashier, John Terborgh.

Fort Dearborn National—76 West Monroe; capital, $2,000,000; president, William A. Tilden; cashier, George H. Wilson.

Fort Dearborn Trust and Savings—76 West Monroe; capital, $500,000; president, William A. Tilden; cashier, John E. Shea.

Franklin Trust and Savings—Michigan avenue and 35th street; capital, $300,000; president, S. W. Straus; cashier, Edgar F. Olson.

Garfield Park State Savings—4004 West Madison street; capital, $200,000; president, J. E. Decker; cashier, A. A. Marquart.

Greenebaum Sons Bank and Trust Company—Madison and LaSalle streets; capital, $1,500,000; president, Moses E. Greenebaum; cashier, Walter J. Greenebaum.

Guarantee Trust and Savings—835 West 63d; capital, $200,000; president, William H. C. Stege; cashier, Otto J. Meier.

Halsted Street State—6910 South Halsted street; capital, $200,000; president, Henry F. Eidmann; cashier, Roy P. Roberts.

Harris Trust and Savings—115 West Monroe; capital, $1,500,000; president, Albert W. Harris; cashier, John S. Broeksmit.

*Hibernian Banking Association—208 South LaSalle street; capital, $2,000,000; president, George M. Reynolds; cashier, Frederic S. Hebard.

Home Bank and Trust Company—Ashland and Milwaukee avenues; capital, $300,000; president, Charles F. Hoerr; cashier, William O. Conrad.

Hyde Park State—Lake avenue and 53d street; capital, $200,000; president, John A. Carroll; cashier, M. A. Harmon.

Illinois State Bank of Chicago—Clark and Kinzie streets; capital, $200,000; cashier, William H. Tholen.

Illinois Trust and Savings—LaSalle and Jackson; capital, $5,000,000; president, John J. Mitchell; cashier, Joseph I. Cooper.

Interstate National—13304 Erie avenue (Hegewisch); capital, $25,000; president, Lawrence Cox; cashier, William Sippel.

Irving Park National—4011 Elston avenue; capital, $100,000; president, John A. Wadhams; cashier, Murray MacLeod.

Jefferson Park National—4815 Milwaukee avenue; capital, $50,000; president, George M. Hayes; cashier, Fred H. Esdohr.

Kaspar State—1900 Blue Island avenue; capital, $400,000; president, William Kaspar; cashier, Joseph Sikyta.

Kenwood Trust and Savings—Grand boulevard and 47th; capital, $200,000; president, A. K. Brown; cashier, R. C. Kent.

Lake View State—3160 North Clark; capital, $200,000; president, George W. McCabe; cashier, Joseph E. Olson.

Lake View Trust and Savings—3211 North Ashland avenue; capital, $200,000; president, Joseph J. Budlong; cashier, B. J. Steacey.

Lawndale National—3341 West 26th street; capital, $50,000; president, J. Salat; cashier, Rudolph Hajicek.

Lawndale State—3113 West 22d; capital, $200,000; president, Frank G. Hajicek; cashier, Joseph Kopecky.

Liberty Trust and Savings—Kedzie avenue and 12th street; capital, $250,000; president, C. Hollenbach; cashier, J. Louis Kohn.

Lincoln State—6 East 31st street; capital, $200,000; president, George F. Leibrandt; cashier, Edward Larson.

Lincoln Trust and Savings—3936 Lincoln avenue; capital, $200,000; president, O. B. Conklin; cashier, Theodore G. Behrens.

Live Stock Exchange National—Union stockyards; capital, $1,250,000; president, W. A. Heath; cashier, G. F. Emery.

Market Trust and Savings—127 North Halsted street; capital, $200,000; president, William Bruckner; cashier, Fred S. Fulton.

Mechanics and Traders' State—Washington boulevard and Desplaines street; capital, $200,000; president, Calvin F. Craig; cashier, Norton F. Stone.

Mercantile Trust and Savings—547 West Jackson boulevard; capital, $250,000; president, Frederick H. Rawson; cashier, Harry N. Grut.

Merchants' Loan and Trust—112 West Adams;

capital, $3,000,000; president, Orson Smith, cashier, Paul O. Peterson.
Michigan Avenue Trust—2218 Michigan avenue; capital, $200,000; president, Landon C. Rose; cashier, W. C. Spurgin.
Mid-City Trust and Savings—Halsted and Madison; capital, $500,000; president, William J. Rathje; cashier, D. B. Kennedy.
National Bank of the Republic—LaSalle and Monroe; capital, $2,000,000; president, John A. Lynch; cashier, R. M. McKinney.
National City—Dearborn and Monroe; capital, $2,000,000; president, David R. Forgan; cashier, Walker G. McLaury.
National Produce—196 North Clark; capital, $300,000; president, Edwin L. Wagner; cashier, R. N. Ballou.
North Avenue State—North avenue and Larrabee; capital, $200,000; president, L. C. Rose; cashier, C. E. Schick.
North Side State Savings—808 North Clark street; capital, $200,000; president, William R. Dawes; cashier, P. H. Weilbrenner.
Northern Trust—LaSalle and Monroe; capital, $1,500,000; president, Solomon A. Smith; cashier, Thomas C. King.
Northwest State—Milwaukee and North avenues; capital, $200,000; president, Joseph R. Noel; cashier, Albert S. Boos.
Northwestern Trust and Savings—1152 Milwaukee avenue; capital, $250,000; president, J. F. Smulski; cashier, T. M. Helinski.
Ogden Avenue State—3644 Ogden avenue; capital, $200,000; president, Benjamin J. Glaser; cashier, Arthur C. Amsler.
Old Colony Trust and Savings—37 West Van Buren street; capital, $200,000; president, Edward C. Wentworth; cashier, Sterling B. Cramer.
People's Stockyards State—Ashland and 47th; capital, $500,000; president, R. J. Schlesinger; cashier, H. C. Laycock.
People's Trust and Savings—Michigan avenue and Adams; capital, $500,000; president, Earle H. Reynolds; cashier, H. T. Griswold
Pioneer State Savings—4016 West North avenue; capital, $200,000; president, A. H. Greenberg; cashier, C. C. Collins.
Pullman Trust and Savings—Pullman, Ill.; capital, $300,000; president, Edward F. Bryant; cashier, Marcus A. Aurelius.
Ravenswood National—4600 Ravenswood avenue; capital, $50,000; president, Walter D. Rathje; cashier, George T. Keeler.
Rogers Park National—7044 North Clark street; capital, $50,000; president, James J. Barbour; cashier, Walter H. Creber.
Roseland State Savings—11500 Michigan avenue; capital, $200,000; president, John S. Runnells; cashier, David J. Harris.
Schiff & Co. State—12th street, near Halsted; capital, $200,000; president, Benjamin L. Schiff; cashier, Samuel S. Shuster.
Second Security Bank of Chicago—Milwaukee and Western avenues; capital, $200,000; president, James B. Forgan, Jr.; cashier, Martin J. Grau.
Security Bank of Chicago—Milwaukee avenue and Carpenter; capital, $400,000; president, Charles H. Meyer; cashier, R. L. Redheffer.
Sheridan Trust and Savings—Broadway and Lawrence avenue; capital, $200,000; president, W. J. Klingenberg; cashier, Edwin L. Read.
South Chicago Savings—3017 East 92d; capital, $285,800; president, Warren W. Smith; cashier, Herbert Jones.
South Side State—4259 Cottage Grove avenue; capital, $200,000; president, H. W. Mahan; cashier, D. W. Cahill.
South-West Merchants' State—5105 South Ashland avenue; capital, $200,000; president, J. F. Triska; cashier, R. W. Hawkins.
South-West Trust and Savings—35th street, Archer and Hoyne avenues; capital, $200,000; president, Thomas J. Healey; cashier, August J. Schoenecke.
Standard Trust and Savings—29 South LaSalle; capital, $1,000,000; president, Charles S. Castle; cashier, Frank T. Joyner.
State Bank of Chicago—LaSalle and Washington; capital, $1,500,000; president, L. A. Goddard; cashier, Henry S. Henschen.
State Bank of Italy—Halsted and Taylor; capital, $200,000; president, P. Schiavone; cashier, E. C. Dapples.
State Bank of West Pullman—120th and Lowe; capital, $25,000; president, ——— ———; cashier, Harry Paul.
Stockmen's Trust and Savings—5425 South Halsted; capital, $200,000; president, P. J. Harmon; cashier, E. J. A. Gold.
Stockyards Savings—4162 South Halsted; capital, $250,000; president, C. N. Stanton; cashier, H. I. Tiffany.
Union Bank of Chicago—25 North Dearborn street; capital, $500,000; president, Charles E. Schlytern; cashier, G. Hallbom.
Union Trust—Dearborn and Madison; capital, $1,200,000; president, F. H. Rawson; cashier, F. P. Schreiber.
Washington Park National—730 East 63d street; capital, $100,000; president, H. W. Mahan; cashier, A. E. Olson.
Wendell State—Madison street and Ashland boulevard; capital, $50,000; president, J. A. Wendell.
West Englewood—Ashland State—1610 West 63d street; capital, $250,000; president, John Bain; cashier, Edward C. Barry.
West Side Trust and Savings—Halsted and 12th; capital, $400,000; president, B. S. Mayer; cashier, Charles O. Fetscher.
West Town State—2325 West Madison street; capital, $200,000; president, Robert Forgan; cashier, Fred Klotz.
Woodlawn Trust and Savings—1204 East 63d; capital, $200,000; president, Charles M. Poague; cashier, John W. Watson.
Chicago Clearing House Association—Northern Trust building, LaSalle and Monroe streets; president, F. H. Rawson; manager, W. D. C. Street.

*Stock of Hibernian Banking association owned by stockholders of the Continental and Commercial National bank.

CHICAGO BANK CLEARINGS.

Year.	Clearings.	Year.	Clearings.
1900.....	$6,799,535,598.36	1907.....	12,087,647,870.08
1901.....	7,756,372,455.31	1908.....	11,853,814,943.56
1902.....	8,394,872,351.59	1909.....	13,781,843,612.86
1903.....	8,755,553,649.93	1910.....	13,939,689,984.43
1904.....	8,989,983,764.40	1911.....	13,925,709,802.79
1905.....	10,191,765,732.59	1912.....	15,380,795,541.00
1906.....	11,047,311,894.50	1913.....	16,073,130,524.00

CLEARINGS OF 1912, 1913, 1914 BY MONTHS.

	1912.	1913.	1914.
January	$1,252,985,283	$1,412,245,475	$1,436,346,234
February ...	1,152,969,770	1,240,420,411	1,250,966,237
March	1,302,396,484	1,384,006,707	1,493,330,412
April	1,309,363,131	1,329,181,104	1,388,618,887
May	1,322,635,932	1,334,337,837	1,332,688,101
June	1,190,331,820	1,290,339,722	1,361,553,667
July	1,271,131,184	1,343,100,451	1,376,995,418
August	1,232,885,831	1,245,128,185	1,163,781,093
September ..	1,206,651,833	1,308,471,747	.....
October	1,156,179,036	1,454,186,257	.....
November ..	1,313,851,484	1,294,670,412	.....
December ..	1,360,413,732	1,436,542,208	.....
Total	15,380,795,541	16,073,130,524	.....

CHICAGO BANK STATISTICS.

Sept. 13, 1914.

Name.	Deposits.	Loans.	Surplus and undivided profits.
Cont.-Com. Nat..	$164,066,575	$126,080,741	*$11,573,968
First National...	117,850,353	92,158,540	†12,530,035
Illinois Trust....	87,311,463	56,618,502	10,586,518
Corn Exchange...	59,142,588	45,645,621	6,732,540
First Trust.....	58,772,300	35,857,420	4,580,856
Merchants' Loan.	53,230,010	33,913,900	7,543,799
Central Trust....	40,387,852	31,240,130	1,762,791
Ft. Dearborn Nat.	35,036,696	24,957,024	‡1,089,746
Northern Trust..	30,126,226	20,188,275	3,056,419
Hibernian Bank'g	27,640,891	17,274,450	1,401,212
State Bank of Chi.	24,915,396	20,437,172	3,030,048
National City....	24,492,711	18,356,614	871,896
Cont.-Com. Trust	23,462,199	12,555,723	2,017,691
Union Trust.....	20,960,934	13,356,509	1,752,957
Nat. Bank of Rep.	20,753,323	17,827,520	1,411,274
Harris Trust.....	16,590,707	9,421,170	2,840,952
Foreman Bros....	11,950,602	10,008,395	556,675
Live Stock Exch.	10,665,119	7,898,179	672,634

Name.	Deposits.	Loans.	Surplus and undivided profits.
Drovers' National	9,439,213	7,434,783	415,697
Chicago Savings..	7,070,315	5,559,082	286,819
People's Trust...	6,745,946	4,964,703	256,022
Standard Trust...	5,334,091	3,188,563	449,268
Kaspar State.....	5,005,086	3,847,618	244,605
People's St'k Yds.	4,527,049	4,064,458	174,881
N'rthwest'n Trust.	4,489,859	2,639,517	138,742
West Side Trust.	4,214,273	3,884,763	190,197
Pullman Trust...	4,046,778	2,709,876	342,087
First Nat. Englewood	3,939,662	1,713,073	252,505
Drovers Trust and Savings	3,880,172	3,251,942	214,922
Stk. Yds. Savgs.	3,557,069	3,091,288	266,624
Fort Dearborn...	3,532,181	2,595,389	129,848
Greenebaum Sons	3,322,060	2,551,248	376,834
Chicago City.....	3,153,458	2,683,662	434,301
Security Bank....	3,038,597	2,268,135	§195,196
Drexel State.....	2,948,648	2,364,462	162,434
Mid-City Trust...	2,461,885	2,442,366	163,539
So. Chicago Sav..	2,393,015	1,540,019	165,000
National Produce	2,331,531	1,475,188	70,683
Austin State.....	2,174,155	1,018,036	67,785
North Ave. State	2,174,097	1,425,247	82,327
Kenwood Trust..	2,043,389	1,767,226	120,440
Lake View Trust	2,015,826	1,717,019	115,768

*Includes capital, surplus and undivided profits of the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings and the Hibernian Banking association. †Includes capital, surplus and undivided profits of the First Trust and Savings bank. ‡Includes capital, surplus and undivided profits of the Fort Dearborn Trust and Savings bank. §Includes the capital, surplus and undivided profits of the Second Security bank.

CHICAGO FEDERAL RESERVE BANK—DISTRICT NO. 7.

Directors—Class A (bankers)—George M. Reynolds, Chicago; James B. Forgan, Chicago; E. L. Johnson, Waterloo, Iowa.
Class B (business men)—Henry B. Joy, Detroit, Mich.; M. B. Hutchinson, Ottumwa, Iowa; August H. Vogel, Milwaukee, Wis.
Class C—Charles H. Bosworth, Chicago, federal reserve agent and chairman of the board of directors; W. F. McLallen, Columbia City, Ind., federal reserve agent and vice-chairman of the board of directors; Edwin T. Meredith, Des Moines, Iowa.
Executive Committee—George M. Reynolds, James B. Forgan, W. F. McLallen, James B. McDougal (ex officio) and Charles H. Bosworth (ex officio).
Governor—James B. McDougal.
Deputy Governor—Charles R. McKay.
Cashier—Bently G. McCloud.
Secretary—W. F. McLallen.
Bank Location—Second and third floors of Rector building, Clark and Monroe streets.
Territory—Iowa; all of Wisconsin south of the northern boundary of Vernon, Sauk, Columbia, Dodge, Washington and Ozaukee counties; all of the southern peninsula of Michigan; all of Illinois north of the southern boundary of Hancock, Schuyler, Cass, Sangamon, Christian, Shelby, Cumberland and Clark counties; all of Indiana north of the southern boundary of Vigo, Clay, Owen, Monroe, Brown, Bartholomew, Jennings, Ripley and Ohio counties.

PROGRESS OF CHICAGO SINCE 1850.

For corresponding data for 1914 consult index.

	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
Area .....sq. miles	14.0	17.9	35.6	35.6	179.1	190.6	191.3
Population	28,269	109,206	298,977	503,298	1,099,850	1,698,579	2,185,283
Valuation .....dols.	7,220,249	37,053,512	275,986,550	117,133,726	219,354,368	276,565,880	*848,994,536
Tax levy.....dols.	25,271	373,315	4,139,799	3,899,127	9,558,335	18,384,195	23,485,538
Bonded debt.....dols.	93,395	2,336,000	11,041,000	12,752,000	13,545,400	16,328,400	26,229,642
Receipts—Flour, brls.	.....	713,348	1,766,037	3,215,389	4,338,058	9,313,591	8,006,283
Wheat .....bu.	1,687,465	14,927,083	17,394,409	23,541,607	14,248,770	48,048,298	27,540,100
Corn .....bu.	2,869,339	15,862,394	20,189,775	97,272,844	91,387,754	134,663,456	102,592,850
Total grain.....bu.	6,928,459	37,235,027	60,432,574	165,855,370	219,052,518	349,637,295	294,858,724
Cattle .....No.	.....	.....	532,964	1,382,477	3,484,280	3,039,206	3,052,958
Shipments—							
Flour .....brls.	100,871	698,132	1,705,977	2,862,737	4,134,586	7,396,697	7,038,351
Wheat .....bu.	883,644	12,402,197	16,432,585	22,796,288	11,975,276	36,649,956	18,679,100
Corn .....bu.	262,013	13,700,113	17,777,377	93,572,934	90,574,379	111,099,653	78,623,100
Total grain.....bu.	1,330,968	31,108,759	54,745,903	154,377,115	204,674,918	265,552,246	214,601,080
Hogs, packed....No.	20,000	151,339	688,149	4,680,637	4,473,467	7,119,440	5,161,552
Imports, value..dols.	.....	.....	.....	6,955,234	15,406,786	15,441,320	28,281,331
Vessel arrivals..tons	.....	.....	3,049,265	4,616,969	5,138,253	7,044,995	9,439,074
Clearances ....tons	.....	.....	2,983,942	4,537,382	5,150,665	7,141,105	9,470,572
Manufactures, value .....dols.	.....	20,000,000	92,518,742	249,022,948	664,567,927	838,945,311	†1,281,313,000
Bank clearings..dols.	.....	.....	810,676,036	1,725,684,894	4,093,145,904	6,799,535,598	13,939,689,984.43
Internal revenue collections .....dols.	.....	.....	8,395,132	8,936,615	13,518,996	13,391,410	11,652,567.87
National bank deposits .....dols.	.....	.....	16,774,514	64,764,000	105,785,470	231,386,146	403,941,474
State bank deposits .....dols.	.....	.....	.....		41,670,296	158,238,138	430,468,405
Postoffice rcpts..dols.	.....	.....	1,071,842	1,446,014	3,318,989	7,063,704	18,502,854
Water used per day .....gals.	590,000	4,703,525	21,766,260	57,384,376	152,372,288	322,599,630	517,117,000
Pipe .....miles	30.0	91.0	272.4	455.4	1,205.0	1,872.0	2,272
Revenue .....dols.	.....	131,162	539,180	865,618	2,109,508	3,250,481	5,685,006
Policemen .....No.	9	100	274	473	1,900	2,800	4,260
Schools .....No.	7	14	59	73	238	329	280
Teachers .....No.	35	123	572	898	2,711	5,321	6,383
Pupils .....No.	3,000	14,199	40,332	59,562	135,541	255,861	300,893

*One-third full value. †In 1909.

CHICAGO STREET GRADES.

The grade of the streets in the central portion of Chicago has been raised three times. In 1855 it was raised from 2½ to 3 feet above the then existing surface, and it was again raised by about the same amount in 1857 and 1872, making the present level fourteen feet above "city datum," which is the low-water mark of the lake in 1847.

CHICAGO ELEVATED RAILROAD STATIONS.

ON THE "LOOP."

Wabash and Adams, Wabash and Madison, Wabash and Randolph, Lake and State, Lake and Clark, 5th avenue and Randolph, 5th avenue and Madison, 5th avenue and Quincy, Van Buren and LaSalle, Van Buren and Dearborn and Van Buren and State.

CHICAGO AND OAK PARK LINE.

Route: West on Lake street to Central avenue and west on South boulevard to Forest Park.

Stations: Clinton, Halsted, Morgan, Ann, Sheldon, Ashland, Wood, Robey, Oakley, Campbell, California, Sacramento, Kedzie, Garfield Park, Hamlin, Crawford avenue, Kostner avenue, Cicero avenue, Laramie avenue, Central, North Menard avenue, Austin avenue, Lombard avenue, Ridgeland avenue, Oak Park avenue, Wisconsin avenue, to Forest Park.

METROPOLITAN ROAD.

GARFIELD PARK LINE.

Route: West from Franklin and Van Buren streets to Desplaines avenue.

Stations: Franklin, Canal, Halsted, Racine, Laflin, Marshfield, Ogden, Hoyne, Western, California, Sacramento, Kedzie, St. Louis, Garfield, Crawford avenue, Tripp avenue, Kilbourn avenue, Cicero avenue, Laramie avenue, Central avenue, Austin avenue, Lombard avenue, Gunderson avenue, South Oak Park avenue, Home avenue, Harlem avenue, Hannah street, Desplaines avenue.

DOUGLAS PARK LINE.

Route: South from Marshfield avenue station to West 21st street and west to South Laramie avenue.

Stations: Polk, 12th street, 14th place, 18th street, Wood, Hoyne, Western, California, Douglas Park, Kedzie, Homan, Clifton Park, Lawndale, South Crawford avenue, South Kildare avenue, South 46th avenue, South 50th avenue, South 52d avenue, South 54th avenue, South 56th avenue.

HUMBOLDT PARK LINE.

Route: Northwest from Marshfield avenue station to Robey street, thence west to Lawndale avenue.

Stations: Madison, Lake, Grand, Chicago, Division, Robey, Western, California, Humboldt, Kedzie, Ballou, Lawndale.

LOGAN SQUARE LINE.

Route: Same as Humboldt Park line to Robey street and North avenue; thence northwest to Logan square.

Stations beyond Robey: Western, California, Sacramento, Logan square.

NOTE—Trains on all the Metropolitan elevated lines run around the "loop" and stop at the stations between Franklin and Marshfield except that during the rush hours in the morning and evening some of them run through from Halsted to Marshfield without stopping at the intermediate stations. Trains also run west from terminal station in 5th avenue, near Van Buren.

NORTHWESTERN LINE.

Route: North from 5th avenue and Lake street to North avenue, west to Sheffield and north to Wilmette.

Stations: Kinzie, Chicago, Oak, Division, Schiller, Sedgwick and North avenue, Larrabee, Halsted, Willow, Center, Webster, Fullerton, Wrightwood, Diversey, Wellington, Belmont, Clark and Roscoe, Addison, Grace, Sheridan and Graceland, Buena Park, Wilson, Argyle, Edgewater (Bryn Mawr), North Edgewater, Hayes avenue, Rogers Park (Farwell), Birchwood, Howard avenue, Calvary, Main street (Evanston), Dempster street, Davis street, Noyes street, Central avenue and Wilmette. Trains also arrive at and depart from station at North Clark and Kinzie streets.

Express trains stop at Kinzie, Chicago, Fullerton, Belmont, Sheridan road and Wilson avenue.

RAVENSWOOD BRANCH.

Route: West from Clark and Roscoe streets to west side of Chicago & Northwestern tracks, north to Leland avenue and west to Kimball avenue.

Stations: Southport, Paulina, Addison, Irving Park boulevard, Montrose, Wilson, Robey, Western, Rockwell, Francisco, Kedzie.

SOUTH SIDE (ALLEY L) LINE.

Route: South from Van Buren street and Wabash avenue to 40th street, east to alley between Prairie avenue and Grand boulevard, south to 63d street and east to Stony Island avenue.

Stations: Congress, old Congress, 12th street, 18th street, 22d street, 26th street, 29th street, 31st street, 33d street, 35th street, 39th street, Indiana avenue, 43d street, 47th street, 51st street, 55th street, 58th street, 61st street, South Park, Cottage Grove, University avenue, Dorchester avenue, Stony Island.

ENGLEWOOD BRANCH.

Route: West from Prairie avenue and 58th street to Wentworth avenue, south to 63d street and west to Loomis street.

Stations: State and 59th, Wentworth and 59th, Princeton and 61st, Harvard and 63d, Parnell and 63d, Halsted and 63d, Racine and 63d, Loomis and 63d.

NORMAL PARK BRANCH.

Route: South from 63d street and Stewart avenue to 67th street, west to Normal avenue and south to 69th street.

Stations: 65th street and Stewart avenue, 67th and Stewart, 69th and Normal avenue.

KENWOOD BRANCH.

Route: East from 40th street and Calumet avenue to Oakenwald avenue and 42d street.

Stations: Grand boulevard and 40th street, Vincennes avenue and 40th, Cottage Grove avenue and 41st, Drexel boulevard and 41st, Ellis avenue and 41st, Lake Park and 41st, 42d street and Oakenwald avenue.

STOCKYARDS BRANCH.

Route: West from Indiana avenue and 40th street to the stockyards.

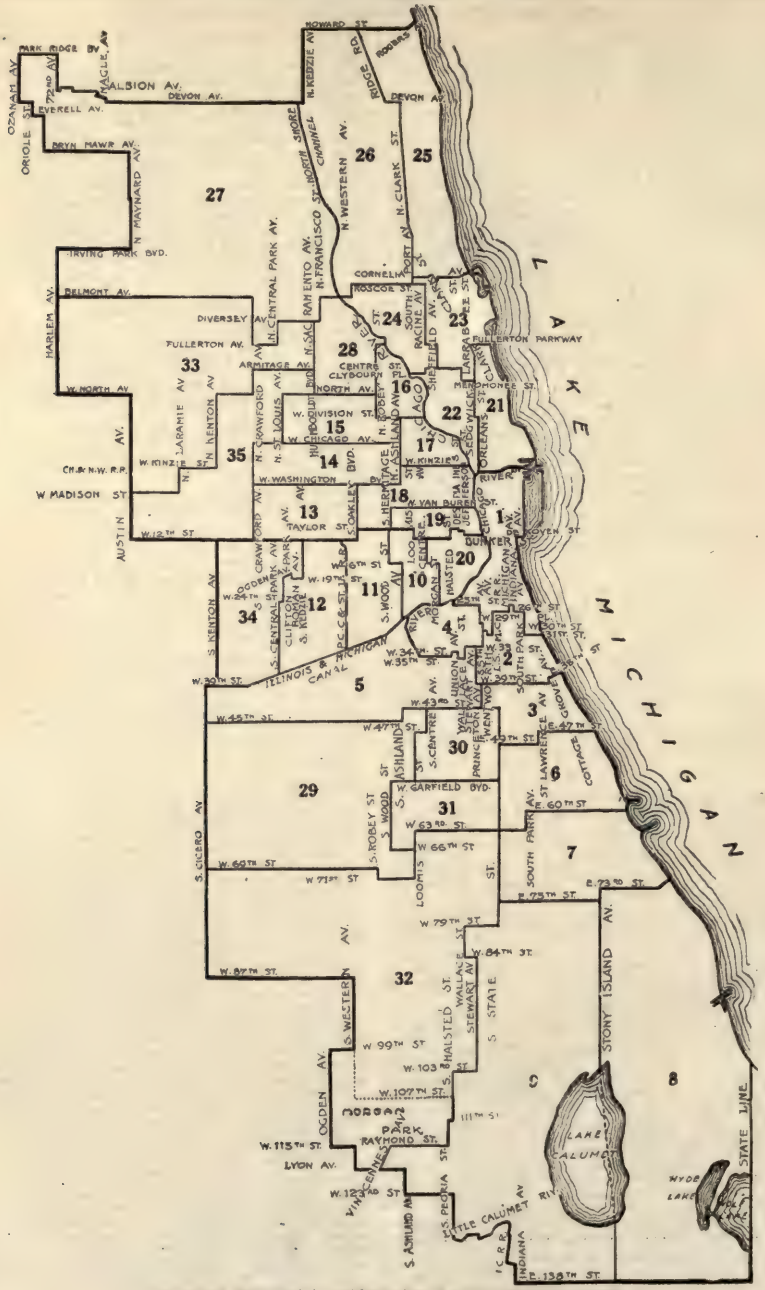
Stations: Indiana avenue, Wallace street, Halsted street, Exchange station, Morris station, Swift station, Packers' station, Armour station.

TRANSFERS AND TRANSFER STATIONS.

Transfers from one line to another are given by the elevated roads at four stations on the loop—Randolph street and 5th avenue, Clark and Lake streets, State and Van Buren streets and Adams street and Wabash avenue. Passengers on the Northwestern may transfer to the Metropolitan at Randolph and 5th avenue, to the Oak Park line at State and Van Buren and to the South Side line at Randolph and 5th avenue. On the South Side line the best transfer point during the morning is at Clark and Lake streets and during the evening at Adams and Wabash. On the Metropolitan the best transfer points in the morning are: To the South Side, State and Van Buren, and to the Northwestern or Oak Park at Clark and Lake; in the evening the best transfer points are at State and Van Buren for the South Side or Oak Park, and at Adams and Wabash for the Northwestern. On the Oak Park line the best transfer points in the morning are: To the Metropolitan, West Lake, near Paulina; to the South Side, State and Van Buren; to the Northwestern, Adams and Wabash; in the evening the best transfer points are: To the Metropolitan or South Side, Randolph and 5th avenue; to the Northwestern, Adams and Wabash.

THROUGH ROUTES NORTH AND SOUTH.

Through trains are run between the north and south sides on the Northwestern and South Side lines. The through routes designated by their terminals are: Evanston and Jackson park (express); Wilson avenue and Englewood (express); Wilson avenue and South park (local). North bound through trains use Wabash avenue and Lake street; south bound through trains use 5th avenue and Van Buren street.



MAP OF CHICAGO SHOWING WARD BOUNDARIES.

CHICAGO WARD BOUNDARIES.

As fixed by the redistricting ordinance of Dec. 4, 1911.

Ward.

1. Chicago river west and south of Wallace, south to W. 25th, east to Princeton, south to W. 28th-pl., east to S. 5th-av., south to W. 30th, east to Wentworth-av., south to W. 31st, east to Lake Shore right of way, north to W. 26th, east to S. Michigan-av., north to E. 25th, east to Indiana-av., south to E. 26th, east to South Park-av., south to E. 31st, east to Lake Michigan, north to river.
2. Lake Michigan and 31st-st., west to South Park-av., north to E. 26th, west to Indiana-av., north to E. 25th, west to S. Michigan-av., south to E. 26th, west to Lake Shore right of way, south to W. 31st, west to Wentworth-av., north to W. 30th, west to S. 5th-av., south to W. 33d, west to Stewart-av., south to W. 39th, east to Cottage Grove-av., north to 38th, east to Lake Michigan, north to 31st.
3. Lake Michigan and 47th, west to St. Lawrence-av., south to E. 49th, west to S. State, north to W. 43d, west to Princeton-av., north to W. 39th, east to Cottage Grove-av., north to E. 38th, east to Lake Michigan, southeast to 47th.
4. Wallace and river west and south to W. 34th-pl., east to S. Halsted, north to W. 34th, east to Union-av., south to W. 35th, east to Wallace, north to W. 33d, east to S. 5th-av., north to W. 28th-pl., west to Princeton-av., north to W. 25th, west to Wallace, north to river.
5. From intersection of river and south fork southwest along canal to W. 39th, west to S. 48th-av., south to W. 45th, east to S. Ashland-av., north to W. 43d, east to Princeton-av., north to W. 39th, west to Stewart-av., north to W. 33d, west to Wallace, south to W. 35th, west to Union-av., north to W. 34th, west to S. Halsted, south to W. 35th, west to south fork of river and northwesterly to river.
6. Lake Michigan and E. 47th-st. west to St. Lawrence-av., south to E. 49th, west to S. State, south to E. 63d, east to South Park-av., north to E. 60th, east to Lake Michigan, northwest to 47th.
7. Lake Michigan and E. 60th-st., west to South Park-av., south to E. 63d, west to Stewart-av., south to W. 66th, east to Harvard-av., south to W. 67th, east to Wentworth-av., south to W. 71st, east to S. State, south to E. 75th, east to Stony Island-av., north to E. 73d, east to lake, northwest to E. 60th.
8. Lake Michigan and E. 73d-st. west to Stony Island-av., south through Lake Calumet to city limits, east to Indiana state line, north to lake and northwest to E. 73d.
9. Stony Island-av. and E. 75th, west to S. State, south to W. 79th, west to Wallace, south to W. 84th, east to Stewart-av., south to W. 103d, west to S. Halsted, south to W. 111th, west to S. Peoria, south to W. 115th, west to Vincennes-av., southwest to Lyon-av., east to S. Ashland-av., south to W. 123d, east to S. Halsted, south to city limits, east to Stony Island-av., projected, and north to E. 75th.
10. S. Racine-av. and W. 12th, west to Loomis, north to Taylor, west to S. Wood, south to W. 16th, east to S. Ashland-av., south to river, northeast to S. Morgan, north to W. 18th, east to S. Morgan, north to W. 16th, west to S. Racine-av., north to W. 12th.
11. S. Wood and Taylor, west to S. Oakley-bd., south to W. 12th, west to P., C., C. & St. L. R. R., south to canal, northeast to S. Ashland-av., north to W. 16th, west to S. Wood, north to Taylor.
12. W. 12th and P., C., C. & St. L. R. R., west to S. Kedzie-av., south to W. 19th, west to S. Homan-av., north to Ogden-av., southwest to Clifton Park-av., south to W. 24th, west to S. Central Park-av., south to canal, northeast to P., C., C. & St. L. R. R., north to W. 12th.
13. W. Washington-bd. and N. Oakley-bd., west to N. 40th-av., south to W. 12th, east to S. Oakley-bd., north to W. Washington-bd.
14. W. Chicago-av. and N. Ashland-av., west to N. 40th-av., south to W. Washington-bd., east to N. Ashland-bd., north to W. Chicago-av.
15. W. North-av., and N. Robey, west to N. St. Louis-av., south to W. Chicago-av., east to N. Ashland-av., north to W. Division, west to N. Robey, north to W. North-av.
16. River and Fullerton-av., west to N. Robey, south to W. Division, east to river, northwest to Fullerton-av.
17. River and W. Division, west to N. Ashland-av., south to W. Kinzie, east to river, northwest to W. Division.
18. River and W. Kinzie, west to N. Ashland-av., south to W. Washington-bd., west to N. Oakley-bd., south to Taylor, east to S. Hermitage-av., north to W. Van Buren, east to river, north to W. Kinzie.
19. River and W. Van Buren, west to S. Hermitage-av., south to Taylor, east to Loomis, south to W. 12th, east to S. Halsted, north to Taylor, east to S. Desplaines, south to DeKoven, east to S. Jefferson, south to Bunker, east to river, north to W. Van Buren.
20. River and Bunker, west to S. Jefferson, north to DeKoven, west to S. Desplaines, north to Taylor, west to S. Halsted, south to W. 12th, west to S. Racine-av., south to W. 16th, east to S. Morgan, south to W. 18th, west to S. Morgan, south to river, northeast to Bunker.
21. Lake Michigan and Fullerton-av., west to N. Clark, southeast to Sedgwick, south to W. Division, east to Orleans, south to river, east to lake and north to Fullerton-av.
22. Menomonee and Sedgwick, west to Larrabee, north to Center, west to Racine-av., south to Clybourn-pl., west to river, south and southeast to Orleans, north to W. Division, west to Sedgwick, north to Menomonee.
23. Cornelia-av. and Lake Michigan, west to Southport-av., south to Roscoe, east to Racine-av., south to Fullerton-av., east to Sheffield-av., south to Center, east to Larrabee, south to Menomonee, east to Sedgwick, north to N. Clark, northwest to Fullerton-av., east to Lake Michigan.
24. Roscoe and Racine-avs., west to N. Western-av., south to Belmont-av., west to river, southeast to Clybourn-pl., east to Racine-av., north to Center, east to Sheffield-av., north to Fullerton-av., west to Racine-av., north to Roscoe.
25. Lake Michigan and Rogers-av., southwest to Howard, west to Ridge-rd., southeast to Devon-av., east to N. Clark, southeast to Southport-av., south to Cornelia-av., east to Lake Michigan, northwest to Rogers-av.
26. Ridge-rd. and Howard, west to N. Kedzie-av., south to Devon-av., west to north shore channel, south along channel and river to Belmont-av., east to N. Western-av., north to Roscoe, east to Southport-av., north to N. Clark, northwest to Devon, west to Ridge-rd., northwest to Howard.
27. North shore channel and Devon-av., west to N. Narragansett-av., thence along city limits as established by annexation of Norwood Park to Park Ridge-bd. on north and Highland-av. on west, east and south to Bryn Mawr-av., east to N. Maynard-av., south to Irving Park-bd., west to N. Harlem-av., south to Belmont-av., east to N. Crawford-av., south to Fullerton-av., east to N. Central Park-av., north to Diversey-av., east to N. Francisco-av., north to Belmont-av., east to river, northwest along river and channel to Devon-av.
28. River and Belmont-av., west to N. Francisco-av., south to Diversey-av., west to N. Sacramento-av., south to W. North-av., east to N. Robey, north to Fullerton-av., east to river, northwest to Belmont-av.
29. S. Racine-av. and W. 43d, west to S. Ashland-av., south to W. 45th, west to S. Cicero-

Ward.
av., south to W. 69th, east to S. Robey, south to W. 71st, east to Loomis, north to W. 66th, west to S. Wood, north to W. Garfield-bd., east to Loomis, north to W. 47th, east to S. Racine-av., north to W. 43d.

30. S. State and W. 43d, west to S. Racine-av., south to W. 47th, west to Loomis, south to W. Garfield-bd., east to S. State, north to W. 43d.

31. S. State and W. Garfield-bd., west to S. Wood, south to W. 66th, east to Loomis, north to W. 63d, east to S. State, north to W. Garfield-bd.

32. Stewart-av. and W. 63d, west to Loomis, south to W. 71st, west to S. Robey, north to W. 69th, west to S. Cicero-av., south to W. 87th, east to S. Western-av., south to W. 99th, west to Ogden-av. (Morgan Park), south to W. 115th, east to S. Western-av., south to Lyon-av., east to Vincennes-av., northeast to Raymond, east to S. Morgan, north to W. 111th, east to S. Racine-av., north to W. 107th, east to S. Halsted, north to W. 103d, east to Stewart-av., north to W. 84th, west to Wallace, north to W. 79th, east to S. State, north to W. 71st, west to Wentworth-av., north to W. Ward.
67th, west to Harvard-av., north to W. 66th, west to Stewart-av., north to W. 63d.

33. Diversey and N. Sacramento-avs., west to N. Central Park-av., south to Fullerton-av., west to N. Crawford-av., north to Belmont-av., west to N. Harlem-av., south to North-av., east to S. Austin-av., south to Madison, east to N. Laramie-av., north to W. Kinzie, east to N. Kenton-av., north to North-av., east to N. Crawford-av., north to Armitage-av., east to Sacramento-av., north to Diversey-av.

34. S. Kedzie-av. and W. 12th, west to S. Kenton-av., south to W. 39th, east to canal, northeast to S. Central Park-av., north to W. 24th, east to Clifton Park-av., north to Ogden-av., northeast to S. Homan-av., south to W. 19th, east to S. Kedzie-av., north to W. 12th.

35. N. Sacramento and Armitage-avs., west to N. Crawford-av., south to W. North-av., west to N. Kenton-av., south to W. Kinzie, west to N. Laramie-av., south to Madison, west to S. Austin-av., south to W. 12th, east to S. Crawford-av., north to W. Chicago-av., east to St. Louis-av., north to W. North-av., east to Sacramento-av., north to Armitage-av.

CHICAGO'S LAKE TRADE.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES OF VESSELS.*

Year.	Arrivals. No.	Arrivals. Tons.	Clearances. No.	Clearances. Tons.
1870	12,739	3,049,265	12,433	2,983,942
1871	12,320	3,096,101	12,312	3,082,235
1872	12,824	3,059,752	12,531	3,017,790
1873	11,858	3,225,911	11,876	3,338,803
1874	10,827	3,195,633	10,720	3,134,078
1875	10,488	3,122,004	10,607	3,157,051
1876	9,621	3,089,072	9,628	3,078,264
1877	10,233	3,274,332	10,284	3,311,083
1878	10,490	3,608,534	10,494	3,631,139
1879	11,859	3,887,095	12,014	3,870,300
1880	13,218	4,616,969	13,302	4,537,382
1881	13,048	4,533,558	12,957	4,228,689
1882	13,351	4,849,950	13,626	4,904,999
1883	11,967	3,812,464	12,015	3,980,873
1884	11,354	3,756,973	11,472	3,751,723
1885	10,744	3,653,936	10,798	3,652,286
1886	11,157	3,926,318	11,215	3,950,762
1887	11,950	4,328,292	12,023	4,421,560
1888	10,989	4,393,768	11,106	4,496,898
1889	10,804	5,102,790	10,984	5,155,041
1890	10,507	5,138,253	10,547	5,150,665
1891	10,224	5,524,852	10,294	5,506,700
1892	10,556	5,966,626	10,567	5,698,337
1893	8,754	5,456,637	8,789	5,449,470
1894	8,259	5,181,260	8,329	5,211,160
1895	9,212	6,329,702	9,363	6,392,497
1896	8,663	6,481,152	8,773	6,591,203
1897	9,156	7,209,442	9,201	7,185,324
1898	9,428	7,557,215	9,562	7,686,448
1899	8,346	6,353,715	8,429	6,390,260
1900	8,714	7,044,995	8,839	7,141,105
1901	8,430	6,900,999	8,471	6,930,883
1902	8,083	7,179,053	8,164	7,229,342
1903	7,650	7,587,410	7,721	7,720,225
1904	6,631	6,430,088	6,671	6,514,934
1905	7,236	7,364,192	7,268	7,375,963
1906	7,017	7,969,621	7,055	7,665,709
1907	6,745	8,057,062	6,736	7,995,211
1908	6,787	7,241,845	6,805	7,296,745
1909	6,390	8,772,667	6,390	8,785,841
1910	6,523	9,430,074	6,551	9,470,572
1911	6,252	8,787,586	6,284	8,859,007
1912	6,240	9,971,738	6,243	10,086,209
1913	6,532	10,774,133	6,505	10,793,000

*Comprises Chicago, Michigan City, Waukegan, Gary and Indiana Harbor.

TONNAGE OF THE CHICAGO DISTRICT (1912).

Port.	Arrivals. No.	Arrivals. Tonnage.	Clearances. No.	Clearances. Tonnage.
Chicago	5,997	8,954,003	5,984	9,045,261
Michigan City	57	18,780	51	17,024
Waukegan	69	115,663	71	118,079
Gary	294	1,243,494	288	1,213,422
Indiana Harbor	115	412,193	111	399,927
Total	6,532	10,744,133	6,505	10,793,713

RECEIPTS BY LAKE IN 1913.

Coal, hard, tons	1,083,712
Coal, soft, tons	934,898
Salt, tons	182,758
Iron ore, tons*.	5,583,881
Iron, manufactured, tons	34,424
Cement, tons	4,213
Lumber, M	240,277
Lath, M	103,521
Posts, pieces	36,740
Railroad ties, pieces	250,925
Wood, cords	3,070
Copper, tons	448
Hides and leather, bales	800
Sugar, tons	74,942
Green fruits, tons	1,712
Wheat, bushels	4,530,966
Barley, bushels	14,581
Corn, bushels	22,132
Flaxseed, bushels	2,006,563
Oats, bushels	2,069,137
Merchandise, other, tons	1,526,000

*Exclusive of 2,390,859 tons received at Gary, Ind., and 455,283 tons received at Indiana Harbor, Ind.

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE IN 1913.

Flour, tons	270,032
Wheat, bushels	16,173,690
Corn, bushels	31,964,358
Oats, bushels	6,154,201
Grass seed, tons	362
Millstuffs, tons	167,334
Oil cake, tons.	8,781
Corn and oat meal, tons	325
Wool and hair, sacks	1,495
Oil, barrels*	72,000
Iron, manufactured, tons	28,581
Broomcorn, bales	200
Pork, barrels	1,150
Hides and leather, bales	510
Mdse., unclassified, tons	467,619

*Exclusive of 1,537,086 barrels shipped from Indiana Harbor, Ind.

CHIEFS OF POLICE OF CHICAGO.

Names and dates of appointment:
W. W. Kennedy, April, 1871.
Elmer Washburn, April, 1872.
Jacob Rehm, December, 1873.
Michael C. Hickey, Oct. 7, 1875.
Valerius A. Seavey, July 30, 1878.
Simon O'Donnell, Dec. 15, 1879.
William J. McGarigle, Dec. 13, 1880.
Austin J. Doyle, Nov. 13, 1882.
Frederick Ebersold, Oct. 26, 1885.
George W. Hubbard, April 17, 1888.
Frederick H. Marsh, Jan. 1, 1890.
Robert W. McClaughry, May 18, 1891.
Michael Brennan, Sept. 11, 1893.
John J. Badenoch, April 11, 1895.
Joseph Kipley, April 16, 1897, and April, 1899.
Francis O'Neill, April 30, 1901, and June 26, 1903.
John M. Collins, July 26, 1905.
George M. Shippy, April 15, 1907.
LeRoy T. Steward, Aug. 14, 1909.
John McWeeny, May 1, 1911.
James Gleason, Nov. 3, 1913.

CHICAGO POLICE DISTRICTS, PRECINCTS AND STATIONS.

General headquarters, city hall. Traffic division, 1123 South State street.

Chicago is divided for police purposes into twenty-four districts and forty-five precincts, as follows:

Dist.	Prec.	Location of stations.
1	1	*180 North LaSalle street.
2	2	*625 South Clark street.
3	3	*210 West 22d street.
	4	2523 Cottage Grove avenue.
4	5	454 East 35th street.
	6	*740 West 35th street.
5	7	2913 Loomis street.
	8	*3900 South California avenue.
6	10	*5233 Lake avenue.
	11	5001 South State street.
7	12	*6344 Rosalie avenue.
	13	834 East 75th street.
8	14	*200 East 115th street.
9	15	*2938 East 89th street.
	16	3525 East 106th street.
10	17	*6347 Wentworth avenue.
	18	8501 South Green street.
11	19	*4736 South Halsted street.
	20	1700 West 47th street.
12	21	*943 Maxwell street.
	22	2075 Canalport avenue.
13	23	1700 West 21st place.
14	24	2250 West 13th street.
	25	*2656 South Lawndale avenue.
	26	*4001 Fillmore street.
15	27	*120 North Desplaines street.
16	28	1637 West Lake street.
	29	*2433 Warren avenue.
17	30	*4250 West Lake street.
	31	5610 West Lake street.
18	32	*1123 West Chicago avenue.
	33	1312 West North avenue.
19	34	2256 West North avenue.
	35	*2138 North California avenue.
20	36	*3973 Milwaukee avenue.
	37	4905 Grand avenue.
21	38	*113 West Chicago avenue.
	39	1501 Hudson avenue.
22	40	2126 North Halsted street.
	41	*2742 Sheffield avenue.
23	42	*3600 North Halsted street.
	43	3801 North Robey street.
24	44	*1940 Foster avenue.
	45	7075 North Clark street.

*District headquarters.

WORK OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT (1913).

PERSONS ARRAIGNED IN COURT.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total number	95,486	11,771	107,257
Married	38,351	5,163	43,514
Single	57,135	6,608	63,743
Under 16	40	6	46
From 16 to 20	12,151	817	12,968
From 20 to 25	23,433	3,639	27,072
From 25 to 30	19,500	2,776	22,276
From 30 to 40	23,093	2,767	25,860
From 40 to 50	11,478	1,307	12,785
From 50 to 60	4,401	355	4,766
Over 60	1,390	104	1,494

OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS.

Actors	173	Machinists	2,069
Agents	1,381	Masons	491
Artists	71	Merchants	1,605
Attorneys	176	Midwives	3
Bakers	440	Milkmen	136
Barbers	689	Miners	37
Barkeepers	984	Molders	338
Billposters	35	Musicians	205
Blacksmiths	222	No occupation	11,831
Boilermakers	226	Painters	1,382
Brokers	157	Patternmakers	21
Butchers	653	Peddlers	2,041
Carpenters	1,324	Physicians	590
Chauffeurs	7,607	Plasterers	214
Cigarmakers	249	Plumbers	485
Clergymen	17	Policemen	25
Clerks	5,187	Porters	1,236
Confectioners	82	Printers	840
Cooks	738	Prostitutes	288
Dentists	89	Roofers	128
Detectives	26	Sailors	245
Draftsmen	111	Salesmen	2,270
Druggists	145	Saloonkeepers	887
Electricians	802	Servants	611
Engineers	609	Shoemakers	276
Farmers	202	Soldiers	10
Firemen	562	Steamfitters	451
Florists	81	Stock dealers	8
Grocers	255	Stonecutters	40
Harnessmakers	33	Street car employes	140
Horseshoers	105	Students	494
Housekeepers	4,789	Tailors	1,227
Janitors	734	Teamsters	7,385
Jewelers	152	Tinsmiths	133
Junk dealers	189	Undertakers	18
Laborers	24,004	Upholsterers	69
Lathers	28	Wagonmakers	67
Letter carriers	23	Watchmen	289
Liverymen	61	Other occupations	14,795

NATIVITY OF PERSONS ARRESTED.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Americans	56,255	6,623	62,878
Colored	5,323	1,727	7,050
Austrians	1,291	91	1,382
Bohemians	926	142	1,068
Canadians	413	91	504
Chinese	426	5	431
Danes	471	21	492
English	675	112	787
French	203	59	262
Germans	4,771	582	5,353
Greeks	1,731	17	1,748
Hollanders	228	4	232
Italians	3,164	183	3 347
Irish	2,540	448	2,988
Lithuanians	1,162	123	1,285
Norwegians	630	58	688
Polanders	6,531	793	7,324
Russians	4,323	322	4,645
Scotch	318	39	357
Slavonians	382	37	419
Swedes	1,870	129	1,999
Swiss	76	5	81
Other nativities	1,777	160	1,937

DISPOSITION OF CASES IN MUNICIPAL COURTS.

Held to grand jury	2,182
Held to Juvenile court	53
Sentenced to county jail	141
Sentenced to house of correction	1,933
Sentenced to other corrective institutions	2
Fined	43,690
Paroled	1,918
Released on peace bonds	105
Ordered to make weekly payments	876
Discharged	56,529
Stricken from docket	2,003
Otherwise disposed of	332
	109,764

CLASSIFICATION OF CHARGES.

FELONIES.

	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.
Abandonm't of child	9	11	1	2	6
Abduction	19	36	22	23	18
Abortion	17	25	17	10	17
Arson or attempt to commit arson	85	73	100	45	13
Bigamy	22	35	21	26	26
Burglary	985	1,012	1,183	1,124	1,229
Burglary, attempt to commit	56	81	87	58	73
Children, crime against	131	109	80	78	77
Child'n, contributing to delinquency of	1,528	821	666	692	523
Confidence game	681	740	641	599	621
Conspiracy	71	29	53	38	45
Counterfeiting	2	3	7	.....	5
Embezzlement	199	167	272	234	230
Forgery	63	89	87	59	74

	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.
Having b'rgl'rs' tools	12	23	5	3	8
Kidnaping	10	9	18	27	14
Larceny and larceny as bailee	4,582	4,138	3,977	4,007	4,369
Larceny, access'ry to	38	41	35	23	40
Larceny, attempt to commit	23	19	18	11	13
Malicious mischief	250	227	212	219	264
Manslaughter	43	31	33	20	22
Mayhem	14	16	25	20	18
Murder	219	170	88	61	73
Murder, accessory to	33	13	15	22	13
Murder, assault to commit	246	238	391	312	261
Perjury	25	53	16	9	19
Receiving stolen property	451	240	389	413	465
Robbery	835	866	852	679	507
Robbery, acces'ry to	7	16	18	23	9
Robbery, assault to commit	180	224	138	105	165
Threats to murder	68	133	.....	.....	.....
MISDEMEANOR.					
Abandonm't of wife or children	1,171	1,017	1,104	1,076	932
Assault	977	1,241	875	714	682
Assault with deadly weapon	1,396	1,128	1,193	1,080	993
Carrying concealed weapon	1,192	1,129	1,203	970	836
Compound'g a felony	3	1	4	3	28
Cruelty to animals	255	212	100	368	289
Cruelty to children	1	1	12	14	11
Disorderly conduct	54,738	43,635	49,384	51,791	43,398
Gaming devices, having	7	3	29	35	94
Gaming house, inmates of	4,127	2,112	2,579	1,230	1,531
Gaming house, keepers of	1,256	2,318	330	386	505
Intimidation	7	10	24	5	5
Impersonating an officer	44	53	43	54	65
Opium den, inmates of	99	358	34	37	102
Resisting an officer	167	133	350	359	348
Riot	.....	10	18	16	5
Selling liquor to minors or drunkards	124	20	32	79	158
Vagrancy	935	850	795	1,572	1,040
Total*	109,764	86,950	84,838	81,269	70,575

*Including crimes not specified in above list.

HOMICIDES IN 1913.

Disposition of cases by coroner, grand jury and in the Criminal court.
Total number—15.
Cases without arrests—38.
Persons arrested—240.
Exonerated—48.
Acquitted—36.
No bills—42.
Suicide after homicide—11.
Released on writ—1.
Sentenced to Joliet—25.
Sentenced to Pontiac—2.
Sentenced to Chester—1.
Sentenced to Kankakee—1.
Sentenced to bridewell—1.
Held to Juvenile court—1.
Bond forfeited—1.
Cases pending at close of year—78.

SUMMARY OF POLICE WORK BY YEARS.

Year.	No. officers and men.	Arrests.*	Fines imposed.	Property recovered.	Salaries.	Miscellaneous expenditures.	Total expenditures.
1886	1,032	44,261	$202,036.00	$149,988.52	$1,084,259.25	$108,510.31	$1,192,769.56
1887	1,145	46,505	259,249.00	168,023.03	1,199,022.28	106,539.79	1,305,562.07
1888	1,255	50,432	305,176.00	193,141.67	1,297,379.20	177,756.12	1,475,135.32
1889	1,624	48,119	275,925.00	206,822.12	1,432,189.25	170,405.35	1,602,594.60
1890	1,900	62,230	363,938.00	228,885.73	2,066,308.92	133,818.04	2,200,126.96
1891	2,306	70,550	464,850.02	309,585.45	2,485,981.24	136,067.21	2,622,048.45
1892	2,726	89,833	615,822.10	319,305.00	2,822,220.27	212,823.65	3,035,043.92
1893	3,189	96,676	523,359.00	294,129.83	3,287,530.84	263,026.86	3,550,557.70
1894	3,188	88,323	452,340.00	392,082.14	3,433,129.30	210,806.87	3,643,936.17
1895	2,850	83,464	301,555.00	360,358.82	3,253,195.20	166,619.60	3,419,814.80
1896	3,033	96,847	300,319.00	429,882.00	3,150,569.19	153,839.58	3,304,408.77
1897	3,551	83,680	216,284.00	390,628.89	3,290,419.66	167,163.69	3,457,583.35
1898	3,594	77,441	212,056.00	372,934.73	3,281,092.08	160,777.77	3,441,869.85
1899	3,267	71,349	203,687.00	339,914.59	3,257,256.17	181,318.28	3,438,574.45
1900	3,314	70,438	219,902.00	414,181.37	3,230,627.63	154,532.41	3,385,160.04
1901	2,782	69,440	258,060.00	381,654.45	3,260,608.80	148,398.15	3,409,006.95
1902	2,732	70,314	245,440.00	436,792.73	3,179,948.96	158,833.67	3,338,782.63
1903	2,773	77,763	330,026.00	392,181.63	3,420,079.92	149,397.85	3,569,477.77
1904	2,676	79,026	393,003.00	298,696.07	3,363,059.47	182,882.36	3,545,941.83
1905	2,590	82,572	440,021.00	382,159.61	3,551,447.60	409,826.87	3,961,274.47
1906	3,578	91,471	527,450.00	545,043.35	3,796,430.94	274,771.42	4,071,202.36
1907	4,110	63,132	477,069.00	498,571.63	4,822,509.36	565,600.65	5,388,110.01
1908	4,293	68,220	384,518.00	668,285.17	5,407,117.87	296,799.46	5,703,917.32
1909	4,706	70,575	364,509.00	735,957.75	5,544,545.68	266,072.89	5,810,618.57
1910	4,260	81,269	445,232.00	1,148,851.00	5,611,840.47	213,614.40	5,825,454.87
1911	4,437	84,838	531,316.00	1,634,148.46	5,846,167.52	295,464.80	6,141,632.32
1912	4,436	86,950	539,615.00	1,762,599.26	6,343,897.35	293,554.63	6,637,451.98
1913	4,443	109,764	743,844.00	1,260,619.02	6,288,502.09	334,152.81	6,662,654.90

*Charges brought.

CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY REAL ESTATE BOARDS.

THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE BOARD.

26 North Dearborn street, second floor.

OFFICERS IN 1914.

President—Callistus S. Ennis.
Vice-President—Joseph K. Brittain.
Secretary—Arthur C. Lueder.
Treasurer—Charles P. Kenning.

COOK COUNTY REAL ESTATE BOARD.

35 North Dearborn street.

OFFICERS IN 1914.

President—Richard W. Wolfe.
Vice-President—Frederick Pischel.
Secretary—Grant Carpenter.
Treasurer—Frank L. Dean.

CHARGES FOR MAKING SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

Under rules of Chicago Real Estate board.

On a sale of $2,000 or less*	5 per cent.
Over $2,000 up to $3,000 inclusive	$120
Over 3,000 up to 4,000 inclusive	140
Over 4,000 up to 5,000 inclusive	160
Over 5,000 up to 6,000 inclusive	180
Over 6,000 up to 7,000 inclusive	200
Over 7,000 up to 8,000 inclusive	220
Over 8,000 up to 9,000 inclusive	240
Over 9,000 up to 10,000 inclusive	250
On a sale exceeding $10,000	2½ per cent.

*But no charge to be less than $25.

FIRE DEPARTMENT STATIONS.

FIRE ENGINE COMPANIES.

General headquarters, city hall.

No. Location.
1. 333 S. 5th avenue.
2. 2421 Lowe avenue.
3. 855 West Erie street.
4. 1244 N. Halsted street.
5. 328 S. Jefferson street.
6. 559 Maxwell street.
7. 636 Blue Island-av.
8. 1931 Archer avenue.
9. 2527 Cottage Grove-av.
10. 214 Lomax place.
11. 10 E. Austin avenue.
12. 1641 W. Lake street.
13. 209 N. Dearborn-st.
14. 509 W. Chicago-av.
15. 1154 W. 22d street.
16. 23 West 31st street.
17. 558 W. Lake street.
18. 1123 W. 12th street.
19. 3444 Rhodes avenue.
20. 1318 Rawson street.
21. 14 W. Taylor street.
22. 520 Webster avenue.
23 1702 West 21st place.
24. 2447 Warren avenue.
25. 1975 Canalport-av.
26. 457 N. Lincoln street.
27. 1244 Wells street.
28. 2867 Loomis street.
29. 744 West 35th street.
30. 1125 N. Ashland-av.
31. 2012 W. Congress-st.
32. 59 E. South Water-st.
33. 2208 Clybourn-av.
34. 114 N. Curtis street.
35. 1625 N. Robey street.
36. 2346 W. 25th street.
37. Foot of Franklin-st. (fireboat Graeme Stewart).
38. 2246 S. Ridgeway-av.
39. 1618 West 33d place.
40. 119 N. Franklin-st.
41. Sampson's slip, Throop and Lumber streets.
42. 230 W. Illinois-st.
43. 2181 Stave street.
44. 3138 W. Lake street.
45. 4602 Cottage Grove avenue.
46. 9321-23 S. Chicago-av.
47. 7531 Dobson avenue.
48. 4005 Dearborn street.
49. 1642 W. 47th street.
50. 4659 Wentworth-av.
51. 6345 Wentworth-av.
52. 4714 Elizabeth street.
53. 40th and Packers-av.
54. 8023 Vincennes-av.
55. 2740 Sheffield avenue.
56. 2214 Barry avenue.
57. 2412 Haddon avenue.
58. 92d street bridge.
59. 826 Exchange avenue.
60. 1315 E. 55th street.
61. 5300 Wentworth-av.
62. 34 E. 114th street.
63. 6328-30 Maryland-av.
64. 6244 Laflin street.
65. 2714 W. 39th street.
66. 2856 Fillmore street.
67. 4666 Fulton street.
68. 1642 N. Kostner-av.
69. 4017 N. Tripp-av.
70. 2100 Eastwood-av.
71. Deering yards (fireboat Chicago).
72. 7914 Sherman avenue.
73. 8630 Emerald avenue.
74. 10615 Ewing avenue.
75. 12054-56 Wallace-st.
76. 3519 Cortland street.
77. 1224 Komensky-av.
78. 1052 Waveland-av.
79. 5358 N. Ashland-av.
80. 623 East 108th street.
81. 10458 Hoxie avenue.
82. 761 East 95th street.
83. 1219 Lafayette place.
84. 5721 S. Halsted-st.
85. 3700 W. Huron-st.
86. 2414 Cuyler avenue.
87. 8701 Escanaba-av.
88. 3500 W. 60th street.
89. 4456 Knox avenue.
90. 1016 W. Division-st.
91. 3000 Elbridge avenue.
92. Center Deering yard.
93. 331 South 5th avenue.
94. 326 S. Jefferson-st.
95. 4000 Wilcox avenue.
96. 439 N. Waller-av.
97. 13359 Burley avenue.
98. 202 E. Chicago-av.
99. 3042 S. Kedvale-av.
100. 6843 Rosalie-av.
101. 1533 W. 69th street.
102. 7077 N. Clark street.
103. 1459 W. Harrison-st.
104. 1401 Michigan-av.
105. 2337 W. Erie street.
106. 2754 N. Fairfield-av.
107. 2258 W. 13th street.
108. 4835 Lipps avenue.
109. 2358 S. Whipple-st.
110. 2541 Foster avenue.
111. 1701 North Washtenaw avenue.
112. 1732 Byron street.
113. 4658 Lexington-st.
114. 3542 Fullerton-av.
115. 11940 Peoria street.
116. 5929 S. Wood street.
117. 816 N. Laramie-av.
118. 13401 Indiana-av.
119. 6030 Avondale-av.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES.

1. 218 Lomax place.
2. 540 W. Washington-st.
3. 158 West Erie street.
4. 214 West 22d street.
5. 1125 West 12th street.
6. 117 N. Franklin-st.
7. 455 N. Lincoln street.
8. 2865 S. Loomis street.
9. 61 E. South Water-st.
10. 1613 Hudson avenue.
11. 9 East 36th place.
12. 2256 W. 13th street.
13. 2756 N. Fairfield-av.
14. 918 West 19th street.
15. 4600 Cottage Grove avenue.
16. 1405 East 62d place.
17. 9323 South Chicago avenue.
18. 4738 Halsted street.
19. 1129 W. Chicago-av.
20. 446 West 69th street.
21. 1529 Belmont avenue.
22. 1620 Winnemac-av.
23. 4837 Lipps avenue.
24. 10400 Vincennes road.
25 1545 Rosemont-av.
26. 4002 Wilcox avenue.
27. 30 East 114th street.
28. 1621 N. Robey street.
29. 441 N. Waller avenue.
30. 6017 S. State street.
31. 1401 Michigan-av.
32. 2360 S. Whipple-st.
33. 4457 Marshfield-av.
34. 1024 East 73d street.

FIRE INSURANCE PATROLS.

1. 163 W. Monroe street.
2. 427 S. Sangamon-st.
3. 15 West 23d street.
4. Union stockyards.
5. 221 Whiting street.
6. 334 S. Hoyne avenue.
7. 1628 W. Division-st.
8. 324 N. Michigan-av.

CHICAGO INTERURBAN TROLLEY LINES.

Following are the principal electric interurban lines with terminals in or near Chicago, with the names of the principal points reached by them:

Chicago & Milwaukee—Terminal in Evanston; makes connection with Northwestern elevated and surface lines to Chicago; runs north to Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine and Milwaukee; branch from Lake Bluff to Libertyville and Rockefeller. Electric lines run from Milwaukee to Burlington, to East Troy, to Waukesha, Pewaukee, Oconomowoc and Watertown and to Sheboygan and Elkhart lake.

Chicago & Joliet—Terminal at 48th street and Archer avenue; runs southwest to Lockport and Joliet; connects at Joliet with lines for Aurora, Chicago Heights, Morris, Seneca, Ottawa, Starved Rock, Utica, LaSalle, Peru, Spring Valley, Bureau and Princeton. From Ottawa a line runs to Streator.

Aurora, Elgin & Chicago—Terminal at 256 5th avenue; runs in a westerly direction to Wheaton, where one branch runs northwest to Elgin and one southwest to Aurora; at Eola Junction on the latter branch a line runs to Batavia. Aurora and Elgin are connected by a line which runs as far south as Yorkville and as far north as Carpenterville. At Elgin connection is made with a line running to Belvidere and Rockford and from the latter place a line runs west to Freeport and another north to Beloit and Janesville. At Aurora a line runs northwest to DeKalb. The Aurora, Elgin & Chicago road is operated on the third rail system.

Chicago & Southern Traction—Terminal at 79th and Halsted streets; runs in a southeasterly direction to Chicago Heights and Kankakee.

Chicago, Lake Shore & South Bend—Terminal at Pullman; runs in an easterly direction to Michigan City and South Bend; connects at South Bend with interurban lines reaching various points in Michigan and Indiana.

SOCIETIES OF TEACHERS.

Cook County Teachers' Association—Fullerton hall, Art institute; president, L. A. Pringle; superintendent, E. J. Tobin, 512 County building.

Chicago Classical Club—President, John A. Scott; secretary and treasurer, Miss Ettie Smith, Carl Schurz high school.

Chicago High School Teachers' Club—President, Louella Chapin; secretary, Donald A. McQueen, 11030 Fairfield avenue.

Chicago Principals' Club—1808, 5 South Wabash avenue; president, Morgan G. Hogge; secretary, Miss Etta Q. Gee, Franklin school.

Chicago Teachers' Federation—Room 847, 127 North Dearborn street; president, Mrs. Ida L. Fursman; corresponding secretary, Frances E. Harden; financial secretary, Catherine Goggin; business representative, Margaret A. Haley.

Chicago Teachers' Relief Society—President, Ella Flagg Young; secretary, Miss Marion H. Dyer, 2717 Wilcox avenue.

Head Assistants' Association—President, Miss Josephine T. Hutchinson; secretary, Miss Anna Strauss, 4411 Drexel boulevard.

CHICAGO WATERWORKS SYSTEM.

The following table shows the growth of Chicago's waterworks system by decades since 1854, when the first large pumping station at Chicago avenue and the lake was built, and by years since 1900:

Year.	*Population using city water.	Gallons pumped per day.	Gallons per capita.	Total revenue.
1854.....	65,000	591,000	9.1	$58,105.00
1860.....	109,000	4,704,000	43.1	131,162.00
1870.....	307,000	21,766,000	70.9	539,180.00
1880.....	503,000	57,384,000	114.1	865,618.35
1890.....	1,107,000	152,372,000	137.6	2,109,508.00
1900.....	1,727,566	322,683,000	186.8	3,250,481.85
1901.....	1,776,236	342,901,000	193.0	3,370,600.88
1902.....	1,824,906	358,179,000	196.3	3,611,558.81
1903.....	1,873,576	376,000,000	200.7	3,689,625.80
1904.....	1,922,266	399,065,000	207.6	3,834,541.30
1905.....	1,970,936	410,930,000	208.5	4,019,205.88
1906.....	2,019,606	437,059,000	216.4	4,281,065.50
1907.....	2,068,276	455,194,000	220.1	4,450,349.61
1908.....	2,116,946	469,282,000	221.7	4,648,299.54
1909.....	2,165,616	480,905,000	222.0	5,032,008.48
1910.....	2,214,286	518,579,000	234.2	5,448,257.55
1911.....	2,262,956	507,332,000	224.2	5,993,771.32
1912.....	2,345,315	551,324,000	235.1	6,263,234.75
1913.....	2,372,000	577,860,575	243.6	6,560,042.21

*Estimated from United States government census.

In 1913 the total amount of water pumped was 210,919,000,000 gallons.

The pumping stations, with the year of construction of each, follow:

Chicago avenue.....1854	Washington Heights..1892
Twenty-second-st. ..1875	Norwood Park.....1897
Harrison street.....1889	Rogers Park.....1899
Lake View.....1892	Central Park.....1900
Fourteenth street....1892	Springfield avenue...1901
Sixty-eighth street..1892	Roseland 1910

The total daily capacity of the waterworks in gallons is 771,150,000.

Other statistics: Number of taps, 283,558; meters in use, 16,969; mileage of water pipe, 2,404.

LAKE TUNNELS.

One 5 foot tunnel from two mile crib to Chicago avenue pumping station; built 1867; cost $464,866.05.

One 7 foot tunnel from two mile crib to Chicago avenue pumping station; built 1874; cost $415,709.36.

One 7 foot tunnel from two mile crib to Chicago avenue pumping station; built 1887-1895; cost $342,786.64.

One 14 foot tunnel lake extension of Chicago avenue and Blue Island avenue system; begun 1911; cost $7,530.28.

One 8 foot tunnel from four mile crib to 14th street pumping station; built 1892; cost $1,104,744.12.

One 10 foot tunnel from Carter H. Harrison crib to foot of Oak street; built 1898; cost $677,577.55.

One 7 foot tunnel from Lake View crib to Lake View pumping station; built 1896; cost $701,792.45.

One 7 foot tunnel from Hyde Park crib to 68th street pumping station; built 1898; cost $771,556.07.

One 14 foot tunnel from Hyde Park to 73d street and Railroad avenue; built 1912; cost $1,793,860.10.

LAND TUNNELS.

One 7 foot tunnel from Chicago avenue pumping station to 22d street pumping station; built 1874; cost $542,912.63.

One 7 foot tunnel from Park row shaft to foot of Peck place and thence to Harrison street pumping station; built 1891; cost $279,848.78.

One 6 foot connecting tunnel in Jefferson street from Van Buren to Harrison; built 1891; cost $15,968.17.

One 10 foot tunnel foot of Oak street to Green street and Grand avenue, and two 8 foot tunnels from that point to Central Park avenue and Springfield avenue pumping stations, respectively; built 1900; cost, $2,121,525.02.

One 7 foot tunnel connecting above 10 foot tunnel with Chicago avenue pumping station (remodeled); built 1898; cost $42,436.45.

One 9 foot tunnel from 104th street and Stewart avenue to 73d and State streets; one 12 foot tunnel in 73d street from State street to Yates avenue, and one 14 foot tunnel from Yates avenue to Railroad avenue; built 1912; cost $1,647,591.18.

One 7 foot tunnel in Polk street connecting Peck place shaft and Jefferson street shaft; built 1907; cost $181,929.54.

One 8 foot tunnel from Chicago avenue to 22d street and Ashland avenue; built 1911; cost $833,267.77.

One 9 foot tunnel 73d and State streets to 75th street and Western avenue; in course of construction.

One 8 foot tunnel connecting two mile crib tunnel with Blue Island avenue tunnel; under construction.

WATER PIPE TUNNELS UNDER CHICAGO RIVER.

Dimen'ns in ft.	Length in ft.	Year built.	Cost.	Location.
5.....	230	1871	$7,550.00	Adams-st.
6.....	249	1871	7,633.00	Archer-av.
7½x10½...	225	1891	17,453.56	Ashland-av.
6.....	306	1871	7,750.00	Chicago-av.
5.....	227	1880	6,875.00	Clybourn-pl.
6.....	468	1903	13,324.00	Division-st.*
7x8½.....	330	1871	11,220.00	Division-st.
8.....	297	1889	14,600.00	18th-st.
6½x9.....	314	1880	7,883.00	Harrison-st.
5.....	272	1889	8,390.00	95th-st.
6x7.....1,548		1899	35,561.75	Drainage canal.
5.....	403	1895	29,614.58	N. Western-av.
5.....	485	1880	11,250.00	Rush-st.
7x10.....	241	1892	17,495.20	35th-st.
6.....	311	1876	7,550.00	Throop-st.
7x8.....	345	1905	28,584.54	Montrose-bd.
7½.....1,680		1907	61,307.10	Ashland-av.
7x8½.....	335	1907	24,831.30	Grand-av.
7x8½.....	450	1907	21,003.48	Diversey-bd.
7x8.....	326	1908	11,962.36	Western-av.
7x8.....	339	1908	16,013.60	Western-av.*
7x8.....	225	1908	8,387.77	Western-av.*

*Under canal.

WATERWORKS CRIBS.

Name.	Built.	Cost.
Two-mile	1867	$106,679.63
Four-mile	1891	472,890.93
Lake View	1896	164,085.82
Hyde Park	1896	137,624.77
C. H. Harrison	1900	232,738.10

CHICAGO'S BRIDGE SYSTEM.

The first ferry across the river was established in 1829, where the Lake street bridge now is. In 1833 a floating bridge of logs was in operation just north of the present Randolph street bridge. A foot bridge over the north branch was built in 1832 at Kinzie street. The first drawbridge over the main branch of the river was placed at Dearborn street in 1834. In 1854 a pivot bridge was built at Clark street. These and other bridges of that time were built by the persons most directly benefited by them. It was not until 1857 that a bridge was built entirely at the city's expense. This was the structure over the south branch at Madison street. It cost $30,000. Until 1872 the swing bridges were turned by hand, but in the year named steam power was installed on the Dearborn street structure and later on most of the other bridges in the downtown section were similarly equipped. In 1895 the Rush, Lake and Van Buren street bridges were operated by electric motors. The last named structure, which was opened for traffic in that year, was the first of the Scherzer rolling type. The Halsted street lift bridge, the first and only one of its kind, was opened in 1894 and was operated by steam. It cost the city $242,880.

Of the bridges operated by the city thirty-five are operated by electricity and fourteen by hand power. Fourteen are bascule bridges of various types, twelve are rolling lift bridges, one is a vertical lift bridge and the others are swing bridges.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE INTO CHICAGO.

Value of imported merchandise entered for consumption and withdrawn from warehouse, with amounts of duty collected thereon, for the year 1913, at the port of Chicago:

Articles free of duty.	Value.	Duty.
American whisky returned..	$3,435	$5,156.11
Apparatus, scientific.....	59,688	.....
Art works, for exhibition....	16,491	.....
Art works over 20 years old.	1,132,778	.....
Tea	1,825,613	.....
All other free articles.....	4,902,400	.....
Articles subject to duty.		
Art works.....	58,565	8,784.75
Automobiles and parts.....	13,200	5,940.00
Breadstuffs	414,820	118,185.44
Brushes	58,676	23,470.40
Cheese	530,549	174,033.56
Chemicals, drugs, etc.....	2,450,867	534,919.30
China and glassware.....	942,799	557,547.88
Clocks, watches and parts..	334,736	86,027.70
Cocoa and chocolate.....	92,304	19,565.23
Cutlery	35,803	21,681.30
Diamonds, precious stones..	429,250	42,925.00
Dry goods.....	7,555,699	3,866,094.58
Firearms	14,920	6,457.20
Fish	1,013,950	166,020.05
Fruits and nuts.....	994,007	294,850.73
Furs and manufactures of..	118,798	40,260.45
Glass, plate and window....	63,211	25,223.39
Gold and silver, mfrs. of...	49,163	26,548.46
Hops	77,665	42,627.84
Iron and steel, mfrs. of....	619,142	211,881.10
Jewelry	72,872	47,872.00
Lead, pigs, bars, etc.....	81,462	87,498.60
Leather, gloves:.....	799,220	366,005.99

Articles free of duty.	Value.	Duty.
Leather, mfrs., all other....	91,265	27,051.28
Matches	68,313	20,135.06
Matting of straw, etc.....	28,431	22,329.34
Meats	11,026	2,456.60
Metals and manufactures of	257,395	119,622.07
Millinery goods.....	628,202	315,407.05
Musical instruments.....	342,230	154,003.50
Oilcloth and linoleum.....	74,221	28,777.68
Oils	355,366	124,629.57
Paints and varnishes.....	103,230	31,396.29
Paper, mfrs., books, music, etc.	96,093	24,023.25
All other not printed.....	328,598	87,565.40
Pickles, sauces, etc.....	270,468	82,463.78
Pipes and smokers' articles.	24,100	14,360.56
Salt	32,530	7,378.22
Seeds, plants and bulbs.....	365,808	73,236.69
Soap	47,233	16,232.27
Spirits, malt.....	64,895	40,467.13
Spirits, distilled.....	711,240	1,014,931.90
Sugar, cane, beet and maple	39,704	18,679.17
Tobacco, leaf.....	1,232,450	729,566.66
Tobacco, manufactures of...	133,623	125,643.24
All other.....	66,149	46,539.08
Toys, dolls, etc.....	624,412	218,544.20
Wines, champagne.....	366,424	208,706.59
Wines, still.....	304,372	163,750.72
Wood, mfrs., lumber.....	241,596	16,533.85
Wood, mfrs., all other.....	83,555	29,555.09
Miscellaneous articles.....	1,529,144	584,075.12
Totals, 1913.....	33,284,156	11,127,638.42
Totals, 1912.....	30,278,600	10,698,891.11
Totals, 1911.....	28,089,068	10,131,150.12
Totals, 1910.....	28,281,331	10,102,062.56
Totals, 1906.....	24,141,004	10,005,952.35

CHICAGO RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS (1906-1913).

[From board of trade reports.]

RECEIPTS.

ARTICLE.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Pork, brls.....	5,034	13,072	9,260	24,953	5,306	9,050	9,737	2,989
Other meats, lbs....	204,641,412	206,872,674	235,477,393	207,405,026	180,881,600	228,741,800	153,990,300	112,942,000
Lard, lbs.....	80,397,434	70,361,665	77,301,132	70,852,783	44,735,400	42,171,300	61,228,100	58,399,000
Butter, lbs.....	248,648,098	263,714,642	316,694,782	284,546,835	318,985,500	334,932,400	287,798,800	286,220,000
Wool, lbs.....	57,312,218	53,805,470	66,018,883	91,695,097	55,407,700	71,810,800	55,778,600	44,636,000
Hides, lbs.....	132,878,793	120,642,541	136,729,644	150,636,892	155,903,000	166,130,800	149,058,500	106,662,060
Flaxseed, bu.....	2,086,395	1,851,442	2,119,335	1,199,119	1,388,300	959,500	2,298,500	2,801,000
Other seeds, lbs....	62,729,160	51,141,309	83,583,558	91,132,313	66,143,600	37,644,100	44,120,000	56,807,009
Salt, brls.....	1,811,380	1,908,886	1,829,030	1,728,395	1,725,825	1,659,799	2,008,694	2,204,594
Lumber, 1,000 ft....	2,362,856	2,479,458	2,053,639	2,584,518	2,519,357	2,134,567	2,693,305	2,804,430
Flour, brls.....	9,059,329	9,435,311	9,496,037	8,526,200	8,006,283	5,859,396	7,070,898	10,268,000
Wheat, bu.....	28,249,475	24,943,690	21,168,442	26,985,116	27,540,100	37,118,100	35,914,000	50,372,000
Corn, bu.....	98,896,563	125,159,932	91,169,147	90,884,922	102,592,850	108,550,500	112,690,000	127,773,000
Oats, bu.....	89,912,881	95,906,779	52,529,017	87,884,238	101,859,000	94,060,800	118,491,300	124,405,000

SHIPMENTS.

Pork, brls.....	182,906	141,840	168,265	182,222	126,728	105,913	138,752	144,014
Other meats, lbs....	804,642,049	753,259,255	720,804,686	720,032,586	562,203,800	550,849,300	566,627,100	614,048,000
Lard, lbs.....	421,914,539	393,629,530	402,779,483	255,052,422	268,702,900	302,699,100	252,176,100	273,725,000
Butter, lbs.....	252,807,516	252,005,932	269,178,313	235,648,837	266,288,900	285,685,400	271,109,500	274,542,000
Wool, lbs.....	60,346,206	63,907,814	83,267,798	118,156,595	94,226,200	139,688,600	98,691,600	100,031,000
Hides, lbs.....	175,170,520	166,736,394	199,176,623	180,677,234	185,626,000	194,764,900	162,800,300	165,545,000
Flaxseed, bu.....	435,171	98,252	213,984	150,834	244,000	165,600	409,100	138,000
Other seeds, lbs....	61,688,329	75,130,800	83,337,110	76,048,562	56,227,200	36,964,200	59,513,500	61,014,000
Salt, brls.....	244,462	409,939	416,121	460,359	402,966	523,653	671,830	714,254
Lumber, 1,000 ft....	1,041,491	977,746	771,539	961,822	962,776	803,923	1,002,373	954,159
Flour, brls.....	8,199,628	9,231,693	9,180,355	8,316,943	7,033,351	5,781,092	6,268,876	6,190,000
Wheat, bu.....	16,788,573	24,314,892	22,579,044	23,484,171	18,679,100	23,339,500	35,726,100	45,999,000
Corn, bu.....	78,974,686	95,770,779	69,692,742	72,835,839	78,623,100	87,930,600	73,739,100	92,530,000
Oats, bu.....	73,718,199	68,897,313	79,857,557	77,288,653	77,890,100	77,428,500	102,077,000	98,377,000

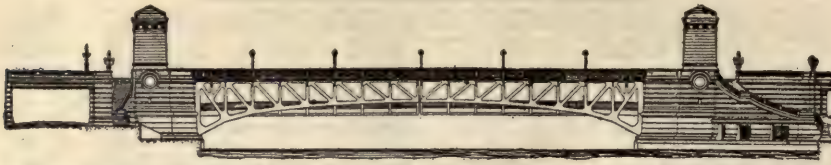
LEADING MOTHER TONGUES IN ILLINOIS (1910).

[Government census report.]

Tongue.	Number.	Tongue.	Number.	Tongue.	Number.	Tongue.	Number.
English*	686,146	Portuguese	1,448	Bulgarian	2,616	Syrian††	1,575
German	981,956	Roumanian	3,039	Slavic‡	3,772	Turkish	432
Dutch†	34,412	Greek	11,831	Lithuanian¶	12,767	Albanian	75
Flemish	10,525	Polish	274,661	Yiddish**	117,153		
Swedish	236,023	Bohemian‡	124,225	Magyar	19,795	All mother tongues 2,926,407	
Norwegian	71,308	Slovak	20,915	Finnish	3,359		
Danish	38,305	Russian	4,036	Armenian	1,564		
Italian	119,132	Ruthenian	1,299				
French	55,837	Slovenian	16,713				
Spanish	1,853	Serbo-Croatian..	16,151				

*Includes Celtic. †Includes Frisian. ‡Includes Moravian. §Not specified. ¶Includes Lettish. **Includes Hebrew. ††Includes Arabic.

BOULEVARD CONNECTING LINK PROJECT.



DOUBLE DECKED BASCULE BRIDGE TO CONNECT NORTH AND SOUTH SIDE BOULEVARDS.

Plans for properly connecting the south and north side boulevard systems of Chicago by means of widening Michigan avenue and a new bridge over the river began to be studied seriously in 1905 by committees of various public bodies, such as the city council, real estate boards, park boards and by architects and other private individuals. In 1906, 1907 and 1908 Daniel H. Burnham and Edward H. Bennett, architects, working under the direction of the Commercial club, prepared the famous "Plan of Chicago," of which one feature was the Michigan avenue improvement project. Nov. 1, 1909, the Chicago Plan commission, representing the official administration and the public generally, was created by the city council in response to an official request from Mayor Fred A. Busse, who appointed its members. It held its first meeting Nov. 4 in that year and elected Charles H. Wacker as president. The duty of the commission was to carry out as far as practicable from time to time the ideas formulated in the Commercial club, or as it is often called, the Burnham plan.

Study of the Michigan avenue project was begun at once by the commission and after a long series of meetings and conferences it adopted, July 10, 1911, a plan which was presented two days later to the board of local improvements for its consideration. June 2, 1913, that body submitted to the city council an ordinance for carrying the plan into effect and July 14 the ordinance was passed. Some of the property owners affected began proceedings attacking the validity of the ordinance and in December the State Supreme court made a ruling in which it declared that the ordinance was invalid because of faulty description of land involved in the project. A revised ordinance, correcting the errors pointed out by the court, was introduced in the council and finally passed by that body March 23, 1914, without opposition.

The ordinance as passed calls for the improvement of a thoroughfare extending from Randolph street northward along Michigan avenue, over the river, thence over private property and along Pine street and Lincoln parkway to Chicago avenue. Michigan avenue is to be widened to 127.5 feet and that part of the new thoroughfare north of the river is to be 141 feet wide. The improvement is to consist of a two-level roadway comprising an upper level extending the entire distance between Randolph street and Chicago avenue and supported between Lake street and Grand avenue upon an elevated steel and concrete structure, and a lower level extending from Lake street to Grand avenue. The bridge is to be double decked and of the bascule type, the upper level connecting the parts of the upper level of the thoroughfare and the lower level connecting the portions of the lower level of the thoroughfare north and south of the river. The upper level of the bridge is to be ninety feet wide and the lower level sixty feet. The structure is to have a clear span between the abutments of 220 feet. The upper level is to be used by pleasure vehicles and the lower level is to carry heavy traffic.

The total cost of the entire improvement, including land to be taken, is estimated at about $7,000,000. The cost of the bridge, elevated structure, walls and excavations, pavements lighting and bridge machinery alone, without land damages, is estimated at $2,298,247.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE RATES.

Under ordinance passed by city council May 26, 1913.

Following are the maximum rates which may be charged by the Chicago Telephone company for a period of five years or until May, 1918:

MEASURED RATE SERVICE.

BUSINESS.

For single party line, including 960 outgoing conversations, messages or calls, $48 a year; next 240 outgoing messages, 5 cents each; next 1,200 messages, 3 cents each; next 1,200 messages, 2½ cents each; for all messages in excess of 3,600, 2 cents each.

For single party line, including 1,200 outgoing messages, $60 a year; next 1,200 messages, 3 cents each; next 1,200 messages, 2½ cents each; all messages in excess of 3,600, 2 cents each.

RESIDENCE.

For single party line, including 800 outgoing messages, $40 a year; next 400 messages, 4 cents each; next 1,200 messages, 3 cents each; next 1,200 messages, 2½ cents each; all messages in excess of 3,600, 2 cents each.

FLAT RATE SERVICE.

BUSINESS.

For single party line, including not to exceed 500 outgoing messages in any one month, $10.42 per month; all messages in excess of 500 in any one month, 2 cents each. Present subscribers to single party business line, with right to unlimited use of same at $125 a year, have the right to a continuance of the same service at the same rate.

RESIDENCE.

For a single party line, including all messages, $18 per quarter.

For a two-party line, including all messages, $14 per quarter.

NICKEL COIN BOX SERVICE.

NICKEL FIRST.

One-party line, at a guarantee of 20 cents a day, including four messages.

Two-party line, at a guarantee of 12½ cents a day, including two and one-half messages.

Two-party line (for residences only), at a guarantee of 10 cents a day, including two messages.

Four-party line (for residences only), at a guarantee of 5 cents a day, including one message.

Additional messages in excess of the guaranteed number per day in each of foregoing cases, 4 cents each.

At the time of making collection the company shall allow subscribers 1 cent for each message in excess of the total guaranteed number of messages since the last preceding collection.

NICKEL LAST.

Nickel last rates are the same as nickel first rates except that all messages in excess of guaranteed number are 5 cents each.

DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS.

Subscribers making deficiency payments shall be given receipts therefor and if at any succeeding collection within sixty days there is an excess amount in the box it shall be applied to the repayment of the deficiency collected.

CHICAGO CLUBS AND CLUBHOUSES.

Aero Club of Illinois—President, James S. Stevens; secretary, Lee Hammond.

Arche—President, Mrs. Charles B. Caldwell; corresponding secretary, Mrs. William H. Bradley.

Austin Woman's—President, Mrs. C. J. Gibson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. T. Snodgrass.

Bankers'—President, Charles S. Castle; secretary and treasurer, W. D. C. Street.

Builders'—412-418 Chamber of Commerce building; president, William Schlake; secretary, Thomas J. Maney.

Calumet Country—95th street and Cottage Grove avenue; president, R. A. Dugan; secretary, W. L. Bennett.

Caxton—Tenth floor Fine Arts building; president, James W. Thompson; secretary, Thomas W. Swan.

Chicago Athletic Association—12 South Michigan avenue; president, William H. Baker; secretary, Harold Dyrenforth.

Chicago Architectural—39 West Adams street; president, George A. Awsumb; secretary, Gifford Brabant.

Chicago Automobile—321 Plymouth court; president, Harry A. Vissering; secretary, C. G. Sinsabaugh.

Chicago Club—Michigan avenue and Van Buren street; president, John S. Runnells; secretary, W. R. Odell.

Chicago Culture—President, Mrs. William J. Benson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. B. Smouse.

Chicago Driving—President, L. J. Pentecost; secretary-treasurer, Magnus Flaws.

Chicago Polo—President, Jarvis Hunt; secretary and treasurer, Wilson Nixon.

Chicago Woman's—410 South Michigan avenue; president, Mrs. Harlan W. Cooley; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. F. Pearce.

Chicago Woman's Aid—Indiana avenue and 21st street; president, Mrs. Moses L. Purvin; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Maurice L. Ash, 5210 South Park avenue.

Chicago Yacht—Foot of Monroe street; outer harbor; commodore, William A. Lydon; secretary, George L. Weed.

City Club—315 Plymouth court; president, Allen B. Pond; secretary, Henry P. Chandler; civics secretary, George E. Hooker.

Cliff Dwellers—216 South Michigan avenue; president, Hamlin Garland; secretary, W. N. C. Carlton.

Colonial Club of Chicago—4445 Grand boulevard; president, William H. Knapp; secretary, R. E. Gillagler.

Columbia Damen Club—President, Mrs. Berthold Singer; corresponding secretary, Mrs. L. Woltersdorf.

Columbia Yacht—Lake front, foot of Randolph street; commodore, H. S. Mills; secretary, C. R. Smith.

Commercial—President, Bernard E. Sunny; secretary, Louis A. Seeberger.

Douglas Park Woman's—President, Mrs. Thomas F. Wallace; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. B. Anderson.

Drama League of Chicago—President, Mrs. Charles Besley; secretary, Mrs. C. G. Snow.

Edgewater Country—5658 Winthrop avenue; president, J. A. McLean; secretary, Lee H. Stiles.

Edison Park Woman's—President, Mrs. Ewald H. Schulz; corresponding secretary, Miss Marguerite Burley.

Englewood—6323 Harvard avenue; president, H. L. Osman; secretary, R. W. Callender.

Englewood Woman's Club—6732 Wentworth avenue; president, Mrs. F. T. Avery; recording secretary, Mrs. Frank Salisbury.

Evanston Country—President, Harry P. Pearson; secretary, William W. Gates.

Evanston—President, R. F. Pettibone; secretary-treasurer, Nicholas G. Iglehart.

Evanston Woman's—President, Mrs. Rufus C. Dawes; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Perkins B. Bass.

Forty Club—President, Wilbur D. Nesbit; secretary, Charles H. Burras.

German Club of Chicago—President, Oscar A. Kropf; secretary, Charles W. Wurster.

Germania Maennerchor—106 Germania place; president, H. O. Lange; secretary, E. A. Siebel.

Hamilton—20 South Dearborn street; president, George S. Ballard; secretary, John L. Fogle.

Illinois—113 South Ashland boulevard; president, Harry McCormack.

Illinois Athletic—112 South Michigan avenue; president, W. Y. Perry; secretary, Albert McRae.

Industrial—President, John H. Wood; secretary, Richard C. Schmidt.

Irish Fellowship—President, William Dillon; secretary, George E. Warren.

Iroquois—21 North LaSalle street; president, James A. Brady; corresponding secretary, William Rothmann.

Kenilworth—President, James C. Murray; secretary, B. G. McCloud.

Kenwood—Lake avenue and 47th street; president, Louis C. Ehle; secretary, William T. Jones.

Kenwood Country—Drexel boulevard and 48th street; president, Charles S. Winston; secretary, D. W. Westervelt.

Kilo—26 South Wabash avenue; president, Mrs. John S. McClelland; corresponding secretary, Dr. Janet Gunn.

Lincoln Park Navy—Secretary, E. J. Schaack.

Mathesis—President, Mrs. Fred Sholes; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. V. Hartwell.

Mid-Day—First National Bank building, 17th floor; president, J. L. Cochran; secretary, A. A. Sprague, 2d.

Nike—700 Oakwood boulevard; president, Mrs. Anna M. Mullin; secretary, Miss Mary E. Pierce.

Old Friends—City Hall Square building; president, Henry Myers; secretary, James S. Hutton.

Oaks—Lake street and Waller avenue; president, A. G. Gurney; secretary, A. G. Seaholm.

Prairie Club—President, Jens Jensen; secretary, Ida M. Joseph.

Press Club—26 North Dearborn street; president, Roy R. Atkinson; recording secretary, P. F. Lowder.

Quadrangle—University avenue and 58th street; president, James H. Tufts; secretary, Percy H. Boynton.

Rotary—38 South Dearborn street; president, H. C. Angster; registrar, Walter S. Gerts.

Ruth—6001 Indiana avenue; president, Mrs. Joseph Meyer; recording secretary, Mrs. M. Rosenbaum.

Saddle and Cycle—Sheridan road and Foster avenue; president, B. M. Winston; secretary, J. A. Stevenson.

Service—President, Miss Josephine Chapin; corresponding secretary, Miss Margaretta Deming.

Social Service—President, Frank E. Wing; secretary, Arthur J. Strawson.

South End Woman's—President, Mrs. Wm. Brady; recording secretary, Mrs. Frank Clute, 8918 Exchange avenue.

South Shore Country—Lake shore and 67th street; president, Everett C. Brown; secretary, Martin H. Foss.

Southern—116 South Michigan avenue; president, John Glass; secretary, W. E. Conrad.

Southern Woman's—President, Mrs. John W. Heatfield; secretary, Miss Ida Powell.

Sportsmen's Club of America—608 South Michigan avenue; president, Oscar W. Schmidt; secretary, J. C. Mueller.

Standard—Michigan avenue and 24th street; president, Samuel Deutsch; secretary, Joseph Weisenbach.

Suburban Woman's Athletic Club—President, Mrs. J. Kibben Ingalls; corresponding secretary, Miss Alma Jones, Oak Park.

Swedish Club of Chicago—1258 North LaSalle street; president, C. S. Peterson; secretary, Carl Lonnerblad.

Three Arts—1614 North LaSalle street; president, Miss Gwethalyn Jones; secretary, Mrs. George A. Seaverns, Jr.

Town and Country—2841 Washington boulevard; president, Dr. C. St. Clair; secretary, Harry G. Dengel.

Twentieth Century—Secretary, William M. Payne, 1933 Indiana avenue.
Traffic—President, J. Charles Williams; secretary, W. H. Wharton.
Union League—Jackson boulevard and Federal street; president, Clarence S. Pellet; secretary, A. F. Allen.
Union Printers'—28 North 5th avenue; president, Charles G. Stevens; secretary, Joseph Larson.
United Irish Societies of Chicago—President, James T. Clarke; corresponding secretary, Charles McGready.
University—Michigan avenue and Monroe street; president, Walter L. Fisher; secretary, William F. Anderson.
University Club of Evanston—President, Frederick P. Vose; secretary, Hurd Comstock.
West End Catholic Woman's—President, Mrs. D. B. McAuley; recording secretary, Mrs. Frank Quinn.
West End Woman's—35 South Ashland boulevard; president, Mrs. William Morris; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. W. Vanarsdale.
Woman's Athletic—606 South Michigan avenue; president, Mrs. Will H. Lyford; secretary, Mrs. George W. Dixon.
Woman's City—President, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen; secretary, Mrs. W. B. Owen.
Woman's Club of Austin—President, Mrs. Charles J. Gibson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. G. Snodgrass.
Woman's New Century—President, Mrs. W. J. Austin; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. E. Hodge.
Woodlawn Park—64th street and Woodlawn avenue; president, A. G. Peine; secretary, Philip L. Gibson.
Woodlawn Woman's—President, Mrs. Anna F. Johns; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. F. Doyle.
Young Fortnightly—925, 410 South Michigan avenue; president, Mrs. Lillian R. Montgomery; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary T. Lord.

CHARITY ORGANIZATIONS IN CHICAGO.

American National Red Cross Society (Illinois branch)—Secretary, James Whittaker, Springfield, Ill.; treasurer, Orson Smith, 112 West Adams street.
Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago—916, 30 North LaSalle street; president, A. G. Becker; secretary, Louis M. Cahn.
Austrian Ladies' Aid Society—President, Mrs. Lena Aroner; recording secretary, Dr. M. Ehrlich.
Austro-Hungarian Benevolent Association—Secretary, A. B. Seelenfreund, 817, 108 South LaSalle street.
Cambrian Benevolent Society—President, Robert Jones; recording secretary, Walter Griffiths.
Chicago Daily News Fresh-Air Fund—Manager, H. L. Rogers, Sanitarium, Lincoln park, foot of Fullerton avenue.
Children's Benefit League—President, Mrs. H. Victor Keane; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charles Salmon, 6826 Perry avenue.
Children's Day Association—President, Mrs. L. L. Funk; corresponding secretary, Miss Pauline Kelly.
Christian Industrial League—President, Arthur Meeker; superintendent, George A. Kilby.
Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund—City Club building, 315 Plymouth court, sixth floor; director, Sherman C. Kingsley.
Federation of Orthodox Jewish Charities—President, James Davis; secretary, Max Shulman.
Frances Juvenile Aid Association—President, Mrs. Philip E. Holp; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John C. Hornung, 3929 Indiana avenue.
German Society of Chicago—153 North LaSalle street; president, Michael F. Girten; secretary, Rudolf Seifert; manager, F. von W. Wysow.
Hungarian Charity Society of Chicago—President, Samuel Kohn; secretary, Leo Newman, 2603 Evergreen avenue.
Illinois Charitable Relief Corps—President, John McShane; secretary, Miss Bessie Crowley, 3440 North Marshfield avenue.
Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society—President, R. J. Bennett; secretary and superintendent, Wilfred S. Reynolds, 1816, 209 South State street.
Infant Welfare Society—President, Lucius Teter; secretary, Dr. W. A. Evans, 104 South Michigan avenue.
Italian Ladies' Charitable Association—President, Mrs. Rocco De Stefano; secretary, Miss I. Libonati.
Jewish Aid Society—1336 South Morgan street; president, Solomon L. Sulzberger; secretary, Morton D. Cahn.
Legal Aid Society of Chicago—230, 31 West Lake street; president, Rudolph Matz; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Albert F. Holden.
Mothers' Relief Association—President, Mrs. Gilbert Brown; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Marguerite de H. Snow.
Societe Francaise de Bienfaisance de l'Illinois—President, Z. P. Brosseau; secretary, J. S. Townsend, 1554 Wabash avenue.
Societe Francaise de Secours Mutuels—President, A. Campion; secretary, Gaston Bloch, 32 South Clark street.
United Charities of Chicago—President, Dr. Charles R. Henderson; secretary, Walter S. Brewster; office, sixth floor, 168 North Michigan avenue; superintendent, Eugene T. Lies.
Visiting Nurse Association of Chicago—829, 104 South Michigan avenue; president, Mrs. Arthur Aldis; secretary, Mrs. Robert McGann, 120 East Pearson street.
Young Men's Jewish Charities Association—President, Isaac Rothschild; secretary, Monte H. Sadler.
Young Men's Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities—President, Henry S. Blum; recording secretary, Jacob M. Weller, 1601, 139 North Clark street.

LAW AND ORDER LEAGUES AND PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

Anti-Cruelty Society—President, Charles G. Snow; secretary, Hugo Krause, 155 West Grand avenue.
Anti-Saloon League of Illinois—1200, 189 West Madison street; superintendent, F. Scott McBride.
Chicago Law and Order League—President, Arthur B. Farwell; secretary, William F. Mulvihill, 1305, 19 South LaSalle street.
Citizens' Association—911, 8 South Dearborn street; president, George E. Cole; secretary, S. M. Singleton.
Citizens' League of Chicago for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquor to Minors and Drunkards—1405, 155 North Clark street; secretary, Frank S. Baker; superintendent, Henry King Grose.
Englewood Law and Order League—6305 Yale avenue; attorney, J. H. Lyle.
Garfield Park Protective Association—President, E. Worthing; secretary, William Watters, 4147 West Congress street.
Hyde Park Protective Association—President, Robert Johns; secretary, Arthur B. Farwell, 501, 19 South LaSalle street.
Vice Commission of the City of Chicago (appointed by the mayor)—Secretary, Edwin W. Sims.

BEEF AND PORK PACKING IN CHICAGO.

Year ended March 1.

Years.	No. cattle.	No. hogs.	Years.	No. cattle.	No. hogs.	Years.	No. cattle.	No. hogs.
1898-9	1,603,380	8,016,675	1903-4	2,163,976	6,763,685	1908-9	1,637,295	6,298,205
1899-1900	1,734,776	7,544,219	1904-5	1,918,665	6,044,758	1909-10	1,698,921	5,161,552
1900-1	1,814,921	7,364,859	1905-6	1,988,955	6,170,341	1910-11	1,735,189	4,812,916
1901-2	2,047,489	7,691,513	1906-7	1,988,504	6,079,641	1911-12	1,733,188	6,275,463
1902-3	2,017,563	6,911,947	1907-8	1,817,737	6,342,717	1912-13	1,639,364	5,827,786

ASYLUMS AND HOMES IN CHICAGO AND VICINITY.

Agard Deaconess Rest Home—Lake Bluff.
Altenheim—(See German Old People's Home).
Archer Road Day Nursery—239 West 24th street.
Augustana Nursery—1346 North LaSalle street.
Augustana Nurses' Home—351 Garfield avenue.
Augustana Women's Home—1307 East 54th street.
Baptist Deaconesses and Girls' Home—3264 Cortland street.
Bethany Home for the Aged—5015 N. Paulina street.
Bethany Home for Young Ladies—824 Center street.
Bethel Home for Convalescent Women and Children—622 East 33d place.
Beulah Home—2144 North Clark street.
Bohemian Old People's Home—5061 North Crawford avenue.
Chicago Baptist Old People's Home—Maywood.
Chicago Baptist Orphanage—Maywood.
Chicago Deaconesses' Home—22 West Erie street.
Chicago Home for Boys—1500 West Adams street.
Chicago Home for Convalescent Women and Children—1516 West Adams street.
Chicago Home for Incurables—5535 Ellis avenue.
Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans—Drexel avenue and 62d street.
Chicago Industrial Home for Children—Office 1132 West Washington boulevard.
Chicago Municipal Lodging House—162 North Union avenue.
Chicago Nursery and Half Orphan—1932 Burling street.
Chicago Orphan—5120 South Park avenue.
Chicago Refuge for Girls—5024 Indiana avenue.
Chicago State Home—Dunning.
Church of God and Saints of Christ Day Nurseries and Orphanage and Home—5405 South Dearborn street.
Church Home for Aged Persons—4325 Ellis-av.
Cook County Home (for Poor)—Oak Forest.
Cook County Kinderheim—1356 North Rockwell-st.
Co-Operative League of Chicago (Homes for Business Mothers and Their Children)—2217 and 5131 Calumet avenue.
Danish High School Home—3925 Michigan avenue.
Danish Lutheran Orphan—3320 Evergreen avenue.
Danish Old People's Home—6809 Hurlbut street.
Evangelical Deaconesses' Home—408 Wisconsin street.
Faith Missionary Home—300 West 74th street.
Florence Crittenton Anchorage—2615 Indiana-av.
Foundlings' Home—15 South Wood street.
Frances Juvenile Home—3929 Indiana avenue.
German Baptist Old People's Home—1851 North Spaulding avenue.
German Deaconesses' Home—824 Center street.
German Hospital Nurses' Home—2329 Cambridge avenue.
German Old People's Home—Forest Park, Ill.
Guardian Angel, German Orphan—2001 Devon-av.
Helen Day Nursery—702 Barber street.
Home for the Aged—West Harrison and Throop.
Home for Aged Jews—Drexel avenue and 62d street.
Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People—510 West Garfield boulevard.
Home for Destitute Crippled Children—1653 Park avenue.
Home for Disabled Children—Maywood.
Home for the Friendless—Vincennes avenue and 51st street.
Home for Jewish Friendless and Working Girls—Ellis avenue and 53d street.
Home for Missionaries' Children—Morgan Park.
Hope Hall—6036 Ravenswood avenue.
House of the Good Shepherd—1126 Grace street.
Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind—1900-1932 Marshall boulevard.
Illinois Industrial School for Girls—Park Ridge, Ill.
Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home—LaGrange, Ill.
Illinois Manual Training School Farm—Glenwood, Ill. Office 608, 160 West Jackson boulevard.
Illinois St. Andrew Society Old People's Home—Riverside, Ill.
Immanuel Women's Home—1505 North LaSalle-st.
Indiana House—12 East Grand avenue.
Jackson Park Sanitarium—64th street and the lake.
King (James C.) Home for the Aged—Garfield boulevard and South Park avenue.
Lutheran Children's Home—Rockwell and Hirsch.
Lutheran Orphans' Home—Addison, Ill.
Margaret Etter Creche—2421 Wabash avenue.
Marks Nathan Jewish Orphan—1550 S. Albany-av.
Martha Washington Home—North Western avenue and Irving Park boulevard.
Mercy Home—2834 Wabash avenue.
Methodist Deaconess Orphanage—Lake Bluff.
Methodist Episcopal Old People's Home—1417 Foster avenue.
Miriam Club, Homes for Jewish Working Girls—434 Bowen avenue and 4501 Forrestville avenue.
Mission of Our Lady of Mercy—1138 Jackson-bd.
New Future Association—556 East 37th street.
Norwegian-Danish Deaconess Home—1925 N. Sawyer avenue.
Norwegian Lutheran Bethesda Home—2244 Haddon avenue.
Norwegian Lutheran Children's Home—Edison Park.
Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess Home—1138 North Leavitt street.
Norwegian Old People's Home—6054 Avondale-av.
Ogontz Day Nursery—1600 Allport street.
Old People's Home—4720 Vincennes avenue.
Olivet Girls' Home—1264 Cleveland avenue.
Olivet Old Ladies' Home—668 Gardner street.
Olivet Old People's Home—668 Gardner street.
Orthodox Jewish Home for the Aged—Albany and Ogden avenues.
Park Ridge School for Girls—Park Ridge.
Parting of the Ways Home—112 West 22d street.
Paulist Day Nursery—919 South Wabash avenue.
Phyllis Wheatley Home—3530 Forest avenue.
Richard A. Wells Memorial Creche—South 5th avenue and West 53d street.
Ruth Club Home for Jewish Working Girls—6001 Indiana avenue.
St. Anthony's Orphanage—2033 Frankfort street.
St. Charles School for Boys—St. Charles, Ill.
St. Joseph's Home for Aged and Crippled—2649 North Hamlin avenue.
St. Joseph's Home for the Friendless—Lake avenue and 35th street.
St. Joseph's Home for Working Girls—11 South May street.
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum—Lake avenue and 35th street.
St. Mary's Home for Children—2822 W. Jackson boulevard.
St. Mary's Mission House—850 Washington-bd.
St. Mary's Nursery—2822 West Jackson boulevard.
St. Mary's Training School for Boys—Des Plaines.
St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—721 North LaSalle street.
Sarah Hackett Stevenson Memorial Lodging House for Women—2412 Prairie avenue.
South End Center Day Nursery—9140 Buffalo-av.
Susanna Wesley Home—3143 South Michigan-av.
Swedish Baptist Old People's Home—Morgan Park.
Uhlich Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum—2014 Burling street.
Volunteers of America Children's Home—Evanston.
Washingtonian Home—1529 West Madison street
Western German Baptist Old People's Home—1851 North Spaulding avenue.
Young Woman's Christian Association Home—830 South Michigan avenue.
Young Woman's Christian Home—501 S. Ashland boulevard.

CHICAGO BUTTER AND EGG BOARD.

4136 West Lake street.

President—J. B. Mitchell.
First vice-president—C. E. McNeill.
Second vice-president—C. J. Bowman.
Secretary—E. C. Collyer.
Treasurer—M. P. Rutledge.

PRINCIPAL LIBRARIES OF CHICAGO AND SUBURBS.

THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Michigan avenue and Washington street.

Board of Directors—Antonio Lagorio, president; Max Henius, vice-president; Philip M. Ksycki, Samuel Despres, Charles C. Breyer, James J. Healy, Frank J. Pokorney, T. Frank O'Connell, Oscar G. Mayer.

Standing Committees (1914-1915)—Library: Despres, Henius, Pokorney. Administration: Mayer, O'Connell, Breyer. Buildings and grounds: Healy, Breyer, Ksycki.

Meetings—Regular meetings of the board at 5 p. m. on second and fourth Mondays of each month.

Librarian—Henry E. Legler.

Assistant Librarian—Carl B. Roden.

Secretary—Harry G. Wilson.

DEPARTMENTS AND HOURS.

Circulating, open shelf and registry departments, third floor, open 9 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Reference room and public card catalogue, fourth floor; open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Sundays and holidays, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Thomas Hughes room for young people, fourth floor; open 9 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Art room, fifth floor; open 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Study room for women, fourth floor; open 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; closed on Sunday and during August.

Music room and foreign room; open 9 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Patents, documents and bound newspapers room, first floor, Randolph street entrance; open 9 a. m. to 5:30 p.m.; closed on Sunday.

Civics room, first floor, Randolph street entrance; open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Reading room for current magazines and newspapers, fourth floor. Randolph street entrance; open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Sundays and holidays, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The Chicago public library is a free public institution, established under the Illinois library law of 1872. It derives its revenue from an annual library tax of approximately four-tenths of a mill. A board of directors of nine members is appointed by the mayor, three annually for terms of three years. The library occupies the site formerly known as Dearborn park, bounded by Michigan avenue, Washington street, Garland court and Randolph street. The cost of the building was about $2,000,000, including the furniture, book stacks and machinery. There are thirty-two branches and 111 delivery stations.

The right of drawing books from the public library belongs to all who reside in the city of Chicago, and also to those who make their homes in the suburbs within the limits of Cook county and are regularly employed in the city. In order to become a book borrower it is necessary only to file an application giving the name and residence of the applicant and bearing the signature of a second person, who must be an actual resident of the city, appearing as such in the latest city directory. This person becomes the guarantor to the library for the proper observance of the library regulations on the part of the applicant. These regulations merely provide that books drawn for home use must be returned within the stated period and must not be defaced or injured.

At the close of May 31, 1914, the public library contained 571,358 volumes. The aggregate circulation for the year ending May 31, 1914, was 3,428,638 volumes, which does not include the use of books kept on the open shelves at the main library or its branches or the periodicals or newspapers used in the reading rooms. This use would bring the total book issue to 4,500,000.

BRANCHES.

Branches marked * are open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., those marked † are open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., all others are open from 1 to 9 p. m. Sundays and holidays, open from 2 to 6 p. m.

Armour Square	33d-st. and Shields-av.
*Austin	5642 W. Lake-st.
Bessemer Park	89th-st. and Muskegon-av.
*Blackstone	49th-st. and Lake Park-av.
Burr School	Ashland and Wabansia-avs.
Cornell Square	Wood and W. 51st-sts.
Davis Square	45th-st. and Marshfield-av.
Dvorak Park	20th and Fisk-sts.
Eckhardt Park	Chicago-av. and Noble-st.
Fuller Park	45th-st. and Princeton-av.
Hamilton Park	72d-st. and Normal-av.
Hamlin Park	Barry and Hoyne-avs.
†Hebrew Institute	Taylor and Lytle-sts.
*Hiram Kelly	62d-st. and Normal-bd.
Holstein	Oakley-av. and Ems-st.
Humboldt	North and Fairfield-avs.
Independence Pk.	Springfield-av. and Irving Pk.-bd.
Lawndale	Millard-av. and 23d-st.
*Lewis Institute	1943 W. Madison-st.
†Lincoln Center	Oakwood-bd. and Langley-av.
Logan Square	3245 Fullerton-av.
Mark White Square	Halsted and 30th-sts.
Ogden Park	64th-st. and Racine-av.
Palmer Park	111th-st. and Indiana-av.
Seward Park	Elm and Orleans-sts.
Sherman Park	Loomis and W. 53d-sts.
Sheridan	4734-36 N. Racine-av.
Stanford Park	14th-pl. and Union-st.
Stanton Park	Vedder and Rees-sts.
Sumner School	Colorado and Kildare-avs.
Twenty-Sixth Street	2548 S. Homan-av.
George C. Walker Branch	Morgan Park

TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

Ashburn	3622 W. 83d-st.
Brighton Park	2707 W. 38th-st.
Butler Memorial House	3212 Broadway
Cheltenham	3002 Cheltenham-pl.
Chicago Lawn	3509 W. 63d-st.
East Rogers Park	6614 Sheridan-rd.
Edison Park	51 Drexel-bd.
Fernwood	104th and Wallace-st.
Gano	11640 Wentworth-av.
Grand Crossing	1318 E. 75th-st.
Gresham	8684 Vincennes-av.
Irving Park	4227 Irving Park-bd.
Longwood	W. 97th-st. and Longwood drive
Mayfair	4500 Montrose-av.
Norwood Park	6013 Ceylon-av.
Park Manor	553 E. 71st-st.
Rogers Park	7013 N. Clark-st.
West Ridge—Armstrong school	Greenleaf-av. and Pingree-st.
West Englewood	1901 W. 59th-st.
West Pullman	700 W. 120th-st.

DELIVERY STATIONS.

North.

1. Elm and Orleans-sts.
2. 2004 Larrabee-st.
3. 2544 Lincoln-av.
4. 4356 N. Hermitage-av.
5. 4016 Lincoln-av.
6. 439 North-av.
7. 3301 Southport-av.
8. 5459 Broadway.
9. 2942 N. Clark-st.
10. 3701 N. Halsted-st.
11. 4734 Racine-av.
12. 4405 Broadway.
13. 1236 Devon-av.
14. 11100 Indiana-av.
15. 1514 Irving Park-bd.
16. Barry and Hoyne avenues.
17. 4763 Lincoln-av.
18. 3456 N. Hoyne-av.
19. 5865 Glenwood-av.
20. 753 N. Dearborn-st.

South.

1. 76 E. 22d-st.
2. 304 E. 31st-st.
3. Oakwood-blvd. and Langley-av.
4. 534 W. 43d-st.
5. 49th-st. and Lake Park-av.
6. 62d-st. and Normal blvd.
7. 4622 Grand-blvd.
8. 69th-st. and Muskegon-av.
9. 72d-st. and Normal avenue.
10. 956 E. 55th-st.
11. 336 E. 89th-st.
12. 541 E. 47th-st.
13. 11100 Indiana-av.
14. 146 W. 69th-st.
15. 1304 E. 63d-st.
16. 1318 E. 75th-st.
17. 45th-st. and Marshfield-av.
18. 8684 Vincennes-rd.
19. 5523 S. Halsted-st.
20. 64th-st. and Racine avenue.
21. 33d-st. and Shields avenue.
22. 5005 State-st.
23. 6559 Cottage Grove avenue.
24. 5902 Wentworth-av.
25. 8944 Cottage Grove avenue.
26. 313 E. 58th-st.
27. 553 E. 71st-st.
28. Halsted and 30th-sts.
29. Wood and W. 51st streets.
30. Loomis and W. 53d streets.
31. 500 E. 61st-st.

39. 1046 43d-st.
40. 3002 Cheltenham-pl.
41. 7036 Stony Island-av.
43. 903 E. 75th-st.
45. 45th-st. and Princeton-av. West.
1. 14th-pl. and Union-st.
2. 1722 Grand-av.
3. 1943 W. Madison-st.
4. 1254 S. Ashland-av.
5. 1132 Jackson-blvd.
6. 821 S. Western-av.
9. 1152 W. Van Buren street.
10. 4216 W. Madison-st.
12. 2822 W. Madison-st.
13. 3249 W. Belmont-av.
14. 2639 N. Rockwell-st.
16. 4055 W. 26th-st.
17. 3308 W. 12th-st.
18. 2286 Milwaukee-av.
19. 3605 Armitage-av.
21. Taylor and Lytle-sts.
22. 3859 W. Chicago-av.
23. 4056 W. North-av.
24. 953 Grand-av.
25. 5642 W. Lake-st.
26. 2248 W. Ohio-st.
27. 4149 Armitage-av.
28. 3054 W. Harrison-st.
29. 426 N. Kedzie-av.
31. 3123-3125 W. 22d-st.
32. 2548 Homan-av.
33. 4114 W. 12th-st.
34. 4024 W. 16th-st.
35. 20th and Fisk-sts.
36. Chicago avenue and Noble street.
38. 3406 W. North-av.
39. 547 N. Cicero-av.
40. Ashland and Wabansia-avs.
41. 2101 W. 12th-st.
42. 1105 N. California-av.
43. Millard-av. and 23d street.
45. 3245 Fullerton-av.
47. 2138 W. North-av.
48. 2158 N. Hamlin-av.
49. 1303 Blue Island-av.
50. 2147 W. Augusta-st.
54. North and Fairfield avenues.
55. 3446 Irving Park-bd.
56. Ems-st. and Oakley avenue.

THE JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY.

110 North Wabash avenue, 6th floor.

President—Marvin Hughitt.
Vice-Presidents—Thomas D. Jones and Robert Forsyth.
Secretary—Leonard A. Busby.
Treasurer—William J. Louderback.
Librarian—Clement W. Andrews.
Board of Directors—Robert T. Lincoln, John M. Clark, Frank S. Johnson, Peter S. Grosscup, Marvin Hughitt, Thomas D. Jones, John J. Mitchell, Leonard A. Busby, Robert Forsyth, Chauncey Keep, Frederick H. Rawson, Albert A. Sprague II. and the mayor and the comptroller of the city of Chicago, ex officio.

Hours—The library is open daily, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

The John Crerar library contained in October, 1914, 333,400 volumes and 107,000 pamphlets on the social, physical, natural and medical sciences and their applications. They cannot be taken from the library, but may be freely consulted by all who wish to do so. The department of medical science, formerly housed in the Newberry library building, has now been moved to the main library, where the Senn reading room is open to physicians and students.

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY.

North Clark street and Walton place.

President—Edward L. Ryerson.
Librarian—William N. C. Carlton.
Secretary—Jesse L. Moss.
Trustees—George E. Adams, Frederick I. Carpenter, Charles H. Hulburd, David B. Jones, Bryan Lathrop, Andrew C. McLaughlin, George Manierre, Horace H. Martin, Edward L. Ryerson, John A. Spoor, John P. Wilson, John P. Wilson, Jr., Moses J. Wentworth.
Hours—From 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. every day except Sundays and the following holidays: Jan. 1, May 30, July 4, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

The Newberry library, Oct. 1, 1914, contained 355,759 books and pamphlets. These are not circulated, but are for consultation and use within the library building. The library is free to the public.

EVANSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Orrington avenue and Church street.

Free to residents of Evanston and open to others on payment of an annual fee of $2.50, or 25 cents a month. Reference department free to all. Library open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. week days. Reading room open from 2 to 6 p. m. Sundays, except during July and August, and holidays, except Jan. 1, July 4, Thanksgiving day and Dec. 25. The Coe music collection, which contains about 1,500 books, 400 pieces of sheet music and 560 pianola rolls, is open to all. The medical science room, containing over 600 medical books and periodicals, is open to resident physicians and nurses and to others by special arrangement. The total number of volumes June 1, 1914, was 50,756. Librarian, Mary B. Lindsay.

GARRETT BIBLICAL INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

Evanston, Ill.

This is a reference library of theology for the use of the faculty and students of the institute and neighboring clergymen, but open to the public October to June from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. and from 7 to 10 p. m. Nov. 1, 1914, the library contained 33,764 volumes and 20,987 pamphlets. Librarian, Doremus A. Hayes; assistant librarian in charge, Samuel G. Ayres.

LEWIS INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

West Madison and Robey streets.

The Lewis institute library contains about 22,000 volumes and 7,000 pamphlets. The public is invited to use the library for reference, but books are loaned only to instructors and students of the institute. Throughout the school year the library is open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except on Saturday, when it closes at 3 p. m.; during the session of the night school the library is also open from 8 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. Librarian, Miss Frances S. Talcott.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES.

Evanston, Ill.

The Northwestern university libraries contained 153,687 bound volumes and 96,600 pamphlets July 1, 1914. The libraries are open during the college year from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily, except Sunday, and during the summer vacation from 8 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Librarian, Walter Lichtenstein.

PULLMAN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

73 to 77 Arcade building, Pullman, Ill.

Contains 10,000 volumes. Library open from 10 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. and in the evenings from 6:45 to 9 o'clock; also Sundays and holidays, 2 to 6 p. m. Librarian, Bertha S. Ludlam; assistants, Caroline H. Mott and Rhoda Hiestand.

CHILDREN'S SCIENCE LIBRARY.

The Chicago Academy of Sciences, Lincoln park, contains more than 500 volumes for children on natural history, including plants, animals, astronomy, geography and industries. The reading room is open from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. each week day. Individual guidance in the proper use of nature study books is given by the librarian.

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY LIBRARY.

Jackson park.

The museum library occupies three rooms in the north end of the building and is open to the public every week day from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. It is a scientific reference library. Visitors can consult books by making application to the office of the library. The magazines in the reading room are accessible to the public. Sept. 30, 1913, the library contained approximately 63,000 books and pamphlets. Librarian, Elsie Lippincott.

HAMMOND LIBRARY.

1610 Warren avenue.

The Hammond library of the Chicago Theological seminary contains 32,700 volumes. It is intended for the use of the faculty and students of the Chicago Theological seminary, but may be used by clergymen and others. The library is open on week days from Sept. 29 to May 5 from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1 to 10 p. m., except Saturdays, when it is closed at 5 p. m.; May 6 to Sept. 23, from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m. and 1 to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 8:30 a. m. to 12 m.; closed Sundays. Assistant librarian, Rose R. Sears.

ELBERT H. GARY LAW LIBRARY.

Northwestern University building, North Dearborn and West Lake streets, Chicago.

The Gary Library of Law was the gift of Elbert

H. Gary of New York, N. Y., to the Northwestern University Law school. It is open, without charge, to nonresident lawyers presenting satisfactory credentials. Resident lawyers who are graduates of the Northwestern University Law school are charged a registration fee of $1 per year for the privilege of using the library; all other resident lawyers are charged a registration fee of $4 a year. The library in 1913 contained about 43,000 volumes. Librarian, F. B. Crossley.

VIRGINIA LIBRARY.
2330 North Halsted street.

The Virginia library of the McCormick Theological seminary contains more than 35,000 volumes and is open every week day of the year except legal holidays not only to those immediately connected with the seminary but to others as well. Librarian, John F. Lyons.

WESTERN SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.
1735 Monadnock block.

The library of this society contains over 9,500 volumes, almost altogether engineering, scientific and technical works, and is maintained at the cost of the society. It is a free public reference library, open for use during business hours of business days. Secretary and librarian, J. H. Warder.

CHICAGO LAW INSTITUTE LIBRARY.
1025 County building.

President—George Packard.
Secretary—Alfred E. Barr.
Treasurer—Frederic S. Hebard.
Librarian—William H. Holden.
The library contains about 60,000 volumes.

RYERSON LIBRARY.
Art institute, Michigan avenue and Adams street

The Ryerson library of the Art institute is devoted to works on fine art and travel. It contains about 8,000 volumes and collections of 31,000 photographs and 13,000 lantern slides. The Burnham Library of Architecture, kept in the Ryerson library, contains about 1,500 books on architecture. Open daily from 8:30 to 5:30; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays until 9:30 p. m.; Sundays, 2 to 6 p. m. (Open free Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays and three evenings from 6 to 9:30.) The library is primarily for the students of the institute, but is practically a free reference library on fine art. Librarian, Sarah Louise Mitchell.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY.
Dearborn avenue and West Ontario street.

President—Clarence A. Burley.
First Vice-President—Charles H. Conover.
Second Vice-President—Dr. Otto L. Schmidt.
Secretary—Seymour Morris.
Treasurer—Orson Smith.
Librarian—Caroline M. McIlvaine.
Executive Committee—Clarence A. Burley, Seymour Morris, Edward L. Reyerson, William A. Fuller, Charles F. Gunther, Edward F. Swift, Joy Morton, John A. Spoor.

The library, museum and portrait gallery are open free to the public from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. on week days. It is a repository of matter relating to the history and archæology of the northwest, particularly of Chicago, comprising some 40,000 volumes and 75,000 pamphlets and a large collection of MSS., maps, views, etc., illustrative of the development of Illinois and the central west.

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE LIBRARY.
1076 West 12th street.

The library of the college of arts of Loyola university contains more than 45,000 volumes for the use of the faculty and students, but may be consulted by others on application to the librarian. Open from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Librarian, A. J. Garvy, S. J.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY.
At the university, 59th street and Ellis avenue.

This library contained July 1, 1914, 431,544 bound volumes and 200,000 pamphlets. It is composed of the general library located in the Harper Memorial library and the departmental libraries located in the various departmental buildings. It is primarily intended for the use of the faculty and students of the university, but residents of Chicago engaged in serious study are permitted to use the reading rooms of the general library and of the School of Education and others may have the privilege of drawing books available for circulation upon the payment of a fee. Properly accredited scholars visiting Chicago will receive complimentary cards for a term of four weeks or less upon application. The reading room is open to all. The director of the library is Ernest D. Burton, the associate director is J. C. M. Hanson.

OAK PARK PUBLIC LIBRARY.
Grove avenue and Lake street, Oak Park.

The Oak Park public library contains about 26,000 volumes. It is open every day except Sundays and holidays from 9 a. m. to 8:30 p. m. Librarian, Mabel A. Thain.

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY.
Room 1005, city hall.

The municipal reference library is the city hall branch of the Chicago public library. It contains books, pamphlets and other data relating to municipal matters in Chicago and other cities. Librarian, Frederick Rex.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SERVICE LEAGUE.

Organized Jan. 18, 1913.

President—W. L. Bodine, superintendent of compulsory education.
First Vice-President—Judge M. W. Pinckney of the Juvenile court.
Second Vice-President — Joseph Meyer, county agent.
Secretary— Robert M. Sweitzer, county clerk.
Treasurer—Dr. George B. Young, commissioner of health.
Executive Committee—John L. Whitman, chairman; County Judge Thomas F. Scully; Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of schools; Dr. Clara P. Seippel, assistant city physician; Oscar F. Nelson, state factory inspector; Miss Ella M. Cullen of the board of education; State's Attorney Maclay Hoyne; Mrs. Leonora Z. Meeder, commissioner of public welfare, and the officers of the league.

The principal object of the league is to improve the condition of children in Chicago and throughout the state, through more co-operation between public officials.

MUNICIPAL ART LEAGUE.

Incorporated Jan. 30, 1901. Secretary's office at the Art institute.

President—Ralph Clarkson.
First Vice-President—Mrs. William F. Grower.
Second Vice-President—Eames MacVeagh.
Secretary—Mrs. William F. Young, 5506 Rice street.
Assistant to Secretary—Mrs. W. H. Farrington, Art institute.
Treasurer—Charles L. Hutchinson.
Directors—Mrs. Charles S. Downs, Elmer C. Jensen, Miss Lena May McCauley, Everett L. Millard, Mrs. Leo Heller.

The object of the association is to promote civic art, the fine arts, art craftsmanship and to stimulate civic pride in the care and improvement of public and private property. The board of directors shall consist of nine members; the president, first and second vice-presidents, secretary of the league and five members of the league. Of this board, if possible, one member shall be a painter, one a sculptor, one an architect, one a landscape architect and five laymen.

CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY CHRONOLOGY.

Omnibuses—First regular omnibus line started by Frank Parmelee May 9, 1853.

Horse Cars—South side: First line on State street, between Randolph and 12th streets, open April 25, 1859. West side: Madison street line, Halsted to State, opened May 20, 1859; Randolph street line opened July 15, 1859. North side: Wells street line, river to Chicago avenue, opened late in spring of 1859; Clark street line opened in August, 1859.

Cable Cars—South side: First cable line in Chicago operated on State to 39th street; began business Jan. 28, 1882; Cottage Grove avenue line built same year. North side: Clark street line opened March 27, 1888; Wells street line opened same year; Lincoln avenue line opened Jan. 22, 1889; Clybourn avenue line opened May 2, 1891. West side: Madison street line opened July 16, 1890; Milwaukee avenue line opened at same time; Blue Island avenue line opened July 28, 1893.

Electric Cars—South side: First electric line in city began operating Oct. 2, 1890, from 95th street and Stony Island avenue to South Chicago; trolley substituted for horse cars on most of the lines (except cable) in 1893 and 1894 in all divisions of the city and in the suburbs; trolley substituted for cable cars on State street July 22, 1906, and on Cottage Grove avenue Oct. 21, 1906. West side: Trolley cars substituted for cable on Blue Island avenue July 22, 1906, and on Madison street and Milwaukee avenue Aug. 19, 1906. North side: All cables changed to trolley lines Oct. 21, 1906.

Elevated Railways—South side: South side elevated railroad began regular operation on line between Congress street and 39th street June 6, 1892, with steam as motive power; extended to Stony Island avenue in May, 1893; extended to Englewood in 1906 and to Kenwood in 1907; trains began running around loop Oct. 19, 1897; motive power changed to electricity July 27, 1898. West side: Lake street line (Chicago & Oak Park) began running Nov. 6, 1893, with steam as motive power; electricity substituted June 14, 1896; Metropolitan road opened May 20, 1895, with electricity as motive power; began running over loop Oct. 10, 1897; extension of Garfield park and Douglas park lines completed in 1902. North side: Northwestern line opened for business May 31, 1900, with electricity as motive power; Ravenswood branch opened May 10, 1907; through routing of trains between north and south sides and giving of transfers on all elevated roads begun Nov. 3, 1913.

Merger of Surface Lines—Unified Management—Ordinance passed Nov. 14, 1913, providing for merger and unified management of all surface lines, with through routes, 5 cent fares and transfers to all parts of city; ordinance went into effect Feb. 1, 1914

STREET RAILWAY FRANCHISE.

Ordinances passed by city council Feb. 4, 1907; vetoed by mayor and passed over veto Feb. 11, 1907; approved by people on referendum vote April 2, 1907.

Systems to be reconstructed and rehabilitated within three years.

City to supervise rehabilitation through board of three engineers.

Life of grant not to extend in any event beyond Feb. 1, 1927.

City to receive 55 per cent and companies 45 per cent of the net profits from the operation of the roads.

Twenty-one through routes specified and provision made for others.

Fares for adults to be 5 cents for continuous trips in one general direction within the present or future city limits.

Transfers to be given at all connecting points on and to all lines except in section on south side between 12th street and the river. (By merger ordinance passed Nov. 14, 1913, transfers are given in all parts of the city.)

Motive power of cars to be electricity applied by the overhead or underground trolley system.

Cars to be of the latest and most approved pattern and to be kept clean and warm and well lighted.

Cars to be operated singly after one year.

Companies to pay $5,000,000 toward the construction of subways in the downtown section at the city's option.

City given the right to purchase the property of both the present great systems at any time upon giving six months' notice.

STREET RAILWAY EARNINGS.

GROSS EARNINGS.*		CITY'S SHARE (55 PCT.).†	
1908.....	$18,823,094.31	1908.....	$1,564,618.47
1909.....	19,580,351.74	1909.....	1,386,877.96
1910.....	22,832,882.64	1910.....	1,276,252.65
1911.....	25,155,629.89	1911.....	1,705,550.30
1912.....	28,898,887.93	1912.....	1,870,908.00
1913.....	30,299,172.55	1913.....	2,529,992.26
1914.....	32,536,584.22	1914.....	3,002,453.16

*Year ending Feb. 1. †Of net receipts.

NOTE—The total capitalization of all companies Feb. 1, 1914, was $139,916,582.99.

MAYORS OF CHICAGO.

Their politics and order and year of election.

No.	Name.	Party.	Elected.	Died.
1.	William B. Ogden	Democratic	1837	1877
2.	Buckner S. Morris	Whig	1838	1879
3.	Benjamin W. Raymond	Whig	1839	1883
4.	Alexander Lloyd	Democratic	1840	1872
5.	Francis C. Sherman	Democratic	1841	1870
6.	Benjamin W. Raymond	Democratic	1842	1883
7.	Augustus Garrett	Democratic	1843	1848
8.	Alson S. Sherman	Democratic	1844	1903
9.	Augustus Garrett	Democratic	1845	1848
10.	John P. Chapin	Whig	1846	1864
11.	James Curtiss	Democratic	1847	1860
12.	James H. Woodworth	Dem.-Whig	1848	1869
13.	James H. Woodworth	Dem.-Whig	1849	1869
14.	James Curtiss	Democratic	1850	1860
15.	Walter S. Gurnee	Democratic	1851	1903
16.	Walter S. Gurnee	Democratic	1852	1903
17.	Charles M. Gray	Democratic	1853	1885
18.	Isaac L. Milliken	Democratic	1854	1889
19.	Levi D. Boone	Knownothing	1855	1882
20.	Thomas Dyer	Democratic	1856	1862
21.	John Wentworth	Rep.-Fusion	1857	1888
22.	John C. Haines	Republican	1858	1896
23.	John C. Haines	Republican	1859	1896
24.	John Wentworth	Republican	1860	1888
25.	Julian S. Rumsey	Republican	1861	1886
26.	Francis C. Sherman	Democratic	1862	1870
27.	Francis C. Sherman*	Democratic	1863	1870
28.	John B. Rice	Republican	1865	1874
29.	John B. Rice	Republican	1867	1874
30.	Roswell B. Mason	People's	1869	1892
31.	Joseph Medill	Citizens'†	1871	1899
32.	Harvey D. Colvin	People's	1873	1892
33.	Thomas Hoyne	Republican	1875	1894
34.	Monroe Heath	Republican	1876	1894
35.	Monroe Heath	Republican	1877	1894
36.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr.	Democratic	1879	1893
37.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr.	Democratic	1881	1893
38.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr.	Democratic	1883	1893
39.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr.	Democratic	1885	1893
40.	John A. Roche	Republican	1887	1904
41.	DeWitt C. Cregier	Democratic	1889	1898
42.	Hempstead Washburne	Republican	1891	....
43.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr.	Democratic	1893	1893
44.	John P. Hopkins	Democratic	1893	....
45.	George B. Swift	Republican	1895	1912
46.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr.	Democratic	1897	....
47.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr.	Democratic	1899	....
48.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr.	Democratic	1901	....
49.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr.	Democratic	1903	....
50.	Edward F. Dunne	Democratic	1905	....
51.	Fred A. Busse‡	Republican	1907	....
52.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr.	Democratic	1911	....

*Two-year terms for mayor began in 1863.
†"Fireproof" ticket. ‡Four-year term for mayor began in 1907.

OCCUPATIONS IN CHICAGO (1910).

[From census bureau report.]

In 1910 there were in Chicago, according to the United States census, 996,589 persons, 10 years or more of age, engaged in gainful occupations. They formed 45.6 per cent of the total population of the city and 56.3 per cent of the population 10 years of age and over. The male workers numbered 759,778, or 82.9 per cent of all males 10 years of age and over. The female workers numbered 236,811, or 27.7 per cent of all females 10 years of age and over. Of the workers between 10 and 15 years of age 11,772 were boys and 8,718 girls. Following is a list of the principal occupations followed in Chicago in 1910:

MALES.

Actors	1,375
Agents, canvassers and collectors	5,494
Apprentices	4,626
Architects	776
Artists	1,961
Bakers	4,551
Barbers, hairdressers and manicurists	5,681
Bartenders	5,489
Blacksmiths	5,507
Bookkeepers, cashiers and accountants	15,410
Brick and stone masons	7,095
Builders and building contractors	6,573
Butchers and dressers (slaughter house)	2,435
Cabinetmakers	4,525
Carpenters	24,048
Chemists	808
Civil engineers, surveyors	1,484
Clergymen	1,693
Clerks (except clerks in stores)	43,978
Clerks in stores	15,779
College presidents and professors	504
Commercial travelers	7,124
Compositors, linotypers and typesetters	7,939
Conductors (street railroad)	4,724
Deliverymen	11,813
Dentists	1,437
Designers	515
Draftsmen	2,291
Draymen, teamsters and expressmen	20,201
Editors and reporters	1,313
Electricians and electrical engineers	8,935
Engineers (stationary)	6,741
Firemen (except locomotive and fire dept.)	3,077
Foremen and overseers (manufacturing)	5,441
Guards, watchmen and doorkeepers	3,606
Insurance agents and officials	3,432
Janitors and sextons	6,792
Laborers:	
Blast furnaces and rolling mills	7,329
Car and railroad shops	4,660
General and not specified	19,571
Helpers in building and hand trades	3,393
Lumber yards	3,397
Public service	3,499
Road and street building and repairing	9,142
Slaughter and packing houses	7,869
Steam railroad	14,858
Stockyards	3,041
Street railroad	2,780
Laborers, porters and helpers in stores	4,555
Lawyers, judges and justices	3,866
Locomotive engineers	2,726
Machinists and millwrights	22,984
Managers and superintendents (mfg)	4,734
Manufacturers and officials	11,166
Messenger, bundle and office boys	8,425
Molders, founders and casters (iron)	6,356
Motormen	4,552
Musicians and teachers of music	3,442
Painters, glaziers and varnishers (building)	11,919
Painters, glaziers and varnishers (factory)	3,288
Photographers	1,152
Physicians and surgeons	4,032
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	6,799
Policemen	4,784
Porters (except in stores)	5,608
Real estate agents and officials	4,196
Retail dealers	34,494
Salesmen (stores)	29,820
Saloonkeepers	5,652
Semiskilled operatives:	
Blast furnaces and rolling mills	2,533
Car and railroad shops	4,125
Cigar and tobacco factories	2,905
Furniture, piano and organ factories	4,948
Printing and publishing	3,033
Suit, coat, cloak and overall factories	6,566
Servants	6,787
Sewers, sewing machine operators (factory)	3,515
Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factory)	2,609
Showmen	592
Stenographers and typewriters	3,151
Switchmen and flagmen (steam railroad)	5,268
Tailors	14,619
Teachers (school)	1,363
Theater owners, managers	520
Tinsmiths	2,940
Waiters	5,334

FEMALES.

Actors	1,147
Artists, sculptors and teachers of art	1,200
Barbers, hairdressers and manicurists	1,789
Boarding and lodging house keepers	5,000
Bookkeepers, cashiers and accountants	9,977
Charwomen and cleaners	1,152
Clerks (except clerks in stores)	11,072
Clerks in stores	10,925
Domestics	34,472
Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factory)	15,099
Housekeepers and stewardesses	3,594
Laundresses (not in laundry)	7,122
Laundry operatives	4,466
Midwives and nurses (not trained)	3,515
Milliners and millinery dealers	5,461
Musicians and teachers of music	3,241
Physicians and surgeons	529
Retail dealers	3,375
Saleswomen (stores)	11,632
Semiskilled operatives:	
Candy factories	1,168
Cigar and tobacco factories	1,156
Electrical supply factories	1,336
Printing and publishing	3,071
Slaughter and packing houses	1,011
Suit, coat, cloak and overall factories	1,305
Sewers, sewing machine operators (factory)	16,058
Stenographers and typewriters	21,669
Tailoresses	4,974
Teachers (school)	8,573
Telephone operators	4,747
Trained nurses	2,488
Waitresses	3,319

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES OF CHICAGO.

Abraham Lincoln—2941 Calumet avenue.
Alexian Brothers'—1200 Belden avenue.
Augustana—2043 Cleveland avenue.
Beulah—2148 North Clark street.
Bohemian—1333 South California avenue.
Chicago Baptist—Rhodes avenue and 34th street.
Chicago Charity—2407 Dearborn street.
Chicago City Infant—721 North LaSalle street.
Chicago Fresh Air—2450 Howard street.
Chicago Homeopathic—711 South Wood street.
Chicago Hospital—811 East 49th street.
Chicago Lying-In—5038 Vincennes avenue.
Chicago Maternity—2314 North Clark street.
Chicago Policlinic—221 West Chicago avenue.
Chicago Union—830 Wellington avenue.
Children's—Wood street, near Polk.
Children's Memorial—735 Fullerton avenue.
Columbia—4607 Champlain avenue.
Columbus—2540 Lake View avenue.
Columbus Extension—West Polk and Lytle-sts.
Cook County—West Harrison and Wood streets.
Detention—Wood and West Polk streets.
Durand, Annie W.—Wood and York streets.
Emergency (city)—1065 West Monroe street, 540 West Van Buren street, 1260 West Madison street and 621 Orleans street.
Englewood—West 60th and South Green streets.
Evangelical Deaconesses'—408 Wisconsin street.
Fort Dearborn—3830 Rhodes avenue.
Frances E. Willard National Temperance—710 South Lincoln street.
Garfield Park—3815 Washington boulevard.
George Smith Memorial—See St. Luke's.
German-American—741 Diversey boulevard.

German Hospital—549-559 Grant place.
Hahnemann—2814 Groveland avenue.
Henrotin Memorial—939 North LaSalle street.
Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary—904 West Adams street.
Iroquois Memorial Emergency—23 North Market street.
Isolation—S. Lawndale-av. and W. 36th-st.
Jefferson Park—1402 West Monroe street.
Lakeside—3410 Rhodes avenue.
Lake View—4420 Clarendon avenue.
Lincoln—2943 Calumet avenue.
Littlejohn—1410 West Monroe street.
Lynde—1957 West 20th street.
Maimonides—1519 South California avenue.
Mary Thompson—West Adams and Paulina-sts.
Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases—South Wood and Flournoy streets.
Mercy—Calumet avenue and 26th street.
Michael Reese—Groveland avenue and 29th street.
North Chicago—2551 North Clark street.
Northwest Side—1627 West North avenue.
Norwegian Lutheran—1138 North Leavitt street.
Norwegian Lutheran Tabitha—1044 N. Francisco avenue.
Park Avenue—1940 Park avenue.
Passavant Memorial—147 West Superior street.
People's—22d street and Archer avenue.
Post-Graduate—Dearborn and 24th streets.
Presbyterian—West Congress and Wood streets.
Provident—Dearborn and 36th streets.
Psychopathic—South Wood and Polk streets.
Pullman—11217 Watt avenue.
Ravenswood—1917 Wilson avenue.
Rhodes Avenue—Rhodes avenue and 32d street.
Robert Burns—3807 Washington boulevard.
St. Ann's—4900 Thomas street.
St. Anthony de Padua—West 19th street and Marshall boulevard.
St. Bernard's Hotel Dieu—6337 Harvard avenue.
St. Elizabeth's—North Claremont avenue and Lemoyne street.
St. Joseph's—Garfield avenue and Burling street.
St. Luke's—1439 Michigan avenue.
St. Mary of Nazareth—North Leavitt and Thomas streets.
Sarah Morris Hospital for Children—Groveland avenue and East 29th street.
Sheridan Park—628 Belmont avenue.
South Chicago—2325 East 92d place.
Streeter—2646 Calumet avenue.
Swedish Covenant—2739 Foster avenue.
United States Marine—4141 Clarendon avenue.
University—432 South Lincoln street.
Vesta Circle—218 East 55th place.
Washington Boulevard—2949 Washington boulevard.
Washington Park—60th street and Vernon avenue.
Wesley—2449 Dearborn street.
West Side—1844 West Harrison street.

DISPENSARIES.

Alexian Brothers' Hospital—Belden and Racine avenues.
Bennett Free—300 North Ada; open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Bureau of Personal Service—720 West 12th street; 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Central Free—West Harrison and Wood; 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., except Sundays.
Chicago Christian Industrial League—884 South State street.
Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery—704 South Lincoln street.
Chicago College of Osteopathy—1422 West Monroe street.
Chicago Lying-In—Maxwell and Newberry.
Chicago Policlinic—219 West Chicago avenue; 8:30 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily.
Chicago Public—Dearborn and 24th; all day.
German Hospital—Hamilton court and Grant place; 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., except Sundays.
Hahnemann College Free—2811 Cottage Grove avenue; all day.
Hahnemann College Free Clinic for Tuberculosis—2817 Cottage Grove avenue.
Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear—124 South Peoria; 1:30 to 3 p. m., except Sundays and holidays.
Jewish Aid Society and Emanuel Mandel, West Side, Free—1012 Maxwell; daily except Sunday.
Marcy Center—1335 Newberry avenue; 2 to 4 p. m., except Fridays and Sundays; Saturday, 11 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Mary Thompson—West Adams and Paulina; 10 a. m. to 12 m. and 2 to 4 p. m., except Sundays.
Mercy Free—2526 Calumet avenue.
Olivet—717 Vedder street.
Provident—16 West 36th street.
Salvation Army Free—673 South State street.
South Side—2431 Dearborn; 10 a. m. to 12 m. and 2 to 4 p. m. daily.
Volunteers of America, Free—1201 Washington boulevard.
West Side Free—Congress and Honore (College of Physicians and Surgeons); daily, except Sundays, 1 to 4 p. m.

SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS IN CHICAGO.

Abraham Lincoln—Oakwood boulevard and Langley avenue; secretary, James P. Hall.
Archer Road Settlement—239 West 24th street; Charles W. Espey.
Association House—2150 West North avenue; Miss Carrie B. Wilson.
Bethesda House—231 Beethoven place; Louise B. Esch.
Chicago Commons—North Morgan street and Grand avenue; Graham Taylor.
Chicago Hebrew Institute—West Taylor and Lytle streets; superintendent, Philip L. Seman.
Christopher House—1618 Fullerton avenue; Miss Ora E. Edmonds.
Eli Bates House—621 West Elm street; Mrs. C. Franklin Leavitt.
Emerson—1802 Emerson avenue; Mrs. Rhoda A. Leach.
Esther E. Falkenstein Settlement House—1917 North Humboldt street; Miss Myrtle Falkenstein.
Fellowship House—831 West 33d place; Mrs. Amelia H. Jerome.
Forward Movement—1356 West Monroe street; Rev. George W. Gray.
Frederick Douglass—3032 Wabash avenue; Mrs. Celia Parker Woolley.
Gads Hill—1959 West 20th street; Frank P. Blessing.
Graeme Stewart—Graeme Stewart school; secretary, Winfield W. Dudley.
Halsted Street Institutional Church Settlement—1935 South Halsted street; Rev. J. B. Martin.
Henry Booth House—701 West 14th place; T. W. Allison.
Hull House—800 South Halsted Street; Miss Jane Addams.
Institutional Church—3825 Dearborn street; Rev. A. J. Carey.
Little Wanderer Settlement House—2116 West Chicago avenue; Mrs. Josephine Judkins.
Marcy Center—1335 Newberry avenue; Jacob Bernheim.
Maxwell Settlement—1214 South Clinton street; Miss Ernestine Haller.
Neighborhood House—6710 South May street; Mrs. H. M. Van Der Vaart and Anne E. Nichols.
Northwestern University—Augusta and Noble streets; Miss Harriet E. Vittum.
Olivet Institute—701 Vedder street; Rev. Norman E. Barr.
St. Mary's—44th street and Union avenue; Mrs. Katherine M. Farren.
South Deering Neighborhood Center—10441 Hoxie avenue; W. C. Miller.
South End—3212 East 91st street; Miss Edna Hudlee.
Union Home—2932 Groveland avenue; Mrs. Hilda N. Johnson-Haskins.
University of Chicago—4630 Gross avenue; Miss Mary E. McDowell.
Wendell Phillips—2009 Walnut street; Birdye H. Haynes.

THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO.

A museum of fine arts and school of drawing, painting, etc.
Michigan avenue and Adams street.

OFFICERS.

President—Charles L. Hutchinson.
Vice-Presidents—Martin A. Ryerson, Frank G. Logan.
Secretary and Director Pro Tem—Newton H. Carpenter.
Assistant Secretary—William F. Tuttle.
Treasurer—Ernest A. Hamill.
Auditor—William A. Angell.
Librarian—Sarah Louise Mitchell.
Dean of School—Theodore J. Keane.
Trustees, 1913-1914—Edward E. Ayer, Adolphus C. Bartlett, John C. Black, Chauncey J. Blair, Edward B. Butler, Clyde M. Carr, Wallace L. DeWolf, Henry H. Getty, John J. Glessner, William O. Goodman, Frank W. Gunsaulus, Charles L. Hutchinson, Bryan Lathrop, Frank G. Logan, R. Hall McCormick, John J. Mitchell, Honore Palmer, Martin A. Ryerson, Howard Shaw, Albert A. Sprague. Ex officio: Carter H. Harrison, mayor; John E. Traeger, city comptroller; John Barton Payne, president south park commissioners; Joseph Donnersberger, auditor south park commissioners.

The Art Institute of Chicago was incorporated May 24, 1879, for the "founding and maintenance of schools of art and design, the formation and exhibition of collections of objects of art and the cultivation and extension of the arts of design by any appropriate means." The museum building upon the lake front, first occupied in 1893, has never been closed for a day. It is open to the public every weekday from 9 to 6, Sundays from 12:15 to 10 p. m. Admission is free to members and their families at all times, and free to all upon Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays. Upon other days the entrance fee is 25 cents.

All friends of art are invited to become members. Annual members pay a fee of $10 a year. Life members pay $100 and are thenceforth exempt from dues. Governing members are elected by the trustees and pay $100 upon election and $25 a year thereafter. Upon the payment of $400 governing members become governing life members and are thenceforth exempt from dues. All receipts from life memberships are invested and the income only expended. All members are entitled, with their families and visiting friends, to admission to all exhibitions, receptions, public lectures and entertainments given by the Art institute and to the use of the Ryerson reference library of art. Visitors desiring to see the collections under guidance may make appointments with the museum instructors at the office of the director.

MUSEUM.

The Art museum now ranks among the first three or four in the country. It contains excellent examples of the old masters and of the modern painters. There is also a large and comprehensive collection of sculptures, including reproductions of the work of the greatest sculptors, ancient and modern. There is an extensive collection of architectural casts. Other fields of art are represented by collections of etchings, engravings, textiles, oriental art, Egyptian and classical antiquities, etc. There is a constant succession of passing exhibitions, thirty or more in a year. All students enjoy the full use of the collections and the library. The number of visitors to the museum during the year ended June 1, 1914, was 861,267.

SCHOOL.

The school of instruction in the practice and theory of art includes departments of painting, sculpture, decorative designing, illustration, architecture and normal instruction. There are day and evening classes for beginners and for advanced pupils and special classes on Saturdays. The instructors number about eighty and the pupils average about 3,000 a year. The principle upon which the school is founded is to maintain in the highest efficiency the severe practice of academic drawing and painting, from life, from the antique and from objects, and around this practice, as a living stem, to group the various departments of art education.

The school is conducted upon the most modern methods and has grown to be the most comprehensive and probably the largest fine arts school in the United States. Constant communication and interchange are kept up with European art centers and distinguished teachers from a distance are called in from time to time. Students may enter at any time. The tuition rates are as follows:

Day School—Registration fee, $5; full time for full term of twelve weeks, $30; four weeks, $12; four days a week, full term, $27; four weeks, $11; three days a week, full term, $24; four weeks, $9; two days a week, full term, $18; four weeks, $7; one day a week, full term, $12; four weeks, $5.

Half-Day Courses—Five half days a week, $24 a term; four weeks, $10; four half days a week, $21 a term; four weeks, $9; three half days a week, $17 a term; four weeks, $7; two half days a week, $13 a term; four weeks, $5; one half day a week, $8 a term; four weeks, $4.

Evening Rates—Registration fee, $2; three nights a week, $9 for twelve weeks or $4 for four weeks; two nights a week, $7 a term or $3.25 for four weeks; one night a week, $5 a term or $2.50 for four weeks.

Saturday Rates for Juvenile Class—Twelve half days for $5.

Special Classes—

Pottery—Twelve half days	$6.00
Leather—Twelve half days	6.00
Metal—Twelve half days	6.00
Bookbinding—Twelve half days	6.00
Drawing—Twelve half days	5.00
Design—Twelve half days	5.00
Ceramic Painting—Twelve half days	8.00
Ceramic Design—Twelve half days	5.00

The attendance of students for the year ended June 1, 1914, was as follows:

Day school	982
Saturday school	725
Evening school	1,104
Summer day school	346
Summer evening school	194
Total	3,351
Students belonging to two schools	456
Grand total	2,895

CHICAGO ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

81 East Madison street.

President—Carl N. Werntz.
Vice-President—M. M. Newman.
Secretary—E. M. Ashcraft, Jr.

The Chicago Academy of Fine Arts was founded in October, 1902. Its object is to popularize art and art education through the more practical channels of illustration, cartooning, commercial illustration, design, normal art training, crafts, miniature, etc. It was the first school to teach commercial art, craftswork, miniature and cartooning in exclusive classes. The average attendance is 700 pupils per year, with twenty instructors, the faculty including well known local artists. There are day and evening classes and the rates of tuition are as follows: Afternoons only, $26 for three months; mornings only, $31 for three months; all day classes, $150 per season of ten months; evening classes, $23 for ten months, three nights weekly; Sunday class, $23 for ten months; Saturday classes, for school teachers, high school students and children, $6 for three months; all classes limited.

MUSIC IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Founded by Theodore Thomas.

The Theodore Thomas orchestra was organized in Chicago in 1890-1891 by a number of men interested in promoting the highest class of instrumental music. The Orchestral association was incorporated Dec. 16, 1890, and Theodore Thomas, famous for many years as a conductor, was engaged to lead the new organization, which was then named the Chicago orchestra. The preparations were completed in 1891 and the first public rehearsal was given at the Auditorium Friday afternoon, Oct. 16, of that year. Financially the result of the first season was discouraging, the fifty or more gentlemen guaranteeing the expenses being compelled to meet a deficit of about $53,000. Receipts, however, continued to increase from year to year until the orchestra was finally placed on a permanent basis. This was accomplished when Orchestra hall, erected by subscriptions from more than 8,000 persons, was erected at 220 South Michigan avenue, and the organization was provided with a home of its own. The first concert there was given Wednesday evening, Dec. 14, 1904. Theodore Thomas died Jan. 4, 1905, and the orchestra, which until then had been called the Chicago orchestra, was named the Theodore Thomas orchestra. Feb. 24, 1913, the title was changed to the Chicago Symphony orchestra (founded by Theodore Thomas). Frederick Stock, after the death of Mr. Thomas, was made conductor, a position he still holds. The plan of giving two performances a week—a public rehearsal on Friday afternoon and a concert on Saturday evening—has been followed from the beginning. The season consists of twenty-eight weeks, beginning in October and ending in April.

The first officers of the Orchestral association were: N. K. Fairbank, president; C. Norman Fay, vice-president; P. A. McEwan, treasurer and secretary; Millward Adams, manager.

OFFICERS IN 1914.

President—Bryan Lathrop.
Vice-President—Clyde M. Carr.
Secretary—Philo A. Otis.
Treasurer and Manager—Frederick J. Wessells.
Assistant Manager—Henry E. Voegeli.
Trustees—George E. Adams, Joseph Adams, Max Baird, William L. Brown, Clyde M. Carr, Frederic A. Delano, J. J. Glessner, C. H. Hamill, Chauncey Keep, Bryan Lathrop, Harold F. McCormick, Philo A. Otis, Clarence M. Woolley.
Office—850 Orchestra building.

CHICAGO GRAND OPERA COMPANY.

The Chicago Grand Opera company was established in 1910 by a number of citizens of Chicago and New York, who organized with a capital of $500,000, of which $300,000 was subscribed in Chicago and the remainder in the east. The Auditorium was leased, important alterations were made and the first performance by the new company was given there in November, 1910. The officers were:

President—Harold F. McCormick.
Vice-Presidents—Charles G. Dawes and Otto H. Kahn.
Treasurer—Charles L. Hutchinson.
Secretary—Philip M. Lydig.
Chairman Executive Committee—Clarence H. Mackay.
Vice-Chairman Executive Committee—John C. Shaffer.
Directors—The above named officers and Robert Goelet, Frederick T. Haskell, John J. Mitchell, Ira N. Morris, LaVerne W. Noyes, Max Pam, Julius Rosenwald, John G. Shedd, Charles A. Stevens, Harry Payne Whitney, H. Rogers Winthrop.
General Manager—Andreas Dippel.
General Musical Director—Cleofonte Campanini.
Business Manager—Bernhard Ulrich.

FIRST SEASON (1910-1911).

First performance ("Aida") given Nov. 3, 1910.
First season ended Jan. 18, 1911.
Receipts $400,407.50.
Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:
Debussy's "Pelleas et Melisande" (Nov. 5, 1910).
Charpentier's "Louise" (Nov. 9, 1910).
Richard Strauss' "Salome" (Nov. 25, 1910).
Massenet's "Thais" (Dec. 6, 1910).
Puccini's "The Girl of the Golden West" (Dec. 27, 1910).

Principal singers:

Mary Garden.	Jeanne Korolewicz.
Nellie Melba.	Enrico Caruso.
Geraldine Farrar.	Amedeo Bassi.
Lillian Grenville.	Charles Dalmores.
Carolina White.	Mario Sammarco.
Marguerita Sylva.	Antonio Scotti.
Suzanne Dumesnil.	Mario Guardabassi.
Jane Osborn-Hannah.	John McCormack.
Eleonora de Cisneros.	Hector Dufranne.
Johanna Gadski.	

SECOND SEASON (1911-1912).

First performance ("Samson et Dalila") Nov. 22.
Second season ended Jan. 27, 1912.
Receipts, $471,600.98.
Operas produced for first time in Chicago:
Massenet's "Cendrillon" (Nov. 27, 1911).
Wolf-Ferrari's "Il Segreto di Susanna" (Dec. 7).*
Massenet's "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame" (Dec. 7).
Victor Herbert's "Natoma" (Dec. 15).
Jean Nougues' "Quo Vadis" (Dec. 20).
Wolf-Ferrari's "The Jewels of the Madonna" (Jan. 16, 1912).*
*First time in America.
Principal singers:

Mary Garden.	Jenny Dufau.
Luisa Tetrazzini.	Alice Zeppilli.
Mme. Schumann-Heink.	Rosina Galli.
Olive Fremstad.	Henri Scott.
Maggie Teyte.	Hector Dufranne.
Jane Osborn-Hannah.	Mario Sammarco.
Jeanne Gerville-Reach.	Armand Crabbe.
Minnie Saltzman-Stevens.	Charles Dalmores.
	Amedeo Bassi.
Carolina White.	Edmund Warnery.
Marta Wittkowska.	George Hamlin.
Eleonora de Cisneros.	Mario Guardabassi.
Agnes Berry.	Clarence Whitehill.
Mabel Riegelman.	John McCormack.
Marie Cavan.	

THIRD SEASON (1912-1913).

First performance ("Manon Lescaut") Nov. 26.
Third season ended Feb. 1, 1913.
Receipts for ten weeks, $508,000.
Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:
Erlanger's "Noel" (Jan. 8, 1913).*
Zandonai's "Conchita" (Jan. 30, 1913).
*First time in the United States.
Principal singers:

Mary Garden.	Ernestine Schumann-Heink.*
Luisa Tetrazzini.	Minnie Saltzman-Stevens.
Maggie Teyte.	Louise Berat.
Tarquinia Tarquini.	Titta Ruffo.
Jenny Dufau.	Mario Sammarco.
Mabel Riegelman.	Charles Dalmores.
Minnie Egener.	Aristodemo Giorgini.
Carolina White.	Constantin Nicolay.
Eleonora de Cisneros.	Nicola Fossetta.
Ruby Heyl.	Henri Scott.
Alice Zeppilli.	Emilio Venturini.
Marie Cavan.	*Guest artists.
Lilian Nordica.*	
Jane Osborn-Hannah.	

FOURTH SEASON (1913-1914).

First performance ("La Tosca") Nov. 25, 1913.
Fourth season ended, Jan. 31, 1914.
Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:
Massenet's "Don Quichotte" (Nov. 26, 1913).
Alberto Franchetti's "Cristoforo Colombo" (Dec. 4, 1913).
Wilhelm Kienzl's "Le Ranz des Vaches" (Dec. 9, 1913).
Leoncavallo's "Zingari" (Dec. 19, 1913).
Principal singers:

Mary Garden.	Jane Osborn-Hannah.
Carolina White.	Louise Berat.
Minnie Egener.	Mabel Riegelman.
Alice Zeppilli.	Julia Claussen.

Margaret Keyes.
Jenny Dufau.
Lina Cavalieri.
Maggie Teyte.
Minnie Saltzman-Stevens.
Ernestine Schumann-Heink.
Frieda Hempel.*
Frances Aldi.*
Florence Macbeth.
Nellie Melba.*
Titta Ruffo.
Charles Dalmores.
Aristodemo Giorgini.
Gustave Huberdeau.
Henri Scott.
Lucien Muratore.
Clarence Whitehill.
George Hamlin.
Nicolo Fossetta.
Armand Crabbe.
Hector Dufranne.
*Guest artists.

NO OPERA IN 1914-1915.

Owing to the war in Europe no performances were given by the Chicago Grand Opera company during the season of 1914-1915.

MANAGEMENT (1913-1914).

President—Harold F. McCormick.
Vice-Presidents—Charles G. Dawes, Otto H. Kahn.
Treasurer—Charles L. Hutchinson.
Board of directors—Frederick Bode, H. M. Byllesby, R. T. Crane, Charles G. Dawes, Frederick T. Haskell, Charles L. Hutchinson, Otto H. Kahn, Harold F. McCormick, John J. Mitchell, Ira N. Morris, La Verne W. Noyes, Max Pam, George F. Porter, Julius Rosenwald, John C. Shaffer, John G. Shedd, Charles A. Stevens, F. D. Stout.
General Director—Cleofonte Campanini.
Business Manager—Bernhard Ulrich.

FOREIGN ORDERS CONFERRED ON CHICAGOANS.

Abrahamson, Rev. L. G.—Royal North Star, Sweden.
Adams, Milward—Legion of Honor, France; Leopold, Belgium; Crown, Italy; White Elephant (officer), Siam; Savior (officer), Greece; Nichan Iftikhar (commander), Tunis; Merit Agricole (commander), Portugal.
Andreen, Rev. Gustav—Royal North Star, Sweden.
Antonsen, Carl—Dannebrog, Denmark.
Birkhoff, George, Jr.—Orange-Nassau (officer), Holland.
Bjorn, Emil—St. Olaf, Norway.
Brosseau, Z. P.—Legion of Honor, France.
Bryan, Charles Page—Order of Rising Sun (Highest grand cordon), Japan.
Burry, William—Legion of Honor, France.
Burton, Le Grand S.—Legion of Honor (chevalier), France.
Chatfield-Taylor, Hobart C.—Isabella the Catholic, Spain; Garter, Spain; St. James, Portugal; Legion of Honor, France; Crown of Italy and Knighthood of Sts. Maurice and Lazarus, Italy.
Cooley, Edwin G.—Francis Joseph, Austria.
Cuneo, Frank—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Cutting, Starr W.—Crown (class III.), Prussia.
Dan, Rev. Adam—Dannebrog, Denmark.
Daae, Dr. A.—St. Olaf, Norway.
Deering, Charles—Legion of Honor, France; Crown (class III.), Prussia.
D'Urso, Luigi—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Eddy, Arthur J.—Red Eagle (class III.), Prussia.
Ericson, John E.—Vasa, Sweden.
Fischer, Gustave F.—Red Eagle (class IV.), Prussia.
Frantzen, Fritz—Dannebrog, Denmark.
Furber, Harry J.—Legion of Honor, France.
Ganzel, Louis—Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
Gass, Martin—Lion of Zaeringen, Baden.
Grevstad, Nicolay—St. Olaf, Norway.
Hachmeister, Henry—Red Eagle (class IV.), Prussia.
Halle, Edward G.—Crown (class II.), Prussia.
Hanson, Christian H.—Dannebrog, Denmark.
Henius, Dr. Max—Dannebrog, Denmark.
Henrotin, Mrs. Ellen M.—Leopold, Belgium; Palmes Academiques, France; Officer of Public Instruction, France; Chefakat (Order of Mercy), Turkey.
Hertz, Henry—Dannebrog, Denmark.
Hutchinson, Charles L.—Redeemer, Greece.
Judson, Prof. Harry Pratt—Red Eagle (class III.), Prussia; Legion of Honor (officer), France.
Klein, Dr. S. R.—"Goldenes Verdienst Kreuz mit der Krone," "Militær Kreuz" and "Jubilæum's Medallie," Austria; Takova Orden, IV. Klasse, Servia.
Kleuze, Prof. Camillo von—Red Eagle (class IV.), Prussia.
Kozminski, Maurice W.—Legion of Honor, France.
Kraus, Adolf—Francis Joseph, Austria.
Lagorio, Dr. Antonio—Crown (knight), Italy.
Lindgren, John R.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
Laverde, Giuseppe—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Mair, Charles A.—Chamberlain of the Sword and Mantle, pope.
Mareschalchi, Arturo—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Miller, Harry I.—Order of the Sacred Treasure, Japan.
McCormick, R. S.—Order of St. Alexander of Nevsky, Russia.
McCormick, Mrs. R. S.—Chefakat (Order of Mercy), Turkey.
McEwen, Walter—Legion of Honor, France.
Nelson, H. P.—St. Olaf, Norway.
Onahan, William J.—Chamberlain of the Sword and Mantle, pope.
Ortengren, John R.—Vasa, Sweden.
Palmer, Mrs. Potter—Legion of Honor, France; Leopold, Belgium.
Peterson, William A.—Vasa, Sweden.
Quales, Niles T.—St. Olaf, Norway.
Reichle, C.—Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
Revell, Alexander H.—Legion of Honor (chevalier), France.
Rubens, Harry—Crown (class III.) Prussia.
Schinkel, C.—Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
Schlenker, Joseph—Frederick (class II.), Wurttemberg; Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
Schmidt, William—Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
Skiff, Frederick J. V.—Sanctified Treasure (class II.), Japan; Legion of Honor (commander), France; Crown, Italy; Leopold, Belgium.
Smulski, John F.—Cross of Knightly Order of Francis Joseph, Austria.
Starr, Prof. Frederick—Leopold II. (commander), Belgium.
Tree, Lambert—Leopold (commander), Belgium.
Urbano, Salvatore—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Urgos, Francesco—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Volini, Dr. Camillo—Crown (knight), Italy.
Ziegfeld, Carl—Officer of French Academy of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, France.
Ziegfeld, Dr. F.—Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, France.
Zimmerman, Dr. Gustav—Red Eagle (class III.), Prussia.

CHICAGO WARDS AND ALDERMEN.

Number of, since 1837.

Year.	Wards.	Aldermen.	Year.	Wards.	Aldermen.	Year.	Wards.	Aldermen.	Year.	Wards.	Aldermen.
1837-1838.....	6	10	1857-1862.....	10	20	1876*-1888.....	18	36	1889-1901.....	34	68
1839-1846.....	6	12	1863-1869.....	16	32	1888-1889.....	24	48	1901-1914.....	35	70
1847-1856.....	9	18	1869-1875.....	20	40						

*Under the general incorporation act of 1875 Chicago was divided into eighteen wards.

CIVIC MUSIC ASSOCIATION.

Founded, 1913.

President—Mrs. George B. Carpenter.
First Vice-President—Mrs. Frederick W. Upham.
Second Vice-President—John C. Shaffer.
Secretary—Charles L. Allen.
Treasurer—John F. Smulski.

The purpose of the organization is to foster a love of music among the people of Chicago generally and those of them living in the humbler neighborhoods in particular by arranging for concerts in the public parks, playgrounds and recreation centers.

NOTABLE BUILDINGS IN CHICAGO.

Name, location, height in stories, height in feet and approximate cost given in order.

Adams Express—115 South Dearborn street; 10; 140; $450,000.
Advertisers'—123 West Madison street; 16; 209; $350,000.
American Trust and Savings Bank—Clark and Monroe streets; 18; 272; $1,000,000.
Art Institute—Michigan avenue and Adams street; 3; 75; $600,000.
Ashland—Clark and Randolph streets; 16; 200; $1,500,000.
Auditorium — Michigan avenue and Congress street; 11; 145 (to top of tower, 270); $3,200,000.
Auditorium Annex—Michigan avenue and Congress street; 11; 162; $1,000,000.
Auditorium Annex No. 2—528 South Michigan avenue; 13; 180; $750,000.
Barnheisel — 616-622 Michigan avenue; 10; 150; $350,000.
Bedford—Adams and Dearborn streets; 14; 188; $475,000.
Blackstone Hotel—Michigan avenue and East 7th street; 20; 220; $1,500,000.
Board of Trade—Jackson boulevard and LaSalle street; 9; 135; $1,800,000.
Borland—Monroe and LaSalle streets; 17; 239; $620,000.
Born—342-344 5th avenue; 12; 165; $300,000.
Born—533 South Franklin street; 10; 165; $500,000.
Boston Store—State street and Calhoun place; 12; 195; $1,500,000; addition, 17; 260; $1,000,000.
Boyce—30 North Dearborn street; 12; 155; $250,000.
Breda—105 North Dearborn street; 13; 160; $325,000.
Brevoort House—120 West Madison street; 12; 175; $500,000.
Brooks—315 Franklin street; 10; 142; $330,000.
Burlington—Jackson boulevard and Clinton street; 21; 260; $1,500,000.
Butler Brothers—Randolph and Canal streets; 14; 200; $1,750,000.
Cable—307 South Wabash avenue; 10; 140; $350,000.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.—State and Madison streets; 12; 168; $1,350,000.
Caxton—506 South Dearborn street; 12; 150; $270,000.
Central Trust Bank—117 West Monroe street; 3; 75; $250,000.
Chamber of Commerce—LaSalle and Washington streets; 13; 190; $1,000,000.
Champlain—State and Madison streets; 15; 197; $800,000.
Chicago Athletic Association—12 South Michigan avenue; 10; 165; $600,000.
Chicago Athletic Association Addition—71 East Madison street; 13; 214; $500,000.
Chicago Savings Bank — State and Madison streets; 14; 196; $750,000.
Chicago Title and Trust—69 West Washington street; 16; 210; $600,000.
Church—32 South Wabash avenue; 12; 150; $300,000.
City Hall—LaSalle street, between Randolph and Washington streets; 12; 247; $5,000,000.
City Hall Square—119-121 North Clark street; 20; 250; $1,500,000.
Columbia—Clark street, near Madison; 11; 125; $500,000.
Columbus Memorial — State and Washington streets; 14; 251; $800,000.
Congress Hotel—See Auditorium Annex.
Consumers'—State and Quincy streets; 21; 260; $1,500,000.
Continental—South 5th avenue and Quincy street; 10; 140; $259,000.
Continental and Commercial National Bank—5th avenue and Adams street; 20; 260; $4,500,000.
Conway—Washington street and Clark; 21; 260; $2,000,000.
Cook County Courthouse—Clark street, between Randolph and Washington streets; 12; 247; $5,000,000.
Corn Exchange National Bank—LaSalle and Adams streets; 16; 189; $1,000,000.
Counselman—LaSalle street and Jackson boulevard; 9; 145; $325,000.
Dexter—35 West Adams street; 8; 140; $150,000.
Federal Life—166 North Michigan avenue; 12; 175; $400,000.
Dry Goods Reporter—Market and Quincy streets; 12; 150; $130,000.
Edison—Clark and Adams streets; 18; 274; $3,800,000.
Ellsworth—537 South Dearborn street; 14; 170; $300,000.
Fair—State and Adams street; 11; 165; $1,500,000.
Farwell Trust—226 South LaSalle street; 12; 165; $275,000.
Federal Building—See postoffice.
Field, Marshall (retail)—Block bounded by Washington, State and Randolph streets and Wabash avenue; 12; 225; $8,500,000.
Field, Marshall (men's store)—Wabash avenue and Washington street; 20; 260; $2,500,000.
Field, Marshall (wholesale)—Adams street and 5th avenue; 8; 130; $2,000,000.
Field Warehouse — West Polk and Ellsworth streets; 13; 160; $500,000.
Fine Arts—410 South Michigan avenue; 10; 150; $750,000.
First National Bank — Dearborn and Monroe streets; 17; 257; $3,000,000.
Fisher—Dearborn and Van Buren streets; 20; 274; $965,000.
Fisk—Wabash avenue and South Water street; 13; 150; $300,000.
Fort Dearborn—Clark and Monroe streets; 12; 150; $400,000.
Fort Dearborn Hotel—Van Buren and LaSalle streets; 17; 250; $1,100,000.
Gaff—230 South LaSalle street; 9; 145; $275,000.
Gage—18 South Michigan avenue; 12; 168; $500,000.
Garland—Wabash avenue and Washington street; 16; 200; $1,000,000.
Gibbons—49 West Jackson boulevard; 16; 200; $398,000.
Goddard—Wabash avenue and Monroe street; 13; 160; $300,000.
Grand Central Station—Harrison street and 5th avenue; 7; 212½ (to top of tower); $1,000,000.
Great Northern Hotel—Dearborn street and Jackson boulevard; 17; 176; $900,000.
Harris Trust and Savings Bank—111 West Monroe street; 21; 260; $2,500,000.
Hamilton Club—10 South Dearborn street; 10; 150; $250,000.
Hart, Schaffner & Marx—Franklin and Monroe streets; 12; 190; $1,000,000.
Hartford—Madison and Dearborn streets; 14; 165; $1,000,000.
Harvester—Michigan avenue and Harrison street; 15; 212; $1,000,000.
Herald—163 West Washington street; 7; 124; $500,000.
Heyworth—Madison street and Wabash avenue; 18; 286; $1,500,000.
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.—South Water and State streets; 10; 135, $1,000,000.
Hirsh, Wickwire & Co.—337 South Franklin street; 10; 114; $500,000.
Home Insprance—LaSalle and Adams streets; 12; 156; $800,000.
Hotel LaSalle—LaSalle and Madison streets; 23; 260; $3,500,000.
Hunter—Madison and Market streets; 12; 148; $500,000.
Illinois Athletic Club—112 South Michigan avenue; 12; 200; $500,000.
Illinois Central Station—Park row, near Michigan avenue; 13; 225 (to top of tower); $1,000,000.
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank—LaSalle street and Jackson boulevard; 2; 58; $300,000.
Insurance Exchange—Jackson boulevard and 5th avenue; 22; 260; $4,000,000.
Isabella—21 East Van Buren street; 10; 166; $200,000.
Kaiserhof Hotel—316 South Clark street; 20; 200; $1,400,000.
Karpen—Michigan avenue and East 9th street; 12; 200; $1,400,000.

Kent—Franklin and Congress streets; 10; 140; $500,000.
Kesner—Madison street and Wabash avenue; 17; 226; $850,000.
Kling Bros. & Co.—411 South 5th avenue; 10; 150; $250,000.
Kohn—425 South Franklin street; 10; 150; $300,000.
Kuppenheimer—415 South Franklin street; 10; 150; $350,000.
Lake View—116 South Michigan avenue; 12; 200; $250,000.
Lakota—Michigan avenue and 30th street; 10; 140; $750,000.
LaSalle Street Station—Van Buren and LaSalle streets; 14; 192; $2,500,000.
Lees—19 South 5th avenue; 14; 165; $400,000.
Lexington Hotel — Michigan avenue and 22d street; 10; 130; $750,000.
Lombard—5th avenue and Quincy street; 11; 175; $500,000.
Ludington—1104 South Wabash avenue; 8; 112; $275,000.
Lumberman's Exchange—LaSalle and Madison streets; 16; 200; $1,250,000.
Lytton—State street and Jackson boulevard; 18; 260; $2,250,000.
Majestic Theater—22 West Monroe street; 20; 240; $1,000,000.
Mallers—Wabash avenue and Madison street; 21; 260; $1,500,000.
Mallers—226 South LaSalle street; 12; 175; $275,000.
Mallers—Market and Quincy streets; 10; 150; $200,000.
Mandel—Wabash avenue and Madison street; 15; 226; $2,000,000.
Manhattan—431 South Dearborn street; 16; 208; $700,000.
Marquette—Dearborn and Adams streets; 16; 229; $1,000,000.
Masonic Temple—State and Randolph streets; 21; 354 (to observation platform); $3,000,000.
Medinah Temple—5th avenue and Jackson boulevard; 12; 190; $500,000.
Mentor—State and Monroe streets; 16; 192; $500,000.
Merchants' Loan and Trust Bank—Clark and Adams streets; 12; 157; $1,000,000.
Michigan Avenue—Michigan boulevard and Washington street; 15; 200; $1,500,000.
Monadnock—Dearborn and Van Buren streets; 16; 194; $2,000,000.
Monon—440 South Dearborn street; 12; 160; $285,000.
Monroe—Michigan avenue and Monroe street; 14; 200; $1,500,000.
Morrison Hotel—Clark and Madison streets; 22; 260; $2,000,000.
McClurg—218 South Wabash avenue; 9; 125; $200,000.
McCormick—Michigan avenue and Van Buren street; 20; 260; $1,000,000; addition, 20; 260; $1,500,000.
McNeill—321 West Jackson boulevard; 10; 140; $250,000.
National Life—29 South LaSalle street; 12; 160; $1,200,000.
Newberry Library—Clark street and Walton place; 5; 70; $350,000.
New York Life—LaSalle and Monroe streets; 14; 166; $1,000,000.
North American—State and Monroe streets; 20; 260; $1,800,000.
Northern Trust Bank — LaSalle and Monroe streets; 4; 74; $500,000.
Northwestern Railway (office)—226 West Jackson boulevard; 14; 212; $2,000,000.
Northwestern Railway (terminal station)—West Madison and Canal Streets; 3; 116; $20,000,000 (including site).
Old Colony—Dearborn and Van Buren streets; 17; 203; $900,000.
Orchestra Hall—216 South Michigan avenue; 8; 110; $900,000.
Otis—Madison and LaSalle streets; 18; 250; $1,500,000.
Palmer—367 West Adams street; 10; 140; $450,000.
Palmer House—State and Monroe streets; 9; 100; $3,500,000.
Patten—Harrison and Sherman streets; 12; 168; $450,000.
Peoples Gas—Michigan avenue and Adams street; 20; 260; $3,000,000.
Pontiac—Dearborn and Harrison streets; 14; 170; $350,000.
Pope—633 Plymouth court; 12; 160; $290,000.
Postal Telegraph—137-163 Van Buren street; 11; 150; $800,000.
Postoffice—Adams and Clark streets; 8; 300 (to top of dome); $4,000,000.
Powers—Wabash avenue and Monroe street; 13; 160; $400,000.
Printers—Polk and Sherman streets; 8; 120; $400,000.
Public Library—Michigan avenue, between Randolph and Washington streets; 3; 95; $1,200,000.
Pullman—Adams street and Michigan avenue; 9; 125; $800,000.
Railway Exchange—Michigan avenue and Jackson boulevard; 17; 220; $1,600,000.
Rector—Clark and Monroe streets; 13; 175; $700,000.
Reid, Murdoch & Co.—North side of river, between Clark and LaSalle streets; 9; 175; $1,000,000.
Reliance—State and Washington streets; 16; 200; $500,000.
Republic—State and Adams streets; 19; 260; $1,100,000.
Rialto—140 West Van Buren street; 9; 144; $700,000.
Rookery—LaSalle and Adams streets; 11; 165; $1,500,000.
Rothschild—304 South State street; 8; 138; $250,000.
Royal Insurance—160 West Jackson boulevard; 13; 185; $800,000.
Schiller—64 West Randolph street; 16; 211; $750,000.
Security—Madison street and 5th avenue; 14; 147; $450,000.
Sherman House—Clark and Randolph streets; 14; 200; $2,500,000.
Shuman—Randolph street and 5th avenue; 16; 200; $700,000.
Siegel, Cooper & Co.—State and Van Buren streets; 8; 123; $1,250,000.
Silversmiths—10 S. Wabash avenue; 10; 135; $250,000.
Society Brand—Franklin and Congress streets; 13; 160; $450,000.
Spitz & Schoenberg—529 South Franklin street; 10; 150; $250,000.
Star—538 South Dearborn street; 12; 150; $250,000.
Steger—Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard; 20; 250; $800,000.
Steinway—64 East Van Buren street; 11; 188; $280,000.
Stevens—State street, between Washington and Madison; 19; 250; $2,250,000.
Stewart—State and Washington streets; 12; 145; $800,000.
Stewart Apartments—Lake Shore drive and Division street; 12; 145; $700,000.
Stock Exchange—LaSalle and Washington streets; 13; 173; $1,250,000.
Straus—Clark and Madison streets; 10; 141; $250,000.
Studebaker—629 S. Wabash avenue; 10; 135; $350,000.
Tacoma—Madison and LaSalle streets; 13; 165; $500,000.
Telephone—Washington, between 5th avenue and Market street; 20; 260; $2,500,000.
Temple—LaSalle and Monroe streets; 12; 185; $1,000,000.
Temple Court—219 South Dearborn Street; 9; 100; $300,000.
Teutonic—Washington street and 5th avenue; 10; 130; $500,000.
Theodore Thomas Hall—See Orchestra hall.
Tower (old Montgomery Ward)—Michigan avenue and Madison street; 25; 394 (to top of tower); $1,500,000.
Transportation (Heisen)—Dearborn and Harrison streets; 22; 260; $2,000,000.
Tribune—Dearborn and Madison streets; 17; 244; $1,500,000.
Unity—127 North Dearborn street; 16; 208; $800,000.
University Club—Michigan avenue and Monroe street; 9; 130; $1,150,000.

Van Buren—Van Buren street and 5th avenue; 10; 130; $250,000.
Venetian—15 East Washington street; 13; 181; $350,000.
Virginia—Ohio and Rush streets; 10; 150; $500,000.
Vogue—286-290 South 5th avenue; 10; 150; $200,000.
Webster—127 South Market street; 10; 150; $150,000.
Western Methodist Book Concern—14 West Washington street; 11; 133½; $250,000.
Western Union—111 West Jackson boulevard; 18; 176; $700,000.
Westminster—Monroe and Dearborn streets; 16; 200; $1,200,000.
Williams—205 West Monroe street; 10; 140; $200,000.
Wilson—528 South 5th avenue; 10; 150; $500,000.
Y. M. C. A.—19 South LaSalle street; 17; 260; $1,000,000.

The limit of height under a building ordinance passed Feb. 6, 1911, is 200 feet.

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

President—Stanley Field.
Vice-Presidents—Martin A. Ryerson, Watson F. Blair.
Director of the Museum and Secretary—Frederick J. V. Skiff.
Treasurer—Solomon A. Smith.
Assistant Secretary and Recorder—D. C. Davies.

The Field Museum of Natural History, established in 1894 at the close of the World's Columbian exposition of 1893, occupies the temporary building erected for fine arts in Jackson park, the exposition site. The founding of a scientific institution of this character in Chicago was made possible by the gift of $1,000,000 by Marshall Field, who on his death (Jan. 16, 1906) bequeathed the institution a further $8,000,000, $4,000,000 for the erection of a permanent building and $4,600,000 for endowment. In addition $800,000 has been donated by other individuals and there is an annual income from other sources than endowment of about $25,000. The citizens of Chicago have confirmed legislative provision for the levy of a tax for the maintenance of the museum when a new building shall have been erected, which it is estimated will eventually produce approximately $100,000 per annum.

The nucleus of the exhibition material was gathered by gift and purchase at the World's Columbian exposition. Most of this material, however, has since been rearranged, readapted or discarded. Several departments created at the organization have been abandoned, until, after the lapse of twenty years and the expenditure of approximately $6,000,000, the museum is now divided into four departments—namely, anthropology, botany, geology and zoology. Many expeditions for the purpose of obtaining study, exhibition and exchange material and data have been dispatched to all parts of North America and to different countries. The results of these expeditions, investigations and researches have been published by the museum from time to time, which publications have been distributed to kindred societies and institutions both at home and abroad. Two courses of free lectures are given annually. An important contribution of $250,000 by Norman W. Harris was announced in December, 1911, for the extension of the work of the museum into the public schools of Chicago. The plans for carrying out Mr. Harris' wishes were placed in operation in the spring of 1913. The museum has a working library of about 63,000 titles, an extensive exchange system, fully equipped departmental laboratories, a herbarium of 286,000 sheets, study collections in mammals and birds reaching many thousand specimens, a large two story taxidermy section, a well equipped printing shop, illustration studios and assaying and lapidary rooms. In North American ethnology, in the world's mineralogy, in economic botany the museum is particularly prominent, while its series of mounted mammals furnishes examples of advanced museum methods. The present main building covers nine acres and is open to the public on all days except Christmas and Thanksgiving. An admission fee of 25 cents is charged except on Saturdays and Sundays, when admission is free to all. Students, scholars and teachers are admitted free on all days between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

The museum is incorporated under state law and the administrative control rests in a board of trustees with president, secretary, etc. The executive of the museum is the director, under whom there are four head curators with divisional assistant curators, preparators, etc. The entire museum records, the accessions system, the historical files, publications and supplies are in charge of a recorder.

FREIGHT TUNNELS UNDER CHICAGO.

Underlying nearly all the streets in the central business section of Chicago are sixty miles of tunnels connecting the freight terminals of the railroads with commercial houses. The tunnels are provided with narrow-gauge (2 ft.) electric railroads equipped with electric locomotives and steel cars. These are used chiefly in transporting goods to and from railroad freight yards and in carrying coal to business houses. Excavated and waste material from new buildings is removed through the tunnels and disposed of, permitting the work of construction to go on without interruption. In 1914 the Chicago Utilities company, which now owns the tunnel system, had in operation 117 electric motors and 3,000 coal, freight and other cars. In addition it had charge of some 24,000 telephones.

The original franchise for the tunnel system was granted Feb. 20, 1899, to the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph company, which was organized in 1908 by A. G. Wheeler and associates, for the purpose of establishing an independent telephone system. By an amendatory ordinance granted July 15, 1903, the company was given the right to construct and operate a subway system for the transportation of mail matter, newspapers, packages and freight generally. The tunnels are 19 feet below city datum or 33 feet below the surface of the streets, the trunk line tunnels being limited in size to 12 feet 9 inches in width by 14 feet in height, and the smaller ones to 6 feet in width and 7 feet 6 inches in height. Part of the tunnel system was put into operation Aug. 15, 1906, but the whole of it was not in use until Sept. 1, 1907.

The Illinois Telephone and Telegraph company was succeeded in October, 1903, by the Illinois Tunnel company, which was followed in November, 1904, by the Chicago Subway company. The property of the Subway company and underlying concerns was acquired in April, 1912, by the Chicago Utilities company, the authorized capital stock of which is $53,000,000.

CHICAGO PEACE SOCIETY.

President—Leroy A. Goddard.
Vice-President—Henry C. Morris.
Secretary—Louis P. Lochner, 30 North LaSalle street.
Treasurer—Charles L. Hutchinson.
Auditor—Maurice S. Kuhns.
Executive committee—Leroy A. Goddard, Henry C. Morris, Louis P. Lochner, Charles L. Hutchinson, Maurice S. Kuhns, Miss Jane Addams, Edward P. Bailey, Clifford W. Barnes, Edward O. Brown, Walter L. Fisher, Richard C. Hall, Harlow N. Higinbotham, Charles Cheney Hyde, John C. Kennedy, S. W. Lamson, Benjamin F. Methven, Ira Nelson Morris, John S. Nollen, Julius Rosenwald, Albert H. Scherzer, Edward M. Skinner.

CHICAGO FIRE STATISTICS SINCE 1863.

[From reports of fire marshals.]

Years.	Fires.	Property involved.	Loss.	Insurance.	Av. loss per fire.	Percentage of loss on property involved.	Population.	Population to each fire.	Loss per capita.
1863-4	186	.....	$355,600	$272,500	$1,912	.....	153,796	827	$2.31
1864-5	193	.....	651,798	585,300	3,377	.....	169,353	877	3.85
1865-6	243	.....	1,216,466	941,602	5,006	.....	178,492	735	6.82
1866-7	315	.....	2,487,973	1,643,445	7,898	.....	200,418	636	12.41
1867-8	515	.....	4,315,332	3,417,288	8,183	.....	226,236	439	19.07
1868-9	405	.....	560,169	632,248	1,383	.....	252,054	622	2.22
1869-70	600	.....	871,905	600,061	1,453	.....	279,330	466	3.12
1870-1	669	.....	2,447,845	2,183,498	3,659	.....	306,605	458	7.98
1871-2*	489	.....	672,800	745,000	1,989	.....	337,000	685	2.89
1872-3	441	.....	680,099	3,763,275	1,542	.....	367,393	833	1.85
1873-4	466	$7,041,700	1,013,246	3,641,735	2,175	14.39	381,402	818	2.66
1874-5†	473	11,063,616	2,345,684	6,789,300	4,959	21.22	395,408	836	5.93
1875‡	332	4,601,770	127,014	2,328,150	386	2.76	401,535	1,209	.42
1876	477	9,173,004	387,951	3,780,060	813	4.23	407,661	855	.95
1877	445	10,868,921	1,044,997	6,173,575	2,348	9.62	442,196	949	2.48
1878	478	6,751,234	306,317	3,327,348	641	4.54	436,731	914	.70
1879	638	11,501,473	572,082	5,112,631	897	4.97	469,515	736	1.22
1880	804	14,752,066	1,135,816	5,409,490	1,413	7.70	503,298	626	2.26
1881	895	19,738,508	921,495	9,662,326	1,030	4.67	531,996	594	1.73
1882	981	26,435,705	569,885	12,587,090	581	2.16	560,693	572	1.02
1883	1,153	42,383,215	1,379,736	21,790,767	1,197	3.26	595,339	517	2.32
1884	1,278	22,685,601	968,229	12,048,683	758	4.27	629,985	493	1.54
1885	1,309	48,055,541	2,225,184	22,407,225	1,700	4.06	661,923	506	3.36
1886	1,543	43,646,452	1,492,084	22,676,518	967	3.42	693,861	450	2.15
1887	1,853	62,241,191	1,839,058	32,095,202	992	2.95	748,256	404	2.46
1888	1,871	76,618,085	1,363,427	38,610,407	729	1.78	802,651	429	1.76
1889	2,075	66,409,323	2,154,340	34,440,627	1,038	8.24	1,000,000	482	2.15
1890	2,755	108,650,005	2,092,071	47,937,840	759	1.93	1,099,133	397	1.90
1891	3,353	124,003,193	3,053,874	59,703,511	911	2.46	1,147,000	342	2.66
1892	3,549	123,482,011	1,521,445	65,535,291	422	1.23	1,197,000	337	1.27
1893	5,224	330,028,212	3,149,590	180,987,890	603	.95	1,250,000	239	2.52
1894	5,174	129,046,541	3,254,140	72,185,581	629	2.52	1,305,000	252	2.49
1895	5,316	120,794,760	2,974,760	73,443,646	560	2.37	1,362,000	256	2.18
1896	4,414	97,061,640	1,979,355	59,970,130	448	2.04	1,427,000	323	1.39
1897	5,326	98,883,270	2,272,990	55,233,596	425	2.30	1,485,000	279	1.53
1898	5,048	91,922,210	2,651,735	56,550,470	525	2.88	1,558,000	309	1.70
1899	6,031	128,304,413	4,534,065	70,851,165	752	3.53	1,626,000	270	2.79
1900	5,503	112,599,125	2,213,699	72,893,463	402	1.98	1,698,575	309	1.30
1901	6,136	133,195,220	4,296,433	83,079,743	700	3.22	1,747,236	285	2.46
1902	5,125	112,998,325	4,118,933	71,615,759	803	3.64	1,795,897	350	2.29
1903	6,054	111,743,441	3,062,931	68,748,203	489	2.73	1,844,566	305	1.66
1904	6,661	122,075,301	2,950,254	77,234,230	443	2.40	1,893,219	284	1.56
1905	6,522	117,497,315	3,303,929	76,533,230	507	2.81	1,941,880	298	1.70
1906	6,387	119,974,033	4,179,235	75,356,085	654	3.49	1,990,541	312	2.01
1907	6,257	142,900,863	3,937,105	92,275,189	629	2.76	2,039,202	326	1.93
1908	7,793	114,527,300	3,873,444	72,048,810	497	3.38	2,087,862	268	1.86
1909	7,414	135,730,618	3,046,797	90,950,970	411	2.24	2,136,525	288	1.43
1910	9,083	129,676,681	4,884,793	83,808,768	538	3.77	2,185,283	241	2.24
1911	9,151	121,156,470	3,864,123	80,653,116	422	3.19	2,262,756	247	1.71
1912	9,410	125,860,590	4,352,470	88,656,020	463	3.47	2,307,638	245	1.89
1913	10,002	132,938,720	4,798,457	90,395,765	480	3.61	2,393,325	239	2.00

*The great fire not included. †The large fire included. ‡Nine months ending Dec. 31, 1875.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY STATISTICS.

For year ended Dec. 31, 1913.

EARNINGS.

Gross earnings	$14,538,399
Operating expenses	5,730,674
Current maintenance	2,655,550
Depreciation	2,063,594
Taxes	792,871
Total	11,242,690
Net earnings	3,295,708
Interest	761,296
Balance	2,534,412
Dividend, 8 per cent.	2,160,000
Surplus earnings	374,412

STATISTICS.

No. of owned stations	430,812
No. other stations	8,998
Total stations	439,810
No. of miles of wire	1,139,471
No. of central offices	149

BALANCE SHEET.

ASSETS.

Real estate	$4,901,925
Telephone plant	36,522,783
Furniture, tools, supplies	1,597,263
Cash and deposits	933,663
Bills and accounts receivable	11,230,892
Stocks and bonds	11,252
Sinking fund assets	2,000
Total	55,200,380

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock issued	$27,000,000
First mortgage 5 per cent bonds, 1923	19,000,000
Other bonds assumed	14,000
Real estate mortgages	4,000
Accounts payable	991,879
Accrued liabilities, not due	781,230
Premium on first mortgage bonds	65,000
Employes' benefit fund	400,000
Replacement reserves	6,614,689
Miscellaneous reserve	134,022
Surplus	195,058
Total	55,200,380

THE RUFUS F. DAWES HOTEL.

The Rufus F. Dawes hotel at 18 South Peoria street, Chicago, was opened for business Jan. 1, 1914. It was built at a cost of about $100,000 by Charles G. Dawes as a memorial to his son, Rufus Fearing Dawes, who was accidentally drowned in Lake Geneva, Wis., Sept. 5, 1912, at the age of 21. Its purpose is to provide lodging and food at a nominal cost for all men who wish to be decent citizens and who will accept work when offered. For each of the 200 beds in the ward rooms 5 cents a night is charged and for each of the 100 beds in private rooms 10 cents a night. Eight cents pays for a meal consisting of coffee, soup, doughnuts and pie. Baths are free.

CHICAGO STREET GUIDE.

GUIDE TO NUMBERS.

Numbers on the north and south streets where they are intersected by the principal east and west streets and numbers on the east and west streets where they are intersected by the principal north and south streets are given herewith. Numbered streets are omitted, as their location is indicated by their names.

NORTH FROM MADISON.

1	Madison.
100	Washington.
150	Randolph.
200	Lake.
300	South Water.
400	Kinzie.
430	Michigan.
500	Illinois.
530	Grand-av.
600	Ohio.
630	Ontario.
660	Erie.
700	Huron.
730	Superior.
800	Chicago-av.
848	Chestnut.
867	Brenan-st.
920	Locust.
940	Walton-pl.
1000	Oak.
1100	Maple.
1149	Elm.
1200	Division.
1300	Goethe.
1400	Schiller.
1500	Burton-pl.
1536	Germania-pl.
1600	North-av.
1700	Eugenie.
1800	Menomonee.
1900	Wisconsin.
2000	Center.
2100	Garfield-av.
2200	Webster-av.
2300	Belden-av.
2400	Fullerton-pky.
2460	Arlington-pl.
2473	Roslyn-pl.
2501	St. James-pl.
2530	Deming-pl.
2600	Wrightwood-av.
2701	Sherman-pl.
2800	Diversey-pky.
2901	York-pl.
2932	Oakdale-av.
3000	Wellington-av.
3100	Barry-av.
3200	Belmont-av.
3300	School.
3400	Roscoe.
3500	Cornelia.
3528	Eddy.
3600	Addison.
3700	Waveland.
3800	Grace.
3900	Byron.
4000	Irving Park-bd.
4100	Belle Plaine-av.
4200	Berteau-av.
4300	Cullom-av.
4400	Montrose-av.
4500	Sunnyside-av.
4600	Wilson-av.
4700	Leland-av.
4800	Lawrence-av.
4900	Ainslie.
5000	Argyle.
5100	Carmen-av.
5200	Foster-av.
5300	Berwyn-av.
5400	Balmoral-av.
5500	Catalpa-av.
5600	Bryn Mawr-av.
5700	Hollywood-av.
5730	Edgewater-av.
5800	Victoria.
5900	Thorndale-av.
5938	Ridge-av.(at Clark)
6000	Peterson-av.
6100	Norwood-av.
6200	Granville-av.
6300	Rosemont-av.
6400	Devon-av.
6700	North Shore-av.
6800	Pratt-av.
6900	Farwell-av.
6944	Morse-av.
7000	Lunt-av.
7100	Estes-av.
7200	Kenilworth-av.
7300	Chase-av.
7400	Juniata-st.
7500	Birchwood-av.
7548	Howard.
7548	City limits.

SOUTH FROM MADISON.

1	Madison.
100	Monroe.
200	Adams.
232	Quincy.
300	Jackson-bd.
400	Van Buren.
500	Congress.
600	Harrison.
700	East 7th-st.
800	Polk.
900	East 9th-st.
1000	Taylor.
1100	East 11th-st.

EAST FROM STATE.
(North of river.)

1	State.
40	Cass.
100	Rush.
112	Tower-ct.
140	Lincoln Park-bd.
201	St. Clair.
300	Fairbanks-ct.
326	*Lake Shore drive
	*At Chicago-av.

EAST FROM STATE.
(South of river.)

1	State.
46	Wabash.
100	Michigan-av.
200	Indiana-av.
300	Prairie-av.
347	Calumet-av.
400	South Park-av.
435	Vernon-av.
500	Vincennes-av.
533	Rhodes-av.
600	St. Lawrence-av.
634	Champlain-av.
700	Langley-av.
734	Evans-av.
834	Maryland-av.
900	Drexel-av.
934	Ingleside-av.
1000	Ellis-av.
1100	Greenwood-av.
1152	Woodlawn-av.
1300	Kimbark-av.
1334	Kenwood-av.
1400	Dorchester-av.
1434	Dante-av.
1500	Blackstone-av.
1600	Stony Island-av.
1631	Cornell-av.
1700	East End-av.
1735	Ridgeland-av.
1800	Cregier-av.
1900	Baldwin-av.
1934	Euclid-av.
2000	Jeffery-av.
2100	Cahokia-av.
2200	Paxton-av.
2300	Crandon-av.
2400	Yates-av.
2500	Essex-av.
2600	Colfax-av.
2700	Marquette-av.
2800	Burnham-av.
2900	Escanaba-av.
3000	Commercial-av.
3100	Baltimore-av.
3200	Brandon-av.
3300	Buffalo-av.
3400	Green Bay-av.

WEST FROM STATE.

1	State.
50	Dearborn-st.
100	Clark.
150	LaSalle.
200	5th-av.
200	*Wells.
300	Franklin.
300	*Franklin.
340	*Orleans.
350	Market.
400	*Sedgwick.
412	The river.
434	*Townsend.
460	*Milton-av.
500	Canal.
530	*Larrabee.
540	Clinton.
600	Jefferson.
640	Desplaines.
700	Union.
700	*Orchard.
800	Halsted.
839	Green.
900	Peoria.
932	Sangamon.
1000	Morgan.
1000	*Sheffield-av.
1032	Carpenter.
1034	*Osgood.
1100	Curtis.
1100	*Seminary-av.
1111	Aberdeen.
1132	May.
1134	*Clifton-av.
1164	Ann.
1200	Racine-av.
1248	Elizabeth.
1300	Throop.
1400	*Southport-av.
1401	Loomis.
1408	Sheldon.
1448	Bishop-st.
1501	Laflin.
1600	Ashland-bd.
1700	Paulina.
1734	Hermitage-av.
1800	Wood.
1835	Honore.
1900	Lincoln.
1935	Winchester-av.
2000	Robey.
2035	Seeley-av.
2100	Hoyne-av.
2200	Leavitt.
2300	Oakley-bd.
2400	Western-av.
2500	Campbell-av.
2600	Rockwell.
2700	Washtenaw-av.
2800	California-av.
2900	Francisco-av.
3000	Sacramento-av.
3100	Albany-av.
3200	Kedzie-av.
3300	Spaulding-av.
3356	Homan-av.
3501	St. Louis-av.
3553	Central Park-av.
3800	Hamlin-av.
3900	Springfield-av.
4000	Crawford-av.

*North side only.

HOUSE NUMBER SYSTEM IN CHICAGO.

The present house number system in Chicago was established by an ordinance passed June 22, 1908, and effective Sept. 1, 1909. This applied to all streets except those between the river, 12th street and the lake. Sept. 20, 1910, the city council passed an amendment to the ordinance making it applicable to the entire city. The change in the business district went into effect April 1, 1911. The system is laid out on two base lines, State street dividing the east and west streets and Madison street the north and south streets. Numbers are assigned on the basis of 800 to the mile or 100 to the prevailing block of 660 feet or one-eighth of a mile.

WIDTH OF TIRES REQUIRED IN CHICAGO.

The wide-tire ordinance passed by the Chicago city council Feb. 4, 1908, requires that all four-wheeled vehicles shall have tires proportionate to the load they carry, as follows:

Load.	Tires, inches.
3,000 pounds or under	1½
Between 3,000 and 4,000 pounds	2
Between 4,000 and 6,000 pounds	2½
Between 6,000 and 8,000 pounds	3¼
Between 8,000 and 10,000 pounds	3¾
Between 10,000 and 14,000 pounds	4¼
Between 14,000 and 18,000 pounds	6
Over 18,000 pounds	7

The width for two-wheeled trucks is double.

CHICAGO MORTALITY STATISTICS.

[From reports of health department.]

Year.	Population.	Deaths.	Deaths in 1,000 of population.
1844.....	10,170	336	33.04
1845.....	12,088	344	28.46
1846.....	14,169	394	27.81
1847.....	16,859	572	33.93
1848.....	20,023	638	31.86
1849.....	23,047	1,701	73.80
1850.....	29,963	1,467	48.96
1851.....	34,000	927	27.26
1852.....	38,734	1,809	46.70
1853.....	59,130	1,325	22.41
1854.....	65,872	4,217	64.02
1855.....	80,023	2,181	27.26
1856.....	84,113	2,086	24.80
1857.....	87,600	2,414	27.56
1858.....	90,000	2,255	25.06
1859.....	93,000	2,008	21.59
1860.....	109,206	2,264	20.73
1861.....	120,000	2,279	18.99
1862.....	138,186	2,835	20.52
1863.....	150,000	3,875	25.83
1864.....	169,353	4,448	26.26
1865.....	178,492	4,029	22.57
1866.....	200,418	6,524	32.55
1867.....	225,000	4,773	21.21
1868.....	252,054	5,984	23.74
1869.....	280,000	6,488	23.17
1870.....	306,605	7,323	23.88
1871.....	324,270	6,976	20.87
1872.....	367,396	10,156	27.64
1873.....	380,000	9,557	25.15
1874.....	395,408	8,025	20.30
1875.....	400,500	7,899	19.72
1876.....	407,661	8,573	21.03
1877.....	430,000	8,026	18.67
1878.....	436,731	7,422	16.99
1879.....	491,516	8,614	17.53
1880.....	503,185	10,462	20.79
1881.....	540,000	14,101	26.11
1882.....	560,693	13,234	23.60
1883.....	580,000	11,555	19.92
1884.....	629,885	12,471	19.80
1885.....	665,000	12,474	18.76
1886.....	703,715	13,699	19.47
1887.....	760,000	15,409	20.27
1888.....	802,651	15,772	19.65
1889.....	935,000	16,946	18.12
1890.....1,099,850		21,856	19.87
1891.....1,148,795		27,754	24.16
1892.....1,199,730		26,219	21.85
1893.....1,253,022		27,083	21.61
1894.....1,308,682		23,892	18.26
1895.....1,366,813		24,219	17.72
1896.....1,427,527		23,257	16.29
1897.....1,490,937		21,809	14.63
1898.....1,557,164		22,793	14.64
1899.....1,626,333		25,503	15.68
1900.....1,698,575		24,941	14.68
1901.....1,751,968		24,406	13.93
1902.....1,801,255		26,455	14.69
1903.....1,850,542		28,914	15.62
1904.....1,899,829		26,311	13.85
1905.....1,949,116		27,212	13.96
1906.....1,998,403		29,048	14.54
1907.....2,047,690		32,198	15.72
1908.....2,096,977		30,388	14.49
1909.....2,146,264		31,296	14.58
1910.....2,195,551		33,241	15.14
1911.....2,244,835		32,672	14.55
1912.....2,294,120		33,998	14.68
1913.....2,344,018		35,291	15.05
1914*.....			

NOTE—The population is for midyear. *First ten months

STATISTICS FOR 1913.

DEATHS BY AGES.

Under 1 year	6,949
1 to 5 years	3,589
5 to 10 years	1,197
10 to 20 years	1,354
20 to 30 years	2,950
30 to 40 years	3,416
40 to 50 years	4,093
50 to 60 years	4,248
60 to 70 years	3,645
70 to 80 years	2,626
Over 80 years	1,224

BY IMPORTANT CAUSES.

Disease.	Cases.
Typhoid fever	246
Smallpox	1
Measles	288
Scarlet fever	906
Whooping cough	101
Diphtheria and croup	969
Influenza	84
Rabies	2
Tetanus	33
Pellagra	4
Cerebrospinal fever	48
Anterior poliomyelitis	3
Tuberculosis (all forms)	3,848
Pneumonia (all forms)	4,867
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years of age)	3,253
Congenital debility and malformations	2,033
Sunstroke	75

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (1913).

Disease.	Cases.
Typhoid fever	1,555
Smallpox	136
Chickenpox	2,860
Measles	15,132
German measles	367
Scarlet fever	10,600
Whooping cough	1,480
Diphtheria, cases	8,593
Diphtheria, carriers	1,030
Cerebro-spinal fever	51
Ophthalmia neonatorum	18
Streptococcus sore throat	153
Erysipelas	568
Mumps	2,098
Puerperal fever	36
Tuberculosis (all forms)	9,315
Pneumonia	2,574
Infantile paralysis	24
Trachoma	5
All others	147

STATISTICS FOR 1914. (First ten months.)

DEATHS BY AGES.

Under 1 year	6,021
1 to 2 years	1,262
2 to 5 years	1,146
5 to 10 years	698
10 to 20 years	1,029
20 to 30 years	2,533
30 to 40 years	2,895
40 to 50 years	3,304
50 to 60 years	3,630
60 to 70 years	3,013
70 to 80 years	2,138
Over 80 years	1,073
Total	28,742

BY IMPORTANT CAUSES.

Typhoid fever	131
Smallpox	1
Measles	75
Scarlet fever	221
Whooping cough	220
Diphtheria and croup	606
Influenza	95
Rabies	3
Tetanus	24
Pellagra	4
Tuberculosis of lungs	2,864
Other forms of tuberculosis	488
Cancer	1,749
Diabetes	323
Meningitis (simple)	105
Cerebro-spinal fever	42
Cerebral hemorrhage	644
Convulsions (infants)	16
Heart diseases (organic)	3,000
Bronchitis (acute)	101
Bronchitis (chronic)	72
Pneumonia (all forms)	3,511
Diarrhea and enteritis	3,060
Appendicitis and typhlitis	359
Cirrhosis of liver	405
Nephritis (acute)	156
Nephritis (chronic)	1,512
Puerperal septicemia	102
Congenital debility	1,795
Suicide	493
Accidental violence	1,446
Homicide	162
Sunstroke and heat exhaustion	22

THE CHICAGO ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

In Lincoln park, opposite Center street.

President—Dr. Thomas C. Chamberlin.
Secretary—Dr. Wallace W. Atwood.
Curator—Frank C. Baker.
Trustees—La Verne W. Noyes, president; Charles F. Gunther, Charles A. Heath, Louis E. Laflin, Henry J. Furber, Charles Dickinson, Ira J. Geer, Charles S. Raddin, Henry S. Henschen, William H. Rehm, Frances Dickinson, Carroll H. Sudler, Eugene Garnett, T. C. Chamberlin (ex officio), Timothy J. O'Byrne (ex officio).
The museum is open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. on weekdays and from 1 to 5 p. m. on Sundays. There is no charge for admission. The academy is in co-operation with the public and private schools of the city in the promotion of nature study and scientific courses of instruction. Lecture courses, class room instruction and laboratory work are given at the academy for the benefit of teachers, children and members. Field excursions are conducted during the fall and spring months and museum material is loaned to the schools.

EVANSTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Incorporated November, 1898.

President—J. Seymour Currey.
Vice-President—Frank R. Grover.
Treasurer—John F. Hahn.
Secretary—William C. Levere.

The Evanston Historical society has rooms in the Public Library building there. It has a library of 2,000 volumes, 1,000 pamphlets and a large amount of historical data.

CHICAGO AT A GLANCE.

Fort Dearborn established.....1803
Fort Dearborn massacre.....Aug. 15, 1812
Chicago surveyed and platted.....1830
Cook county organized.....1831
Town of Chicago incorporated.....August, 1833
City of Chicago incorporated.....March 4, 1837
First election held.....March 31, 1837
First money panic.....1837
First railroad opened.....1848
Cholera epidemic.....1854
Second money panic.....1857
Great fire (loss $200,000,000).....Oct. 8-9, 1871
Third financial panic.....1873
City incorporated under general law.April 23, 1875
Savings bank crash.....1877
World's Fair held.....1893
Centennial celebrated.....Sept. 26-30, 1903
Iroquois theater fire.....Dec. 30, 1903
Population May 4, 1914 (school census)—2,437,526.
Appropriations, all purposes (1914)—$77,457,125.24.
Area in square miles—191.325.
Assessed value real estate and personal property (1914)—$926,198,416 (one-third actual value).
Asylums—109.
Banks, national, state and private—188.
Boulevards, mileage of—48.
Cemeteries, number of—58.
Churches, chapels and missions—1,168.
Clearings by associated banks (1912)—$15,380,795,541.
Convents and monasteries—38.
Debt (1914)—$26,216,000.
Dispensaries—23.
Duties collected on imported merchandise (1913)—$11,127,638.42.
Elevation—Above sea level, 582 feet; above Lake Michigan, 25 feet.
Employes on city pay rolls (1913)—26,165.
Firemen, number of, including officers—1,964.
Fire alarm boxes—2,005.
Fireboats—6.
Fire engines—132.
Fire engine companies—119.
Fire hook and ladder companies—34.
Halls (except theaters)—496.
Hospitals—79.
Imports of merchandise (1913)—$33,284,156.
Internal revenue collected in Chicago district (1914)—$15,947,189.78.
Latitude—N. 41 deg. 53 min. 6 sec.
Length of city, north to south, miles—26.
Libraries—30.
Lights, electric, in service—21,324.
Lights, gas, in service—11,751.
Lights, gasoline, in service—6,005.
Longitude—87 deg. 38 min. 1 sec. west.
Mail carriers (1914), 2,079.
Mail, pieces of, handled, fiscal year 1914—1,900,383,742.
Manufactures in 1909, value of product—$1,281,313,000.
Medical schools—28.
Newspapers and periodicals—748.
Parks, area of, in acres—4,646.
Police force, all branches—5,098.
Postal receipts, year ended June 30, 1914—$26,289,869.94.
Postal savings banks depositors (1914)—22,500.
Pupils enrolled in public schools (1914)—332,248.
Railroads (divisions not included) entering Chicago—27.
Saloons, number of (Dec. 1, 1914)—7,152.
Schools, public, number of (not including branches) —305.
Street, longest (Western avenue), miles—23½.
Street railway mileage—1,350.
Streets, paved, mileage—1,932.
Streets and alleys, total mileage—4,525.
Teachers in public schools, number of—7,544.
Theaters, all kinds, in operation Dec. 1, 1914—650.
Tonnage of vessels cleared in 1913—10,793,000.
Value (actual) of real estate and personal property, $2,778,595,248.
Water used in a year (1913), gallons—210,919,000,000.
Width of city, east to west—9 miles.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN CHICAGO.

The postoffice and all other United States department offices, except where otherwise noted, are in the federal building, which stands on the square bounded by Clark, Adams and Dearborn streets and Jackson boulevard. Postmaster, Daniel A. Campbell.

Appraiser's Office—Harrison and Sherman streets; appraiser, Thomas O'Shaughnessy.

Bureau of Commerce—Room 629; H. H. Garver in charge; radio inspector, J. F. Dillon.

Bureau of Reclamation Service—Room 777; C. F. Harris, acting transportation agent.

Custom House—South wing, fourth floor; collector, Rivers McNeill; special deputy collector, John R. Ford; naval officer, William Brown; special naval deputy, Edgar C. Hawley.

Hydrographic Office—Room 528; Capt. C. M. Stone in charge.

Immigration Bureau—Newberry building, Eldredge court and Wabash avenue; inspector in charge, Dr. P. L. Prentis.

Inspectors of Steam Vessels—Room 529; inspector of hulls, Ira B. Mansfield; inspector of boilers, William Nicholas.

Internal Revenue Department—East wing, fourth floor; collector, Julius F. Smietanka; chief deputy, Frank E. Hemstreet; Dan J. Chapin, internal revenue agent (room 530); cashier, Frederick W. Rech.

Life Saving Service—Room 500; inspector, F. J. Haake.

Marine Hospital—Clarendon and Graceland avenues; surgeon in command, Dr. J. O. Cobb.

Postoffice Inspector—Room 330; James E. Stuart in charge.

Railway Mail Service—Third floor, north wing; Capt. E. L. West, superintendent.

United States District Attorney—Rooms 825 to 833; Charles F. Clyne; chief clerk, William A. Small.

United States Engineer—Room 508; officer in charge, Lieut.-Col. W. V. Judson, corps of engineers, U. S. A.; assistant engineer, G. A. M. Blunt.

United States Marshal—Rooms 804 and 806; marshal, John J. Bradley; chief deputy, John P. Wolf.

United States Secret Service—Room 881; Thomas I. Porter, chief operator.

United States Subtreasury—First floor, northwest section; assistant treasurer, Irving Shuman; cashier, Frank C. Russell.

Weather Bureau—Fourteenth floor; professor in charge, Henry J. Cox.

SALARIES OF PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS.

District attorney	$10,000
Postmaster	8,000
Collector of customs	8,000
Treasurer	5,000
Marshal	5,000
Naval officer	5,000
Internal revenue collector	4,500
United States engineer	3,500
Appraiser	3,000
Professor of meteorology (weather)	3,500

EMPLOYES ON THE CHICAGO CITY PAY ROLLS.

Average number in 1913.

General government	9,807	Waterworks	2,737	Public library	412
Public works	4,875	Board of education	8,334	Total	26,165

CHICAGO BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Offices on the sixth, seventh and eighth floors of the Tribune building.

President—Michael J. Collins.
Vice-President—Jacob M. Loeb.
Secretary—Lewis E. Larson.

MEMBERS.	Terms expire.
William Schlake	1915
Ernest J. Kruetgan	1916
Harry A. Lipsky	1917
Mrs. John MacMahon	1917
Jacob M. Loeb	1917
John J. Sonsteby	1915
William Rothmann	1915
Dr. Otto F. Warning	1916
Robert J. Roulston	1915
Michael J. Collins	1916
Charles S. Peterson	1915
George P. Vosbrink	1916
Gertrude Howe Britton	1916
Dr. Peter C. Clemensen	1916
Ralph C. Otis	1916
John A. Metz	1915
Joseph A. Holpuch	1917
John W. Eckhart	1917
Dr. Stephen R. Pietrowicz	1915
Mrs. Charles O. Sethness	1917
Mrs. William Gallagher	1917

STANDING COMMITTEES (1914-1915).

School Management—Mrs. MacMahon, chairman; Schlake, Lipsky, Mrs. Vosbrink, Mrs. Britton, Peterson, Otis, Mrs. Sethness, Mrs. Gallagher. Member ex officio, the president.

Committee on Buildings and Grounds—Mr. Collins, chairman; Rothmann, Sonsteby, Roulston, Dr. Warning, Dr. Clemensen, Holpuch, Metz, Eckhart, Dr. Pietrowicz.

Committee on Finance—Mr. Peterson, chairman; Rothmann, Schlake, Sonsteby, Mrs. MacMahon, Roulston, Collins, Mrs. Vosbrink, Mrs. Britton, Dr. Clemensen. Member ex officio, the president.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Superintendent—Mrs. Ella Flagg Young.
First Assistant Superintendent—John D. Shoop.
Assistant Superintendent—Elizabeth W. Murphy.
Bureau of Compulsory Education—W. L. Bodine.
Superintendent of Parental School—Peter A. Mortenson.
Examiner—William N. Campbell.

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS.

1. Ella C. Sullivan.
2. William C. Dodge.
3. Charles D. Lowry.
4. Rufus M. Hitch.
5. Henry C. Cox.
6. Kate S. Kellogg.
7. Edward C. Rosseter.
8. Gertrude E. English.
9. Orville T. Bright.
10. Minnie R. Cowan.

William M. Roberts, in charge of evening and vocational schools.
Samuel B. Allison, district superintendent in charge of special divisions.

SUPERVISORS.

Physical Education—Henry Suder.
Technical Work in High Schools—Robert M. Smith.
Commercial Work in High Schools—William Bachrach.
Household Arts and Science—Ida M. Cook.
Schools for Blind—John B. Curtis.
German—Martin Schmidhofer.
Elementary Manual Training and Construction Work—Edward F. Worst.
Music—Agnes C. Heath.
Art—Lucy S. Silke.
Director of Child Study—Daniel P. MacMillan.
Director of School Grounds—Carl A. Meltzer.

OFFICE HOURS.

General offices open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays to 12 m.
Business manager, 4 to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Superintendent, school days, 2 to 4:30 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 to 10:15 a. m.
District superintendents, Saturdays, 9 to 10:15 a. m. and 4 to 5 p. m. on stated days.

SCHOOLS OF CHICAGO.

With the location and principal of each.

Chicago Normal College—68th street and Stewart avenue; William Bishop Owen.
Parker Practice School—68th street and Stewart avenue; Charles W. French.
Haines Practice School—23d place and Wentworth avenue; Elizabeth R. Daly.
Carter Practice—58th street and Michigan avenue; Abby E. Lane.
Chicago Parental School—Foster and North Central Park avenues; Peter A. Mortenson, superintendent.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Austin—Fulton street, between North Lotus and Long avenues; George H. Rockwood.
Bowen—89th street and Manistee avenue; Charles I. Parker.
Calumet—Normal avenue, near 81st street; Grant Beebe.
Crane Technical—West Van Buren street and Oakley boulevard; William J. Bartholf.
Curtis (high school department)—114th and State streets; Thomas C. Hill.
Englewood—Stewart avenue and 62d street; James E. Armstrong.
Flower Technical—26th street and Wabash avenue; Dora Wells.
Harrison Technical—Marshall boulevard and West 24th Street boulevard; Frank L. Morse.
Hyde Park—62d street and Stony Island avenue; Hiram B. Loomis.
Lake—Union avenue and West 47th place; Edward F. Stearns.
Lake View—Ashland avenue and Irving Park boulevard; B. Frank Brown.
Lane Technical—Division and Sedgwick streets; William J. Bogan.
Lindblom High (site)—61st and Lincoln streets.
Marshall—Adams street, near Kedzie avenue; Louis J. Block.
McKinley—Adams street and Hoyne avenue; George M. Clayberg.
Medill—14th place, near Throop street; Avon S. Hall.
Morgan Park—Western and Arlington avenues; John H. Heil.
Parker—68th street and Stewart avenue; William B. Owen.
Phillips—39th street and Prairie avenue; Spencer R. Smith.
Schurz—Milwaukee avenue, Addison street and Waveland avenue; Walter F. Slocum.
Senn—Glenwood and Ardmore avenues; Benjamin F. Buck.
Tuley—North Claremont and Potomac avenues; Franklin P. Fisk.
Waller—Orchard and Center streets; Oliver S. Westcott.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Adams—Townsend street, between Chicago avenue and Locust street; Inger M. Schjoldager.
Agassiz—Seminary avenue, near Wolfram street; Lina E. Troendle.
Albany Avenue—Albany avenue and 16th street; Annette M. Chapin.
Alcott—Wrightwood avenue and Orchard street; A. Esther Camfield.
Altgeld—71st and Loomis streets; James W. Brooks.
Andersen—Lincoln and Division streets; Francis M. McKay.
Armour—33d place and Auburn avenue; Martin E. Hurney.
Armstrong—Greenleaf avenue and Pingree street; Azile B. Reynolds.

Arnold—Burling and Center streets; John E. Adams.
Auburn Park—Normal avenue, near 81st street; Grant Beebe.
Audubon—Cornelia and Hoyne avenues; Mary E. Vaughan.
Avondale—North Sawyer avenue and Wellington street; John H. Stehman.
Bancroft—Maplewood avenue, near North avenue; Carrie F. Patterson.
Barnard—Charles and 104th streets; Elizabeth H. Sutherland.
Bass—66th and May streets; Lucy I. Laing.
Beale—Sangamon and 61st streets; John W. May.
Beaubien—North Laramie and Winnemac avenues; Sarah J. O'Keefe.
Beethoven (site)—North Richmond street and Berteau avenue.
Beidler—Walnut street and Kedzie avenue; Jay C. Edwards.
Belding—Tripp and Cullom avenues; Delos Buzzell.
Bismarck—McLean and North Central Park avenues; Cora E. Lewis.
Blaine—Grace street and Janssen avenue; Mary J. Zollman.
Bradwell—Burnham avenue, near 77th street; Georgia A. Seaman.
Brainard—Washburne avenue and Leavitt street; Mina P. Scheurer.
Brenan—Lime street, near Archer avenue; Ida L. Jaeger.
Brentano—North Fairfield avenue and Schubert street; Washington D. Smyser.
Brown—Warren avenue and Wood street; Matilda M. Niehaus.
Brownell—Perry avenue, near 65th street; Alma M. Willard.
Bryant—South Kedvale avenue, near 14th street; Ida Mighell.
Bryn Mawr—74th street and Jeffery avenue; Margaret J. McKee.
Burke—South Park avenue and 54th street; J. Clara Breese.
Burley—Barry avenue, near Ashland avenue; Mary F. Willard.
Burns—Central Park avenue and 25th street; Robert Nightingale.
Burnside—91st place and Langley avenue; Frank W. Rieder.
Burr—Ashland and Wabansia avenues; John H. Stube.
Burroughs—35th place and Washtenaw avenue; Elizabeth B. Letzkuss.
Byford—Iowa street and North Central avenue; Novella M. Close.
Calhoun—Jackson boulevard and Francisco avenue; Luella V. Little.
Cameron—Monticello and Potomac avenues; Herbert L. Merrill.
Carpenter—North Racine avenue and Huron street; Volney Underhill.
Chalmers—12th street and Fairfield avenue; Thomas J. Casey.
Chase—Cornelia court and Point street; Solon S. Dodge.
Chicago Lawn—Homan avenue and West 65th street; Helen N. Blanchard.
Chopin (site)—Iowa street and Campbell avenue.
Clarke—Ashland avenue and West 13th street; Henry G. Clark.
Clay—133d street and Burley avenue; Flora V. Renaud.
Cleveland—Albany avenue and Byron street; Lewis W. Colwell.
Colman—Dearborn street, near 47th; Lillas M. Williamson.
Columbus—Augusta street, between Hoyne avenue and Leavitt street; Kate A. Reedy.
Coonley—Leavitt street and Belle Plaine avenue; Elizabeth A. McGillen.
Cooper—West 19th street, near Ashland avenue; Ida A. Shaver.
Copernicus—Throop and 60th streets; Cora Caverno.
Corkery—West 25th street and South Kildare avenue; Daniel F. O'Hearn.
Cornell—Drexel avenue, near 75th street; Flora J. Joslyn.
Cregier—Wood, Selden and Yeaton streets (open in February).
Crerar—Campbell avenue, between Taylor and Fillmore streets; Henry F. Kling.
Curtis—114th street, near State; Thomas C. Hill.
Dante—Desplaines street, Gilpin place and Forquer street; Harriet F. Hayward.
Darwin—Edgewood avenue and Albany court; Ernest E. Cole.
Davis—Sacramento avenue and 39th place; Helen C. Maine.
Delano—Wilcox and Crawford avenues; Gerbrandus A. Osinga.
Dewey—54th street and Union avenue; Edward McLoughlin.
Doolittle—35th street, near Cottage Grove avenue; Frederick M. Sisson.
Dore—Harrison street, near Halsted; Fred J. Watson.
Douglas—32d street and Forest avenue; Lucia Johnston.
Drake—Calumet avenue, between 26th and 28th streets; Helen W. McLaughlin.
Drummond—Cortland and North Lincoln streets; Horace N. Herrick.
Dunning—Addison street and Narragansett avenue; Mary E. Marnell.
Earle—61st street and Hermitage avenue; Ira C. Baker.
Emerson—Walnut and Paulina streets; June H. MacConkey.
Emmet (Austin)—Corner Madison street and Pine avenue; Helen B. Eastman.
Ericsson—West Harrison street, near Sacramento avenue; Otto M. Becker.
Everett—Irving avenue and 34th street; Patrick F. Haley.
Fallon—Wallace and 42d streets; James E. McDade.
Farragut—Spaulding avenue and 24th street; Albert W. Evans.
Farren—Wabash avenue, near 51st street; Isabella Dolton.
Felsenthal—Calumet avenue and 41st street; Walter J. Harrower.
Field—Greenleaf and North Ashland avenues; Charles A. Kent.
Fiske—62d street and Ingleside avenue; Harry T. Baker.
Forrestville—45th street and St. Lawrence avenue; Florence Holbrook.
Foster—Union avenue and O'Brien street; Mary B. Catelain.
Franklin—Goethe street, near Wells; Etta Q. Gee.
Froebel—21st and Robey streets; Harry S. Vaile.
Fuller—42d street and St. Lawrence avenue; Louise K. Stone.
Fulton—Hermitage avenue and 53d street; Clara H. McFarlin.
Gage Park—55th and Rockwell streets; Martha V. Bishop.
Gallistel—104th street and Ewing avenue; James H. Henry.
Garfield—Newberry avenue and 14th place; James E. Welsh.
Gary—30th street and Lawndale avenue; Frank W. Stahl.
Gladstone—Robey street and Washburne avenue; Daniel A. Tear.
Goethe—Rockwell street, near Fullerton avenue; Charles S. Bartholf.
Goodrich—Taylor and Sangamon streets; Charles J. Lunak.
Goudy—Foster and Winthrop avenues; Thomas C. M. Jamieson.
Graham—45th street and Union avenue; Mary T. Maroney.
Grant—Wilcox street, near Western avenue; Marguerite L. O'Brien.
Gray—North Laramie avenue and Grace street; Ella R. Connell.
Greeley—Grace street and Sheffield avenue; Abigail Cannon Ellings.
Greene—Paulina and 36th streets; Edward Wildeman.
Gresham—85th and Green streets; Robert H. Rennie.
Hamilton—Cornelia and North Marshfield avenues; M. Elizabeth Farson.

Hamline—48th and Bishop streets; Eleanor Reese Dunn.
Hammond—21st place, near California avenue; John A. Long.
Hancock—Princeton avenue and 46th place; Nora F. Doran.
Hanson Park-Mont Clare—North Linder and Grand avenues; Fannie L. Marble.
Harper—65th, Wood and Honore streets; Morgan G. Hogge.
Harvard—Harvard avenue, between 75th and 76th streets; Mary S. L. Hartigan.
Haugan—Hamlin, Avers and Sunnyside avenues; Thomas C. Johnson.
Haven—Wabash avenue and 15th street; Margaret Madden.
Hawthorne—School street and Seminary avenue; George W. Davis.
Hayes—Leavitt and Fulton streets; Susan Bonfield.
Hayt—Granville and Greenview avenues; Elmer L. Kletzing.
Headley—Lewis street and Garfield avenue; Caroline J. Utter.
Healy—Wallace street, near 31st; Wm. C. Payne.
Hedges—48th street and Winchester avenue; Marcella R. Hanlon.
Hendricks—43d street and Shields avenue; Elizabeth Haines.
Henry—West Cullom and North St. Louis avenues; Mary E. C. Lyons.
Herzl—Lawndale avenue and 15th street; Jaroslov J. Zmrhal.
Holden—Loomis and 31st streets; Lincoln P. Goodhue.
Holmes—56th and Morgan streets; James W. McGinnis.
Howe (Austin)—Lorel avenue and Superior street; Mary E. Vance.
Howland—Spaulding avenue and 16th street.
Irving—Lexington street and Hoyne avenue; John W. Troeger.
Irving Park—North Kedvale avenue and Grace street; Mary McMahon.
Jackson—Sholto and Damon streets; William Hedges.
Jahn—North Lincoln street and Belmont avenue; Cephas H. Leach.
Jefferson—Elburn avenue and Laflin street; Catharine M. Delanty.
Jenner—Oak street and Milton avenue; Frederick J. Lane.
Jirka—17th and Laflin streets; Mary E. Rodgers.
Jones—Plymouth court and Harrison street; Clyde A. Brown.
Jungman—Loeffler and West 18th streets; Sarah A. Fleming.
Keeler Avenue—North Keeler avenue and Hirsch street; Katherine Riordan.
Keith—Dearborn and 34th streets; Louise Schroll.
Kelly (site)—Archer avenue and 37th street.
Kenwood—Blackstone avenue and 50th street; Abigail M. Hunt.
Kershaw—Union avenue, near 64th street; William Radebaugh.
Key (Austin)—Race and North Parkside avenues; Lillian H. Wright.
King—Harrison street, near Western avenue; Ellen J. Hardick.
Kinzie—Ohio and LaSalle streets; J. Edward Huber.
Knickerbocker—Clifton and Belden avenues; Mary G. Guthrie.
Kohn—104th and State streets; Charles C. Cobb.
Komensky—Throop and 20th streets; Clara H. Mahony.
Kosciuszko—Holt and Cleaver streets; Harriet P. Johnston.
Kozminski—54th street and Ingleside avenue; Leslie Lewis.
Lafayette—Washtenaw avenue and Augusta street; Mary I. Purer.
Langland—Cortland street, near Leavitt; Effie C. Tinen.
LaSalle—Hammond and Eugenie streets; Dora W. Zollman.
Lawson—Homan avenue and 13th street; Charles C. Krauskopf.
Lemoyne (site)—Rokeby and Addison streets.
Lewis-Champlin—62d street and Princeton avenue; Henry S. Crane.
Libby—53d and Loomis streets; Florence U. Colt.
Lincoln—Larrabee street and Kemper place; Albert L. Stevenson.
Linne—Sacramento avenue and School street; Charles A. Cook.
Lloyd—Dickens and North Lamon avenues; Jacob H. Hauch.
Logan—Oakley avenue and Rhine street; James B. Farnsworth.
Longfellow—35th street, near South Lincoln street; Mary E. Gilbert.
Lowell—North Spaulding avenue and Hirsch street; Clarence E. De Butts.
Madison—Dorchester avenue, near 75th street; Sarah A. Milner.
Manierre—Hudson avenue, near Blackhawk street; Luman Hewes.
Mann—37th street and Princeton avenue; Jeannette P. Robinson.
Marquette—Harrison and Wood streets; Mary E. Tobin.
Marsh—98th street and Exchange avenue; Elliott A. Hamilton.
Marshall—Adams street, near Kedzie avenue; Louis J. Block.
May—South LaVergne avenue and West Harrison street; Thomas J. Plant.
Mayfair—Wilson and North Knox avenues; Annie S. Newman.
McAllister—36th and Gage streets; Esther R. Perry.
McClellan—Wallace and 35th streets; Miriam Del Banco.
McCormick—Sawyer avenue and 27th street; William H. Chamberlin.
McCosh—Champlain avenue, near 66th street; Ida M. Pahlman.
McLaren—Flournoy and Laflin streets; Carolyn G. Adams.
McPherson—North Lincoln street, near Lawrence; Adelaide E. Jordan.
Medill—14th place, near Throop street; Avon S. Hall.
Mitchell—North Oakley avenue and Ohio street; Chester C. Dodge.
Monroe—Schubert and Monticello avenues; Ada B. Sempill.
Monteflore—Sangamon street and Grand avenue; G. Ovedia Jacobs.
Moos—California and Wabansia avenues; Esther J. W. Barker.
Morgan Park—Western and Arlington avenues; John H. Heil.
Morris—Barry and Wilton avenues; Luella Heinroth.
Morse—Sawyer avenue and Ohio street; George L. Voorhees.
Moseley—Michigan avenue and 24th street; Leona L. Thorne.
Motley—North Ada street, near West Chicago avenue; Frank H. Chase.
Mozart—North Hamlin avenue and Palmer street; Harriet B. Davis.
Mulligan—Sheffield avenue, near Willow street; Hanna Schiff.
Nash—North Lamon avenue and West Erie street; Margaret S. Gill.
Nettelhorst—Broadway and Aldine avenue; Robert L. Hughes.
Newberry—Willow and Orchard streets; Mary E. Fellows.
Nineteenth Street—West 19th street and Marshall boulevard; Nellie C. Hudd.
Nixon—Dickens and North Keeler avenues; Chas. H. Ostrander.
Nobel—North Karlov avenue and Hirsch street; Marie A. Dunne.
Norwood Park—Hurlbut street and New Hampshire avenue; Charles A. Myall.
Oakland—40th street and Cottage Grove avenue; Louise M. Ripple.
Ogden—Chestnut and North State streets; Martha M. Ruggles.
Oglesby—Green and 77th streets; Daniel J. Beeby.
Otis—Armour street and Grand avenue; John M. Duggan.
Parkman—51st street and Princeton avenue; John B. McGinty.
Park Manor—71st street and Rhodes avenue; Genevieve Melody.

Parkside—70th street and East End avenue; Edmund B. Smith.
Peabody—Augusta and Noble streets; Mary H. Smyth.
Peirce (site)—Southport and Bryn Mawr avenues.
Penn—Avers avenue and 16th street; Bertha Benson.
Pickard—21st place and Oakley avenue; Mary Ryan.
Plamondon—15th place and Washtenaw avenue; William W. Reed.
Poe—106th street and Langley avenue.
Prescott—Wrightwood and Marshfield avenues; Margaret S. Fitch.
Pulaski—Leavitt street, between Lubeck and Coblentz streets; Anna C. Goggin.
Pullman—Forrestville avenue and 113th street; Daniel R. Martin.
Raster—South Hermitage avenue and 70th street; David L. Murray.
Ravenswood—Paulina street and Montrose avenue; Josiah F. Kletzing.
Ray—57th street and Kimbark avenue; Arthur O. Rape.
Raymond—Wabash avenue and 36th place; John L. Lewis.
Reilly—Monticello and Lawndale avenues; Helen H. Robinson.
Revere—Ellis avenue and 72d street; Frank Mayo.
Rogers—West 13th street, near Throop; Alice A. Hogan.
Ryder—Wallace and 88th streets; Minnie M. Wrisley.
Ryerson—Lawndale avenue and Huron street; John T. Ray.
Sabin (site)—Hirsch street, Irving avenue and North Leavitt street.
Sawyer Avenue—Sawyer avenue and 53d street; Robert G. Jeffrey.
Scammon—Morgan and Monroe streets; Cecelia B. Schimek.
Scanlan—Perry avenue, near 117th street; Harriette T. Treadwell.
Schiller—Vedder and Halsted streets; Belle B. Murphy.
Schley—North Oakley avenue, near Potomac avenue; Minna S. Heuermann.
Schneider—Hoyne avenue, near Wellington street; Elizabeth E. Fisk.
Scott—64th street and Blackstone avenue; John W. Akers.
Seward—46th street and Hermitage avenue; Mary A. Forkin.
Sexton, Austin O. (site)—60th street, Langley and Champlain avenues.
Sexton, James A.—Wells and Wendell streets; Visa McLaughlin.
Shakespeare—Greenwood avenue and 46th street; Walter H. Comstock.
Sheldon—State and Elm streets; Jane S. Atwater.
Shepard—Mozart and Fillmore streets; J. Katharine Cutler.
Sheridan, Mark—27th and Wallace streets; John A. Johnson.
Sheridan, Phil—90th street and Escanaba avenue; Edward L. C. Morse.
Sherman—Morgan street and 51st place; Levi T. Regan.
Sherwood—57th street and Princeton avenue; Sarah A. Kirkley.
Shields—43d and Rockwell streets; Walter R. Hatfield.
Sixty-Second Place—62d place and Hamlin avenue; Mary Taylor.
Skinner—Jackson boulevard and Aberdeen street; William L. Smyser.
Smyth—13th street, near Blue Island avenue; William R. Hornbaker.
South Deering—Calhoun and 107th streets; Myra C. Billings.
Spalding—Park avenue, between Ashland avenue and Paulina street; Jane A. Neil.
Spencer—Park and Lavergne avenues; Harriet S. Thompson.
Spry—Marshall boulevard and West 24th Street boulevard; William J. Fraser.
Stewart—Kenmore avenue, between Wilson and Sunnyside avenues; Archibald O. Coddington.
Stowe—Wabansia avenue and Ballou street; Frank A. Larck.
Sullivan—83d street and Houston avenue; Anna F. Mullay.
Sumner—South Kildare and Colorado avenues; Edgar W. Trout.
Swift—Winthrop avenue, between Ardmore and Thorndale avenues; Harriet A. Eckhardt.
Swing—Jefferson street, between 16th and 17th; Margaret C. Adams.
Talcott—Ohio and North Lincoln streets; Ambrose B. Wight.
Taylor—Avenue J and 99th street; Annie K. Sullivan.
Tennyson—California avenue and Fulton street; Gertrude Corrigan.
Thomas—Belden avenue and High street; M. Therese Norton.
Thorp, J. N.—89th street and Burley avenue; Henry D. Hatch.
Thorp, Ole A.—Foster and Lincoln avenues; Minnie M. Jamieson.
Throop—Throop street, near 18th; Mary W. O'Keefe.
Tilden—Lake and Elizabeth streets; Harriet N. Winchell.
Tilton—North Keeler and West End avenues; Bertha S. Armbruster.
Trumbull—North Ashland, Foster and Farragut avenues; Helen R. Ryan.
University Avenue—University avenue and East 91st street; Jessie B. Black.
Vanderpoel—95th street and Prospect avenue; Catherine A. Burke.
Van Vlissingen—108th place, near Wentworth avenue; George A. Brennan.
Von Humboldt—Rockwell and Hirsch streets; Mary J. W. Boughan.
Wadsworth—University avenue, near 64th street; Isabel J. Burke.
Walsh—20th and South Peoria streets; Alfred E. Logie.
Ward—Shields avenue and 27th street; Augustus R. Dillon.
Warren—92d street and Chappel avenue; Edith P. Shepherd.
Washburne—West 14th street, near Union; S. Charles Griffiths.
Washington—North Morgan street and Grand avenue; Samuel R. Meck.
Waters—Wilson and Campbell avenues; Esther E. Morgan.
Webster—Wentworth avenue and 33d street; Adrian M. Doolin.
Wells—Ashland avenue and Augusta street; George B. Masslich.
Wentworth—70th and Sangamon streets; Humphrey J. Moynihan.
West Pullman—120th street and Parnell avenue; Rose A. Pesta.
Whitney—28th street and South Komensky avenue; Ella R. Coles.
Whittier—South Lincoln and 23d streets; Mary Greene.
Wicker Park—Evergreen avenue, near Robey street; Fred E. Smith.
Willard—49th street and St. Lawrence avenue; Grace Reed.
Worthy—California avenue and 26th street; Orris J. Milliken.
Yale—70th and Yale streets; William Schoch.
Yates—Cortland and Richmond streets; Blanca R. Daigger.

SALARIES IN CHICAGO SCHOOLS (1914).

(Per year unless otherwise stated).

Superintendent	$10,000
First assistant superintendent	6,000
Assistant superintendent	5,000
District superintendents, each	5,000
Examiner	5,000
Supervisor technical work	4,000
Supervisor physical education	4,000
Supervisor manual training	4,000
Supervisor household arts	4,000
Supervisor schools for the blind	2,500
Supervisor German	3,000
Supervisor commercial work	3,000
Supervisor of music	3,000
Supervisor of art	3,000
Director of child study	3,000
Director of school grounds	3,500

NORMAL COLLEGE.

Principal $5,500
Assistant to the principal, $300 extra over and above the regular schedule for heads of departments.
Heads of departments, $200 over the amount they would receive at the point at which they would be placed on the schedule for principals of elementary schools.
Instructors, $200 over the amount they would receive at the point at which they would be placed on the high school teachers' schedule.
Substitutes in the Chicago Normal receive $5 or $6 per day for days of actual service, the rate to be determined by the superintendent.

PRACTICE SCHOOLS.

Teachers in practice schools receive $200 per year in excess of grammar grade teachers.

HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPALS.

First year	$3,300	Seventh year	$3,960
Second year	3,410	Eighth year	4,070
Third year	3,520	Ninth year	4,180
Fourth year	3,630	Tenth year	4,290
Fifth year	3,740	Eleventh year	4,400
Sixth year	3,850		

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS.

LOWER GROUP.

First year	$1,100	Fifth year	$1,540
Second year	1,210	Sixth year	1,650
Third year	1,320	Seventh year	1,760
Fourth year	1,430		

UPPER GROUP.

First year	$1,870	Sixth year	$2,420
Second year	1,980	Seventh year	2,530
Third year	2,090	Eighth year	2,640
Fourth year	2,200	Ninth year	2,750
Fifth year	2,310	Tenth year	2,860

TEACHERS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN HIGH SCHOOLS.

LOWER GROUP.

Flat salary $1,430

TEACHERS IN HIGH SCHOOLS HOLDING LIMITED CERTIFICATES AS TEACHERS OF ART, MODERN LANGUAGES, COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS, MANUAL TRAINING OR HOUSEHOLD ARTS.

LOWER GROUP.

First year	$1,100	Fifth year	$1,320
Second year	1,155	Sixth year	1,375
Third year	1,210	Seventh and subsequent years	1,430
Fourth year	1,265		

TEACHERS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION, MUSIC, ART AND MANUAL TRAINING IN HIGH SCHOOLS HOLDING LIMITED CERTIFICATES.

UPPER GROUP.

First year	$1,540	Sixth year	$2,090
Second year	1,650	Seventh year	2,200
Third year	1,760	Eighth year	2,310
Fourth year	1,870	Ninth and subsequent years	2,420
Fifth year	1,980		

TEACHERS IN HIGH SCHOOLS HOLDING LIMITED CERTIFICATES AS TEACHERS OF MODERN LANGUAGES AND COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS OR HOUSEHALD ARTS.

UPPER GROUP.

First year	$1,485	Fifth year	$1,705
Second year	1,540	Sixth year	1,760
Third year	1,595	Seventh and subsequent years	1,870
Fourth year	1,650		

ASSISTANTS TO PRINCIPALS—HIGH SCHOOLS.

Each high school having twenty-five or more teachers is allowed an assistant to the principal, whose duty it is to assist in the general management of the school under the direction of the principal, and is paid $300 extra over and above the regular schedule for high school teachers.

DEANS OF GIRLS IN HIGH SCHOOLS.

Deans of girls are paid $300 extra over and above the regular schedule for high school teachers.

SUBSTITUTES (HIGH SCHOOLS).

Substitutes in high schools receive $5 or $6 per day for days of actual service—the rate to be determined by the superintendent.

EXTRA TEACHERS—HIGH SCHOOLS.

First year	$742.50	Fifth year	$962.50
Second year	797.50	Sixth year	1,017.50
Third year	852.50	Seventh and subsequent years	1,072.50
Fourth year	907.50		

TEACHERS OF ART AND SINGING IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

First year	$1,500	Sixth year	$2,000
Second year	1,600	Seventh year	2,100
Third year	1,700	Eighth and subsequent years	2,200
Fourth year	1,800		
Fifth year	1,900		

HOUSEHOLD ARTS—ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

LOWER GROUP.

First year	$850	Fourth year	$1,000
Second year	900	Fifth and subsequent years	1,075
Third year	950		

UPPER GROUP.

First year	$1,150	Third and subsequent years	$1,300
Second year	1,225		

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND MANUAL TRAINING—ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

LOWER GROUP.

First year	$850	First year	$1,200
Second year	925	Second year	1,300
Third year	1,000	Third year	1,400
Fourth and subsequent years	1,100	Fourth and subsequent years	1,500

UPPER GROUP.

SUBSTITUTES MANUAL TRAINING, HOUSEHOLD ARTS, PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Substitutes—Manual training, household arts, physical education in elementary schools—receive $3.50 per day for days of actual service.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—PRINCIPALS.

LOWER GROUP.

First year	$1,800	Sixth year	$2,300
Second year	1,900	Seventh year	2,400
Third year	2,000	Eighth year	2,500
Fourth year	2,100	Ninth and subsequent years	2,600
Fifth year	2,200		

UPPER GROUP.

First year	$2,700	Fourth year	$3,100
Second year	2,800	Fifth year	3,300
Third year	2,900	Sixth year	3,500

HEAD ASSISTANTS.

First year	$1,350	Fifth and subsequent years	*$1,700
Second year	1,400		
Third year	1,500		
Fourth year	*1,600		

*Not effective until 1916.

EIGHTH GRADE TEACHERS.

LOWER GROUP.

First and subsequent years $1,050

UPPER GROUP.

First year	$1,100	Fifth year	*1,430
Second year	1,150	Sixth and subsequent years	*1,550
Third year	1,200		
Fourth year	1,310		

*Not effective in 1914 and 1915.

ELEMENTARY TEACHERS

LOWER GROUP.

Primary.		Grammar.	
First year	$675	First year	$700
Second year	725	Second year	750
Third year	775	Third year	800
Fourth year	825	Fourth year	850
Fifth year	875	Fifth year	900
Sixth year	925	Sixth year	950
Seventh year	975	Seventh year	1,000

UPPER GROUP.

Primary.		Grammar.	
First year	$1,025	First year	$1,050
Second year	1,075	Second year	1,100
Third year	1,125	Third year	1,150
Fourth year	1,235	Fourth year	1,260
Fifth year	*1,355	Fifth year	*1,380
Sixth year	*1,475	Sixth year	*1,500

*Not effective in 1914 and 1915.

TEACHERS OF THE DEAF—PRIMARY.

LOWER GROUP.

First year	$875	Fifth year	$1,075
Second year	925	Sixth year	1,125
Third year	975	Seventh year	1,175
Fourth year	1,025		

UPPER GROUP.

First year	$1,225	Third year	$1,325
Second year	1,275	Fourth year	1,435

TEACHERS OF DEAF—GRAMMAR.

LOWER GROUP.

First year	$900	Fifth year	$1,100
Second year	950	Sixth year	1,150
Third year	1,000	Seventh year	1,200
Fourth year	1,050		

UPPER GROUP.

First year	$1,250	Third year	$1,350
Second year	1,300	Fourth year	1,460

TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN—PRIMARY.

LOWER GROUP.

First year	$750	Fifth year	$950
Second year	800	Sixth year	1,025
Third year	825	Seventh and subsequent years	1,050
Fourth year	900		

UPPER GROUP.

First year	$1,100	Fourth and subsequent years	$1,300
Second year	1,150		
Third year	1,200		

TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN—GRAMMAR.

LOWER GROUP.

First year	$750	Fifth year	$975
Second year	800	Sixth year	1,050
Third year	875	Seventh and subsequent years	1,075
Fourth year	925		

UPPER GROUP.

First year	$1,125	Fourth and subsequent years	$1,300
Second year	1,175		
Third year	1,200		

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND.

Teachers are paid on the schedule for teachers in elementary schools.

TEACHERS IN JOHN WORTHY SCHOOL.

Teachers are paid $25 per school month in excess of the schedule for elementary teachers.

TEACHERS IN JUVENILE COURT DETENTION HOME.

Family officers are paid $100 per calendar month.

Teachers in the Juvenile court detention home are paid $10 per school month in excess of the schedule for elementary teachers.

TEACHERS OF CHILDREN WITH SPEECH DEFECTS.

Teachers of children with speech defects are paid on the schedule for elementary teachers in grammar grades.

PARENTAL SCHOOL.

Teachers in the Chicago parental school receive $5 per school month in excess of teachers in elementary schools.

FAMILY OFFICERS.

Family instructor, per calendar month, $75; $25 per month extra to military instructor; assistant family instructor, per calendar month, $50; family instructors who have served three years or more in the parental school, per calendar month, $80; assistant family instructors who have served three years or more in the parental school, per calendar month, $55.

EXTRA TEACHERS (ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS).

Each elementary school having twenty-five or more divisions is allowed one extra teacher, who is paid according to the primary schedule (elementary school), lower group.

The salary of such extra teacher, in all cases, begins at the first year of the lower group and advances according to years of service as in the case of regular teachers, but does not advance beyond the maximum salary of the lower group.

BRANCHES.

Teachers in charge of branch schools receive extra compensation of $75 per annum when elected to such positions.

GERMAN.

Teachers in charge of classes in German receive extra compensation of $50 per annum.

SPECIAL ROOMS.

Teachers in charge of former truant rooms, of rooms for subnormal children, rooms for epileptic children and in the ward in the Cook county hospital, receive $50 per annum in advance of grammar grade schedule.

SUBSTITUTES (ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS).

Substitutes in elementary schools receive $3 per day for days of actual service.

Substitutes in manual training, household arts, physical education and in schools for the deaf in the elementary schools receive $3.50 per day for days of actual service.

Substitutes in high schools and in the Chicago normal college receive $5 or $6 per day—the rate to be determined by the superintendent.

GREAT LAKES NAVAL TRAINING STATION.

North Chicago, Ill.

The great lakes naval training station at North Chicago, Ill., was placed in commission July 1, 1911, and the work of fitting young men for service in the enlisted force of the United States navy was at once begun.

Enlistment—The term of enlistment is four years, except minors under 18 years of age, who are enlisted for the period of minority. Only such persons are enlisted as can be reasonably expected to remain in the service, and when enlisted they must serve out the term specified. The age limit is 17 to 35 years.

Physical Requirements—For a minor enlisting as an apprentice seaman the following minimum heights (barefooted) and weights (without clothes) are required:

Age.	Height.	Weight.
17	62 inches	110 pounds
18	64 inches	115 pounds
19	64 inches	120 pounds
20	64 inches	125 pounds

Any one of the following conditions will be sufficient to cause the rejection of an applicant: Feeble constitution, general poor physique or impaired general health; any disease or deformity, either congenital or acquired, that would impair efficiency; any acute disease.

Mental Requirements—Applicants for enlistment must be able to read and write English.

Other Requirements—Applicants for enlistment must be American citizens, native or naturalized. A minor must present a certificate of birth or verified written statement by his parents, or either of them, or in case of their death a similar statement by his legal guardian, showing the applicant to be of the age required by the navy regulations.

Pay—The pay of apprentice seamen is $17.60 per month. Each enlisted man is furnished with a free outfit of clothing, amounting to $60, on first enlistment.

How to Enlist—Any one who wishes to enlist in the navy should write to the bureau of navigation, navy department, Washington, D. C., stating such desire, and the bureau will immediately reply, giving the address of the nearest recruiting station, where applicants are examined physically and either accepted or rejected. The government pays the expenses from the point of enlistment to the training station, but not to the recruiting station.

There are similar training stations at Narragansett bay, R. I., and San Francisco, Cal.

OFFICERS AT GREAT LAKES STATION.

Commandant—Commander William A. Moffett.
Lieutenant-Commander—Hilary H. Royall.
Lieutenant—Earle F. Johnson.
Lieutenant—John B. Earle.
Surgeon—Royal E. Richardson.
Paymaster—Reginald Spear.
Chaplain—Frank Thompson.
Boatswain—James E. Quirk.
Boatswain—Joseph W. Bettens.
Chief Machinist—William Herzberg.
Chief Carpenter—Frank Gilbert.

CHICAGO POSTOFFICE.

Entrances on Adams, Clark and Dearborn streets; telephone Harrison 4700; private exchange, all departments.
Postmaster—Daniel A. Campbell; room 358, south wing.
Secretary—John T. McGrath, room 358, south wing.
Assistant Postmaster—John M. Hubbard; room 357, south wing.
Superintendent of Mails—Frank H. Galbraith; room 350, south wing.
Superintendent of Delivery—L. T. Steward; room 379, west wing.
Ass't Supt. of Mails—J. B. Bennett (registry section) Adams street lobby.
Ass't Supt. of Mails—D. J. Foster (inquiry section), room 706.
Ass't Supt. of Mails—M. J. O'Malley (second class section), room 703.
Ass't Supt. of Mails—J. N. Brady (supply section), 712 West Monroe street.
Ass't Supt. of Finance—Jno. Matter (auditor's section), room 362.
Ass't Supt. Finance—T. W. Bean (cashier's section), Dearborn street lobby.
Ass't Supt. Finance—J. M. Hubbard, Jr. (money order section), room 403.
Secretary Civil-Service Board—Peter Newton, 13th floor.
Inspector in Charge—James E. Stuart; room 334, east wing.
Superintendent 6th Division, Railway Mail Service—E. L. West; room 308, north wing.

CARRIER STATIONS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

Armour—3017 Indiana avenue; Henry Welch, Jr.
Auburn Park—David Herriott, 738 W. 79th street.
Austin—Howard Robertson, 433-435 N. Waller ave.
C—1247-1249 West Madison street; George Berz.
Canal—Washington street, between Clinton and Canal; Robert T. Howard.
Carpenter Street—741 and 745 North Carpenter street; Frank A. Kwasigroch.
Chicago avenue Station—210 West Chicago avenue; William S. Snorf.
Chicago Lawn—3510 West 63d street; Martin McVeagh.
Cragin—4207 Armitage ave.; Peter J. O'Connor.
D—2108-2110 West Madison street; James H. McCauley.
Dauphin Park—8948 Cottage Grove avenue; William D. Giesman.
Douglas Park—1205-1207 South Western avenue; Albert P. Treleaven.
Dunning—6441 West Irving Park boulevard; Milton M. Potter.
Eastside—9909 Ewing avenue; Walter G. Seborg.
Edgewater—5501-03 Broadway; John H. Harrington.
Elsdon—3449 West 51st street; Leonard Withall.
Englewood—449 West 63d street; Frederick A. Bosworth.
Fifty-First Street—5052-54 Halsted street; John E. Vreeland.
Garfield Park—3907-3909 West Madison street; Dugald Martin.
Grand Crossing—7427-29 South Chicago avenue.
Hawthorne Station—3647-3649 Ogden avenue; Edward O'Connell.
Hegewisch—13303 Baltimore avenue—Frank Lonn.
Hyde Park—1448-1450 East 55th street; Wilbur E. Crumbacker.
Irving Park—4218 West Irving Park boulevard; John T. McCormick.
Jackson Park—1113-1115 East 63d street; Eben J. Beach.
Jefferson—4841 Milwaukee avenue; Ernest Willmann.
Lake View—929-931 Belmont avenue; William J. Becklenberg.
Lincoln Park—1546-1548 North Clark street; William R. Rennacker.
Logan Square—2311-2313 Milwaukee avenue; James Stott.
M—4235-37 Cottage Grove avenue; James N. McArthur.
McKinley Park—3475-77 Archer avenue; Henry Blattner.
Mont Clare—2314-16 Sayre avenue; Geo. F. Dupuis.
Morgan Park—Frederick W. Dayton, 2115 Morgan avenue.
North Halsted—2454-2458 North Halsted street; Michael J. Keigher.
Norwood Park—6040 Avondale avenue; Stanley C. De Long.
Odgen Park Station—1614-1616 West 63d street; Albert L. Anderson.
Pilsen—1507-1509 West 18th street; Joseph H. Richak.
Pullman—111th place and Cottage Grove avenue; Gustav A. Ernst.
Ravenswood—1812-14 Wilson avenue; Redmond P. Hogan.
Riverdale—13565 Indiana avenue; Jeremiah F. Collins.
Rogers Park—William S. Hussander; 1774-1776 Lunt avenue.
South Chicago—N. E. corner 92d street and Exchange avenue; Patrick T. O'Sullivan.
Stockyards—4193 South Halsted street; Henry C. Smale.
Twentieth Street Station—1929 Indiana avenue; Thomas A. Kenny.
Washington Heights—1254 West 103d street; George B. Grunau.
West Pullman—12005 Halsted street; Frank M. Turner.
Wicker Park—1633-1645 Milwaukee avenue; C. W. Worthington.

STATIONS WITHOUT CARRIERS.

Masonic Temple—159 North State street; John Davy.
South Water—207 North LaSalle street; H. H. Henshaw.
Stock Exchange—30 North LaSalle street; Cassius C. Roberts.
Sheridan Park—Charles H. Chamberlain.

In addition to the above there are 300 numbered stations served from the carrier stations and each with a clerk in charge.

There are 4,006 clerks in the general postoffice and stations and 2,079 carriers, including collectors.

COLLECTIONS AND DELIVERIES.

In the downtown district there are twenty-six collections of mail matter between 7 a. m. and 11 p. m.; in the outlying districts there are from four to twelve collections. Mail is delivered six times a day in the business district and three times in the outlying districts.

Special delivery letters are delivered in the central postoffice district between 7 a. m. and 11 p. m. and from stations within their respective districts between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. Special delivery mail received in special delivery section which can reach the point of delivery up to approximately 11 p. m. daily will be given service throughout the city.

In the district bounded by the Chicago river on the north and west, and on the south by 12th street, hotels, clubs, newspapers and theaters have three night deliveries between 6 and 12 p. m.

POSTAL RECEIPTS.

Year ended June 30, 1914.

Stamps	$22,138,963.12
Postal cards	303,199.44
Envelopes	1,239,405.76
Second class postage	940,722.17
Third and fourth class postage	880,074.71
Postage due	115,578.22
Box rent, etc	21,926.52
	$26,289,869.94

Increase over 1913, $2,691,691.91 or 11 45-100 per cent.

REGISTERED MAIL.

Fiscal year 1914.

Official registration fee prepaid, $27,479.
Letters registered with fee prepaid, 1,492,890.
Parcel post and third class registered with fee prepaid, 127,610.

Registered letters received for delivery, 2,366,309.
Registered parcel post and third class received for delivery, 97,661.
Distribution—foreign mail re-registered free, forwarded, returned, missent and dead letters, 36,040.
Exchange office articles received in transit, 350,548.
Registered jackets and sack jackets received and opened, 125,717.
Registered jackets and sack jackets made up and dispatched, 27,719.
Through registered pouches and inner sacks received, 67,160.
Through registered pouches and inner sacks made up and dispatched, 73,306.
Official letters and parcels registered free, 222,911.
Total number of registered articles handled, 5,015,350.

MONEY ORDER BUSINESS (MAIN OFFICE).

Fiscal year 1914.

Domestic money orders paid (23,366,282), $118,918,645.01.
International money orders paid (47,428), $1,189,563.28.
Domestic money orders issued (170,415), $1,976,039.66.
Fees on domestic money orders issued, $12,583.04.
International money orders issued (39,393), $807,771.31.
Fees on international money orders issued, $12,123.25.
Certificates of deposit issued (177,562), $136,554,601.
Transferred to credit of postmaster-general, $26,450,000.
Transferred to stations' account, $411,650.
Auditor's circulars, $1,024.02.
P. M. drafts on New York, $400,000.

STATIONS, 1914.

Number of domestic orders issued, 1,341,802.
Amount received for domestic orders issued (including fees), $11,094,007.77.
Increase in transactions (domestic), 11.06 per cent.
Increase in amount (domestic), 6.99 per cent.
Number of international orders issued, 205,950.
Amount received for international orders issued (including fees), $4,248,233.92.
Decrease in transactions (international), 0.46 per cent.
Decrease in amount (international), 2.45 per cent.

DELIVERY DIVISION.

Amount of mail matter of all classes received for delivery during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:
Mail letters, 291,881,672.
Local letters, 238,812,277.
Mail letters received at stations, 125,092,145.
Local letters received at stations, 102,348,119.
Total number of letters, 758,134,213.
Newspapers, circulars, etc., 160,937,509.
Grand total of all classes of mail received for delivery, 919,071,722.

MAILING DIVISION.

Mails handled in the mailing division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.

	Pounds.	Pieces.
Letters	24,112,513	1,133,288,096
Specials	36,808	920,210
Nixies*	563,395	14,084,879
Second class	93,888,217	375,552,868
Third class	19,324,620	276,482,520
Parcel post	92,668,600	100,055,169
Total	230,594,153	1,900,383,742
Increase	30,646,425	73,094,616

Percentage increase in weight.....15.32
Percentage increase in pieces..... 4.00
Proportion of errors in handling mail..... .007
*Mail received with insufficient postage or misdirected.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

The postal savings bank was opened at the main postoffice, Chicago, Aug. 1, 1911. Any one 10 years old or over may open an account. No account may be opened for less than $1, nor will fractions of a dollar be accepted for deposit. No person is permitted to deposit more than $100 in any one calendar month, nor to have a total balance to his credit at one time of more than $500, exclusive of accumulated interest.

Deposits are evidenced by postal savings certificates issued in denominations of $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50 and $100.

Depositors of the postal savings system by applying therefor thirty days in advance may exchange the whole or a part of their deposits on Jan. 1 or July 1 of each year for United States registered or coupon bonds in denominations of $20, $100 and $500, bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, payable semiannually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after one year from the date of issue, both principal and interest payable twenty years from that date in United States gold coin.

Postal savings banks have also been established at the following postal stations: Armour, Auburn Park, Austin, C, Carpenter street, Chicago avenue, Chicago Lawn, Cragin, D, Dauphin Park, Douglas park, Eastside, Edgewater, Elsdon, Englewood, 51st street, Garfield park, Grand Crossing, Hawthorne, Hegewisch, Hyde Park, Irving Park, Jackson park, Jefferson, Lake View, Lincoln park, Logan square, M, McKinley park Morgan park, North Halsted, Norwood Park, Ogden park, Pilsen, Pullman, Ravenswood, Riverdale, Rogers Park, Sheridan Park, South Chicago, Stockyards, 20th street, Washington Heights, West Pullman, Wicker park.

The Chicago office ranks second in the United States with total deposits, Oct. 31, 1914, of $3,005,044 and 22,500 depositors.

CHICAGO CITY ATTORNEYS SINCE 1837.

N. B. Judd.....1837-1839
Samuel L. Smith..... 1839
Mark Skinner..... 1840
George Manierre.....1841, 1843
Henry Brown..... 1842
Henry W. Clarke.....1844-1845
Charles H. Larrabee..... 1846
Patrick Ballingall.....1847, 1854
Giles Spring..... 1848
O. R. W. Lull..... 1849
Henry H. Clark.....1850-1851
Arno Voss.....1852-1853
J. A. Thompson..... 1855
J. L. Marsh..... 1856
John C. Miller..... 1857
Elliott Anthony..... 1858
George F. Crocker..... 1859
John Lyle King..... 1860
Ira W. Buell..... 1861
George A. Meech..... 1862
Francis Adams.....1863-1864
Daniel D. Driscoll.....1865-1866
Hasbrouck Davis.....1867-1869
Israel N. Stiles.....1869-1873
Egbert Jamieson.....1873-1875
R. S. Tuthill.....1876-1878
Julius S. Grinnell.....1879-1885
Hempstead Washburne..1885-1889
George F. Sugg.....1889-1891
Jacob J. Kern.....1891-1893
George A. Trude.....1893-1895
Roy O. West.....1895-1897
Miles J. Devine.....1897-1899
Andrew J. Ryan.....1899-1902
John E. Owens.....1902-1903
John F. Smulski.....1903-1905
Frank D. Ayers.....1905-1907
John R. Caverly.....1908-1910
Nicholas L. Piotrowski..1911
Clyde L. Day.....1910-1911

The city attorneyship became an appointive office in 1905.

POSTMASTERS OF CHICAGO.

No.	Name.	Appointed.	Died.
1.	Jonathan N. Bailey	1831	1850
2.	John S. C. Coates	1832	1868
3.	Sydney Abell	1837	1863
4.	William Stuart	1841	1878
5.	Hart L. Stewart	1845	1883
6.	Richard L. Wilson	1849	1856
7.	George W. Dole	1850	1860
8.	Isaac Cook	1853	1886
9.	William Price	1857	1885
10.	Isaac Cook	1858	1886
11.	John L. Scripps	1861	1866
12.	Samuel Hoard	1865	1881
13.	Thomas O. Osborne	1866	....
14.	Robert A. Gillmore	1866	1867
15.	Francis T. Sherman	1867	1905
16.	Francis A. Eastman	1869	....
17.	John McArthur	1872	1906
18.	Francis W. Palmer	1877	1907
19.	Solomon C. Judd	1885	1895
20.	Walt. C. Newberry	1888	1912
21.	James A. Sexton	1889	1899
22.	Washington Hesing	1893	1897
23.	Charles U. Gordon	1897	....
24.	F. E. Coyne	1901	....
25.	Fred A. Busse	1905	1914
26.	Daniel A. Campbell	1907	....

POPULAR VOTE OF ILLINOIS (1880-1912).

For state and local vote in 1914 see index.

Year. Office.	Prog.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Peo.	Soc.	Total.
1880—President	.....	318,037	277,321	440	26,338	.....	622,306
1882—Treasurer	.....	250,722	244,585	11,130	15,511	.....	521,948
1884—President	.....	337,469	312,351	12,074	10,776	.....	672,670
1886—Treasurer	.....	276,680	240,664	19,766	34,821	.....	572,986
1888—President	.....	370,475	348,371	21,703	7,134	.....	747,683
1890—Treasurer	.....	321,991	331,929	22,236	.....	.....	677,133
1892—President	.....	399,288	426,281	25,871	22,207	.....	873,647
1894—Treasurer	.....	455,788	321,551	19,460	60,067	.....	858,551
1896—President	.....	607,130	464,523	9,796	1,090	1,147	1,090,766
1898—Treasurer	.....	448,940	405,490	11,753	7,886	4,517	878,577
1900—President	.....	597,985	503,061	17,626	1,141	11,060	1,131,897
1902—Treasurer	.....	450,695	360,925	18,434	1,521	28,399	859,975
1904—President	.....	632,645	327,606	34,770	6,725	73,923	1,076,499
1906—Treasurer	.....	417,544	271,984	89,293	.....	45,862	824,583
1908—President	.....	629,932	450,810	29,364	633	34,711	1,155,254
1910—Treasurer	.....	436,484	376,046	20,013	.....	49,687	882,230
1912—President	386,478	253,593	405,048	15,710	.....	85,344	1,146,173

NOTE—In the above table the total vote includes the scattering vote for minor party candidates. The vote in the people's party column prior to 1890 is that cast for the greenback party and in 1888 for the labor party. The socialist vote as given includes that of the social labor and social democratic parties.

VOTE FOR ILLINOIS GOVERNORS, 1880-1912.

1880.

Shelby M. Cullom, Rep...314,565
Lyman Trumbull, Dem...277,532
A. J. Streeter, Greenback 28,898

1884.

Richard J. Oglesby, Rep.334,234
Carter H. Harrison, Sr., D.319,635
Jesse Harper, Peo..... 8,605
James B. Hobbs, Pro.....10,905

1888.

Joseph W. Fifer, Rep....367,860
John M. Palmer, Dem.....355,313
David H. Harts, Pro..... 18,874
Willis W. Jones, U. L... 6,394

1892.

John P. Altgeld, Dem....425,558
Joseph W. Fifer, Rep....402,686
Robert R. Link, Pro..... 24,808
Nathan Barnett, Peo..... 20,108

1896.

John R. Tanner, Rep.....587,637
John P. Altgeld, Dem....474,256
George W. Gere, Pro..... 14,559
Wm. S. Forman, Gold D.. 8,102
C. A. Baustin, Soc. Lab. 985
J. W. Higgs, Nat..... 723

1900.

Richard Yates, Rep.....580,199
Samuel Alschuler, Dem...518,966
V. V. Barnes, Pro..... 15,643
Herman C. Perry, Soc. D. 8,611
L. P. Hoffman, Soc. Lab. 1,319
A. C. Van Tine, Peo..... 1,106
L. G. Spencer, U. R..... 650
John Cordingly, U. C..... 334

1904.

Charles S. Deneen, Rep..634,029
Lawrence B. Stringer, D..334,880
John Collins, Soc..... 59,062
Robert H. Patton, Pro.... 35,440
Philip Veal, Soc. Lab.... 4,379
James Hogan, Peo..... 4,364
A. G. Specht, Continental 780

1908.

Charles S. Deneen, Rep..550,076
Adlai E. Stevenson, D...526,912
Daniel R. Sheen, Pro..... 33,922
James H. Brower, Soc.... 31,293

COOK COUNTY VOTE FOR SHERIFF AND STATE'S ATTORNEY (1900-1910).

1900—FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.

Charles S. Deneen, Rep.205,709
Julius Goldzier, Dem.....179,696
Walter Hawk, Pro..... 5,236
C. H. Becker, Peo..... 153
Thos. J. Morgan, Soc. Dem. 6,227

1902—FOR SHERIFF.

Thomas E. Barrett, Dem.141,822
Gustav A. Jennings, Soc.L. 1,526
George W. McCaskrin, Ind. 10,883

1912.

Edward F. Dunne, Dem..443,120
Charles S. Deneen, Rep..318,469
Edward R. Worrell, Pro.. 15,231
John C. Kennedy, Soc.... 78,679
John M. Francis, Soc. Lab. 3,980
Frank H. Funk, Prog.....303,401

VOTE FOR STATE TREASURERS, 1880-1912.

Minor candidates omitted.

1880.

Edward Rutz, Rep.....317,872
Thos. Butterworth, Dem.276,670
J. W. Evans, Greenback. 26,658

1882.

John C. Smith, Rep.....250,722
Alfred Orendorff, Dem....244,585
Daniel McLaughlin, Gbk. 15,511
John G. Irwin, Pro..... 11,130

1884.

Jacob Gross, Rep.....338,171
Alfred Orendorff, Dem....313,400
B. W. Goodhue, Peo..... 10,451
Uriah Copp, Pro..... 11,119

1886.

John R. Tanner, Rep.....276,680
Henry F. J. Ricker, Dem.240,864
H. W. Austin, Pro..... 19,766
John Budlong, Un. Lab... 34,701

1888.

Charles Becker, Rep.....369,881
Francis A. Hoffman, Jr., D.348,834
John W. Hart, Pro..... 21,174
Nathan Barnett, Un. Lab. 7,491

1890.

Edwin S. Wilson, Dem...331,837
Franz Amberg, Rep.....321,990
R. R. Link, Pro..... 22,306

1892.

Rufus N. Ramsay, Dem..425,855
Henry L. Hertz, Rep....396,318
Thos. S. Marshall, Pro... 26,426
John W. McElroy, Peo.... 21,579

1894.

Henry Wulff, Rep.....455,886
B. J. Claggett, Dem.....322,459
Daniel D. Healy, Rep....135,036
Joseph P. Tracy, Pro..... 4,840
Henry Sale, Soc. Lab..... 5,973
James P. Larson, Soc.....13,134
Thos. Donegan, Single Tax. 908

1904—FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.

John J. Healy, Rep.....206,487
George A. Trude, Dem....132,811
John Randolph, Peo..... 59,793
H. J. Puterbaugh, Pro.... 19,487

1896.

Henry L. Hertz, Rep.....589,816
Edw. C. Pace, Dem.-Peo.473,043
E. K. Hayes, Pro..... 11,849
Edward Ridgeley, Gold D. 8,411

1898.

Floyd K. Whittemore, Rep.448,940
Millard F. Dunlap, Dem..405,490
John W. Hess, Pop..... 7,893
Wm. H. Boies, Pro..... 11,792

1900.

Moses O. Williamson, Rep.582,002
Millard F. Dunlap, Dem..508,720
Henry C. Tunison, Pro... 16,618
Jacob Winnen, Soc. Dem. 8,881

1902.

Fred A. Busse, Rep.....450,685
George Duddleston, Dem..360,925
Chas. H. Tuesburg, Pro.. 18,434
A. W. Nelson, Soc..... 20,167
Gottlieb Renner, Soc. Lab. 8,235

1904.

Len Small, Rep.....610,300
Chas. B. Thomas, Dem...353,232
J. Ross Hanna, Pro..... 35,664
E. S. Tebbetts, Soc..... 62,848

1906.

John F. Smulski, Rep....417,544
Nicholas L. Piotrowski, D.271,984
William P. Allin, Pro.... 89,292
Wilson E. McDermut, Soc. 42,005

1908.

Andrew Russel, Rep.....619,698
John B. Mount, Dem.....449,978
Albert S. Spalding, Pro... 31,037
William Bross Lloyd, Soc. 33,707

1910.

Edward E. Mitchell, Rep..436,484
Alpheus K. Hartley, Dem.376,046
Lorenzo J. Kendall, Pro.. 20,013
O. T. Fraenkel, Soc..... 49,687

1912.

William Ryan, Jr., Dem..402,292
Andrew Russel, Rep.....321,577
Philip Decker, Prog.....310,265
L. F. Haemer, Soc..... 84,031
Frank B. Vennum, Pro... 15,385

1900-1910).

M. C. Harper, Pro..... 5,630
Seymour Stedman, Soc.... 39,736
Henry Sale, Soc. Lab.... 2,547
L. A. Shaw, Peo..... 1,468

1906—FOR SHERIFF.

Christopher Strassheim, R.131,608
Harry R. Gibbons, Dem.. 93,836
S. A. Wilson, Pro..... 3,745
James P. Larsen, Soc.... 26,055

Jas. J. Gray, Ind. League 49,296
John Fitzpatrick, Prog.Al. 1,400

1908—FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.

John E. W. Wayman, Rep.197,805
Jacob J. Kern, Dem.....146,133
William Street, Pro..... 45,528
Seymour Stedman, Soc.... 17,471

Charles H. Mitchell, Ind. 9,279
See "Election Returns" for 1912 vote.

1910—FOR SHERIFF.

Michael Zimmer, Dem....165,445
Frank A. Vogler, Rep....145,598
O. F. Sorber, Pro..... 5,038
Wm. Van Bodegraven, Soc. 27,588

1912—FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.

Maclay Hoyne, Dem.....122,419
Lewis Rinaker, Rep.....113,181
Wm. A. Cunnea, Soc.....107,647
Geo. I. Haight, Prog..... 93,495
John H. Hill, Pro..... 2,896

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE FROM 1884 TO 1912 IN CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY.

	Chicago.	Cook Co.
1884.		
James G. Blaine, Rep.	51,420	69,251
Grover Cleveland, Dem.	48,530	60,609
B. F. Butler, Greenback	540	810
John P. St. John, Pro.	484	997
1888.		
Benjamin Harrison, Rep.	60,102	85,307
Grover Cleveland, Dem.	63,706	84,491
Clinton B. Fisk, Pro.	1,308	2,577
Alson J. Streeter, Union Labor	255	303
R. H. Cowdry, United Labor	126	140
1892.		
Grover Cleveland, Dem.	136,474	144,604
Benjamin Harrison, Rep.	100,849	111,254
James B. Weaver, Peo.	1,506	1,614
John Bidwell, Pro.	3,029	3,858
1896.		
William McKinley, Rep.	200,747	221,823
William J. Bryan, Dem.	144,736	151,910
Joshua Levering, Pro.	1,849	2,149
Charles E. Bentley, Nat.	141	163
Charles H. Matchett, Soc. Lab.	712	727
John M. Palmer, Gold Dem.	2,300	2,600
1900.		
William McKinley, Rep.	184,786	203,760
William J. Bryan, Dem.	177,165	186,193
John G. Woolley, Pro.	2,977	3,490
Wharton Barker, Peo.	185	211
Eugene V. Debs, Soc. Dem.	6,553	6,752
Joseph P. Malloney, Soc. Lab.	410	434
Seth W. Ellis, Union Reform	145	160
J. F. R. Leonard, United Chr.	130	134
1904.		
Theodore Roosevelt, Rep.	208,689	229,878
Alton B. Parker, Dem.	98,765	103,762
Silas C. Swallow, Pro.	4,652	5,290
Eugene V. Debs, Soc.	45,929	47,743
C. H. Corregan, Soc. Lab.	2,556	2,660
Thomas E. Watson, Peo.	3,155	3,323
Austin Holcomb, Cont.	288	319
1908.		
William H. Taft, Rep.	205,830	230,400
William J. Bryan, Dem.	143,544	152,990
Eugene Chafin, Pro.	4,982	5,965
Eugene V. Debs, Soc.	17,712	18,842
Thomas L. Hisgen, Ind.	5,633	5,994
Daniel B. Turney, U. Chr.	169	178
August Gillhaus, Soc. Lab.	616	649
Thomas E. Watson, Peo.	49	73
1912.		
Theodore Roosevelt, Prog.	144,392	166,061
Woodrow Wilson, Dem.	120,209	130,702
William H. Taft, Rep.	67,859	74,851
Eugene V. Debs, Soc.	49,959	52,659
Eugene Chafin, Pro.	2,403	2,737
Arthur E. Reimer, Soc. Lab.	2,171	2,300

MAYORALTY ELECTIONS IN CHICAGO SINCE 1871.

Nov. 7, 1871.

Joseph Medill, Rep..... 16,125
Chas. C. P. Holden, Dem. 5,988

Nov. 4, 1873.

H. D. Colvin, Peo. Party. 28,791
L. L. Bond, Law and Order 18,540

July 12, 1876.

Monroe Heath, Rep..... 19,248
Mark Kimball, Dem..... 7,509
J. J. McGrath, Ind..... 3,363

April 3, 1877.

Monroe Heath, Rep..... 30,881
Perry H. Smith, Dem... 19,449

April 1, 1879.

C. H. Harrison, Sr., Dem. 25,685
Abner M. Wright, Rep... 20,496
Ernst Schmidt, Soc..... 11,829

April 5, 1881.

C. H. Harrison, Sr., Dem. 35,668
John M. Clark, Rep..... 27,925
Timothy O'Mara, Ind..... 764
George Schilling, Soc..... 240

April 3, 1883.

C. H. Harrison, Sr., Dem. 41,225
Eugene Cary, Rep..... 30,963

April 7, 1885.

C. H. Harrison, Sr., Dem. 43,352
Sidney Smith, Rep..... 42,977
William H. Bush, Pro... 221

April 5, 1887.

John A. Roche, Rep..... 51,249
Robert L. Nelson, Lab.... 23,490
Joseph L. Whitlock, Pro.. 372

April 2, 1889.

DeWitt C. Cregier, Dem.. 57,340
John A. Roche, Rep..... 45,328
Ira J. Mason, Pro..... 410
Charles Orchardson, Soc.. 303

April 7, 1891.

Hempst'd Washburne, Rep. 46,957
DeWitt C. Cregier, Dem.. 46,588
C. H. Harrison, Sr., Ind.D. 42,931
Elmer Washburn, Citizens' 24,027
Thomas Morgan, Soc..... 2,376

April 4, 1893.

C. H. Harrison, Sr., Dem. 114,237
S. W. Allerton, Rep..... 93,148
DeW. C. Cregier, Un. Cit. 3,033
J. Ehrenpreis, Soc. Lab.. 1,000

Dec. 19, 1893.

Special election to fill vacancy caused by assassination of Carter H. Harrison, Sr.

John P. Hopkins, Dem....112,959
George B. Swift, Rep.....111,669
Michael Britzius, Soc..... 2,064
Ebenezer Wakeley, Pop... 535

April 2, 1895.

George B. Swift, Rep.....143,884
Frank Wenter, Dem.....103,125
Bayard Holmes, Peo..... 12,882
Arthur J. Bassett, Pro... 994
Ebenezer Wakeley, Peo. Sil. 302

April 6, 1897.

C. H. Harrison, Jr., Dem. 148,880
John M. Harlan, Ind. Rep. 69,730
Nathaniel C. Sears, Rep. 59,542
Wash. Hesing, Ind. Dem. 15,427
John Glambock, Soc. Lab. 1,230
H. L. Parmelee, Pro..... 910
J. Irving Pearce, Jr., Ind. 561
Frank H. Collier, Ind. Dem. 110

April 4, 1899.

C. H. Harrison, Jr., Dem. 148,496
Zina R. Carter, Rep.....107,437
John P. Altgeld, M. O.... 47,169
John A. Wadhams, Pro... 1,022
August Klenkie, Soc. Lab. 1,175
T. G. Kerwin, Soc. Dem.. 367

April 2, 1901.

C. H. Harrison, Jr., Dem. 156,756
Elbridge Hanecy, Rep.... 128,413
Avery E. Hoyt, Pro..... 3,328
Gus Hoyt, Soc. Dem..... 2,043
John R. Pepin, Soc. Lab.. 679
Thomas Rhodes, Sin. Tax 1,028
John Collins, Soc..... 5,384

April 7, 1903.

C. H. Harrison, Jr., Dem. 146,208
Graeme Stewart, Rep..... 138,548
Thomas L. Haines, Pro... 2,674
Charles L. Breckon, Soc.. 11,124
Daniel L. Cruice, Ind. Lab. 9,947
Henry Sale, Soc. Lab..... 1,014

April 4, 1905.

Edward F. Dunne, Dem...163,189
John M. Harlan, Rep.....138,548
Oliver W. Stewart, Pro... 3,294
John Collins, Soc..... 23,034

April 2, 1907.

Fred A. Busse, Rep.....164,702
Edward F. Dunne, Dem..151,779
W. A. Brubaker, Pro..... 6,020
George Koop, Soc..... 13,429

April 4, 1911.

Carter H. Harrison, Dem. 177,997
Charles E. Merriam Rep. 160,672
W. A. Brubaker, Pro..... 2,239
W. E. Rodriguez, Soc.... 24,835
Anthony Prince, Soc. Lab. 1,058

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN CHICAGO.

REVISED FIGURES (SPRING).

FEB. 3 AND MARCH 17, 1914.

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1	11,699	3,746	15,445
2	16,327	7,290	23,617
3	15,087	9,896	24,983
4	8,936	2,637	11,573
5	10,682	4,454	15,136
6	16,766	11,642	28,408
7	17,976	11,584	29,560
8	10,797	5,047	15,844
9	11,405	4,959	16,364
10	7,238	3,453	10,691
11	8,253	3,351	11,604
12	10,292	4,903	15,195
13	16,441	8,040	24,481
14	13,026	5,783	18,809
15	13,487	5,389	18,876
16	7,858	2,968	10,826
17	6,165	1,892	8,057
18	14,235	4,319	18,554
19	7,239	2,129	9,367
20	5,731	2,216	7,947
21	14,420	5,478	18,898
22	8,945	3,296	12,241
23	15,153	8,056	23,209
24	11,565	4,261	15,826
25	19,843	13,545	33,388
26	16,814	8,924	25,738
27	18,117	9,547	27,664
28	12,786	6,277	19,063
29	12,369	4,915	17,284
30	11,634	4,340	15,974
31	14,753	8,014	22,767
32	19,098	10,854	29,952
33	18,045	9,333	27,378
34	15,344	6,792	22,136
35	17,913	8,129	26,042
Total	455,283	217,614	672,897
Voted*	314,863	169,707	484,570
Per cent.	69	78	

*For aldermen, April 7, 1914.

IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

Ward.	1913.	*1912.	1911.	1910.
1	12,789	15,789	9,614	10,995
2	15,051	17,113	11,314	12,696
3	15,577	16,026	11,317	11,737
4	9,116	10,116	7,948	9,022
5	9,683	10,666	9,477	10,148
6	17,095	15,675	17,721	17,582
7	17,105	15,341	23,192	20,959
8	10,088	10,211	10,162	10,336
9	10,545	10,446	4 737	5,273
10	6,702	7,253	5,338	5,785
11	8,128	8,701	7,741	8,519
12	9,910	9,772	14,000	13,970
13	16,031	16,351	14,568	13,879
14	12,583	13,197	10,983	11,575
15	12,853	12,773	11,014	11,220
16	7,533	8,150	8,001	8,870
17	5,993	6,956	6,899	8,107
18	15,113	17,685	9,180	9,362
19	7,238	8,534	6,599	7,686
20	5,452	6,317	12,626	13,544
21	14,076	15,039	11,452	11,923
22	8,607	9,691	7,427	8,866
23	14,956	14,938	9,181	9,772
24	11,414	11,831	9,766	10,354
25	18,709	16,165	24,551	22,795
26	15,820	15,043	16,979	16,007
27	15,832	14,300	22,750	21,436
28	12,338	12,292	13,250	13,616
29	10,964	10,936	10,976	11,816
30	10,974	12,033	10,432	11,432
31	14,337	14,327	16,592	16,229
32	17,804	17,128	16,021	15,579
33	16,744	15,383	12,211	12,403
34	14,388	13,539	15,405	14,378
35	15,798	15,194	14,015	12,978
Ttl.	437,346	444,910	423,529	430,809

*First registration after passage of redistricting ordinance Dec. 4, 1911.

REVISED FIGURES (FALL).

OCT. 3 AND 13, 1914.

Wards.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1	9,120	2,408	11,528
2	13,766	6,012	18,778
3	12,352	6,694	19,046
4	8,154	3,339	11,493
5	9,562	3,981	13,543
6	14,144	8,623	22,767
7	15,511	9,420	24,931
8	9,299	3,875	13,174
9	9,800	4,069	13,869
10	6,044	2,135	8,179
11	7,262	3,055	10,317
12	9,320	4,246	13,566
13	13,880	5,864	19,744
14	11,105	4,034	15,139
15	11,717	4,063	15,780
16	6,555	2,352	8,907
17	5,039	1,631	6,670
18	11,940	3,286	15,226
19	5,843	1,493	7,336
20	4,699	1,947	6,646
21	11,605	4,389	15,994
22	7,075	1,943	9,018
23	12,872	6,252	19,214
24	9,619	2,897	12,516
25	17,314	10,121	27,435
26	14,351	6,188	20,539
27	16,056	6,182	22,238
28	10,818	4,670	15,488
29	10,464	3,624	14,088
30	9,547	3,684	13,231
31	12,988	6,611	19,599
32	17,465	9,150	26,615
33	15,744	6,607	22,351
34	14,011	5,237	19,248
35	15,764	6,086	21,850
Cicero	3,602	1,392	4,994
Total	394,407	166,560	560,967

REVISED FIGURES (FALL) IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

Ward.	1904.	1906.	1908.	1910.	*1912.
1	10,952	9,574	9,525	7,335	12,366
2	12,640	10,659	11,984	10,176	15,420
3	11,863	9,692	11,858	9,917	16,118
4	9,818	7,752	8,396	7,236	8,847
5	9,751	7,953	9,359	8,423	9,601
6	16,800	14,597	18,122	15,342	17,606
7	17,804	15,885	20,923	19,259	17,479
8	9,648	8,390	9,914	9,201	10,238
9	7,945	5,899	5,298	4,320	10,638
10	8,168	6,226	5,995	4,873	6,770
11	10,019	7,914	8,555	6,695	8,227
12	12,577	10,802	13,296	12,474	9,888
13	12,701	11,537	13,472	12,872	16,016
14	12,290	10,178	11,278	9,893	12,727
15	10,844	9,090	10,931	9,889	12,949
16	10,117	7,984	8,784	7,028	7,530
17	11,644	8,710	8,262	6,248	6,150
18	9,658	8,393	8,340	7,952	15,733
19	10,391	8,144	7,842	5,894	7,235
20	14,190	11,319	13,282	11,117	5,158
21	13,615	10,615	12,666	10,038	15,239
22	10,333	8,018	8,284	6,760	8,652
23	10,233	8,382	9,509	8,294	15,520
24	9,829	8,323	9,850	8,983	11,426
25	17,007	16,642	21,316	22,012	18,995
26	11,545	10,871	14,836	15,360	15,946
27	12,752	12,815	18,358	19,115	15,541
28	12,191	10,516	12,667	11,973	12,178
29	9,819	8,057	10,121	9,645	10,610
30	11,881	9,668	10,794	9,555	10,908
31	13,014	11,462	15,016	14,503	14,374
32	12,660	11,384	14,953	14,244	18,069
33	11,171	9,562	11,498	11,081	16,775
34	8,330	8,887	12,439	13,504	14,140
35	8,771	8,554	11,590	11,777	15,705
Cicero	1,159	1,090	1,789	1,835	3,147
Total	404,130	345,544	411,120	375,146	448,062

*Ward boundaries changed Dec. 4, 1911.

CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS.

ALDERMANIC PRIMARY FEB. 24, 1914.

The total number of votes cast at the aldermanic primary Feb. 24, 1914, was 176,483, of which 128,818 were men's and 47,665 women's. The vote by parties was as follows:

Party.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Democratic	96,588	33,380	129,968
Republican	26,779	10,158	36,937
Progressive	4,011	3,403	7,414
Socialist	1,382	594	1,976

PRIMARY VOTE BY WARDS.

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Ttl.	Ward.	Men.	Women.	Ttl.
1	2,222	308	2,530	5	5,425	2,182	7,607
2	5,537	2,991	8,528	6	2,486	900	3,386
3	3,294	1,714	5,008	7	3,312	1,160	4,462
4	1,463	170	1,633	8	3,210	1,228	4,438
9	1,783	579	2,362	24	2,783	718	3,501
10	3,708	1,949	5,657	25	2,755	1,213	3,968
11	4,096	1,624	5,720	26	3,535	1,141	4,676
12	2,965	1,391	4,356	27	5,691	2,166	7,857
13	4,488	1,440	5,928	28	3,874	1,803	5,677
14	5,653	2,211	7,864	29	2,746	759	3,505
15	3,073	887	3,960	30	5,875	2,366	8,241
16	4,248	1,547	5,795	31	4,734	2,377	7,111
17	3,247	967	4,214	32	2,136	462	2,598
18	2,793	517	3,310	33	3,085	866	3,951
19	2,243	665	2,908	34	4,203	1,155	5,358
20	3,265	903	4,168	35	7,172	3,166	10,338
21	3,851	1,007	4,858				
22	4,359	1,161	5,520				
23	3,474	1,571	5,045	Ttl.	128,818	47,665	176,483

VOTE FOR ALDERMEN.

April 7, 1914.

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Ttl.
1. Miss Marion Drake, Prog.	1,650	1,136	2,786
John J. Coughlin, Dem.	5,051	1,616	6,667
Philip I. Orme, Rep.	493	130	623
Charles M. Leffler, Soc.	228	51	279
William F. Kellett, Pro.	.....	.....	18
2. Simon P. Gary, Prog.	926	738	1,664
Thomas T. Hoyne, Dem.	1,960	698	2,358
Hugh Norris, Rep.	4,695	2,230	6,925
August C. Harms, Soc.	283	135	418
Charles A. Griffin, Ind.	1,811	1,123	2,934
John H. Quinchett, Pro.	3	.....	3
3. Joel F. Longenecker, Prog.	1,085	1,085	2,170
Jacob Lindheimer, Dem.	4,703	2,849	7,552
William J. Pringle, Rep.	3,940	3,039	6,979
Robert H. Howe, Soc.	360	390	750
4. Mrs. William Maegerlein, Prog.	3	4	7
John A. Richert, Dem.	3,301	1,008	4,309
Charles M. Conlon, Rep.	1,961	562	2,523
James McNulty, Soc.	360	98	458
5. Thomas A. Doyle, Dem.	4,620	1,922	6,542
Charles F. Kramp, Rep.	2,851	1,472	4,323
Frederick G. Wellman, Soc.	339	194	533
6. M. M. Marks, Dem.	1,635	587	2,222
Willis O. Nance, Rep.	6,680	4,467	11,147
Josephine C. Kaneko, Soc.	288	223	511
Allan Hoben, Ind.	1,947	2,980	4,927
7. John A. Benson, Prog.	244	83	327
R. P. Bamrick, Dem.	3,837	2,196	6,033
John F. Stewart, Rep.	4,044	2,404	6,448
Lida E. McDermut, Soc.	407	236	643
John N. Kimball, Ind.	3,905	4,343	8,248
8. Walter Willis, Prog.	900	671	1,571
Stanley J. Block, Dem.	2,585	1,310	3,895
Ernest M. Cross, Rep.	4,470	2,087	6,557
Thomas P. Costello, Soc.	507	215	722
9. Frederick A. Bendle, Prog.	1,773	1,136	2,909
Eugene Block, Dem.	3,658	1,674	5,332
Joseph T. Spiker, Rep.	866	323	1,189
Charles V. Johnson, Soc.	1,645	581	2,226
Gustave A. Selven, Pro.	264	311	575
10. James McNichols, Dem.	2,796	1,386	4,182
Louis Kabat, Rep.	208	79	287
John J. Vodak, Soc.	491	210	701
Frank J. Bilek, Ind.	312	128	440
Joseph W. Cermak, Ind.-Dem.	1,949	1,364	3,313
11. William A. Love, Prog.	333	113	446
C. F. Pettkoske, Dem.	3,044	1,544	4,588
John I. Bagdziunas, Rep.	2,406	916	3,322
William Van Bodegraven, Soc.	516	190	706
12. Mrs. Bernice Napieralski, Prog.	420	306	726
Joseph I. Novak, Dem.	3,371	1,656	5,027
Rudolph Mulac, Rep.	3,430	1,713	5,143
Charles Teringer, Soc.	803	398	1,201
13. Frank McDonald, Dem.	5,557	2,402	7,959
Frank H. Ray, Rep.	5,131	3,151	8,282
Joseph J. Granger, Soc.	515	205	720
Isadore J. Brown, Ind.	180	72	252
14. Charles G. Dixon, Prog.	388	251	639
Joseph H. Smith, Dem.	4,632	1,794	6,426
Charles J. Lucas, Rep.	3,868	1,982	5,850
H. B. Saunders, Soc.	601	358	959
A. C. Baron, Ind.	14	24	38
15. William Ganschow, Prog.	1,577	600	2,177
Edward J. Kaindl, Dem.	3,211	1,238	4,449
Albert W. Beilfuss, Rep.	3,110	1,483	4,593
William E. Rodriguez, Soc.	2,713	1,061	3,774
16. William Gieldzinski, Prog.	234	90	324
John Szymkowski, Dem.	3,546	1,360	4,906
Frank H. Janiszeski, Rep.	2,120	944	3,064
M. Sahud, Soc.	312	98	410
Esther Brainerd, Ind.	1	3	4
17. Albert F. Singer, Prog.	230	43	273
Stanley S. Walkowiak, Dem.	2,588	901	3,489
Jean E. Franke, Rep.	501	71	572
Felix Cienciara, Soc.	191	33	224
Michael DeRosa, Pro.	51	13	64
Harriet E. Vittum, Ind.-N'pt.	837	583	1,420
18. James J. Breckenridge, Prog.	955	572	1,527
William J. Healy, Rep.	5,782	1,382	7,164
John Mulloy, Soc.	1,128	308	1,436
Victor Behrens, Pro.	193	336	529
19. Alfred L. Stace, Prog.	421	216	637
James B. Bowler, Dem.	3,512	1,237	4,749
Morris Hershman, Soc.	365	100	465
20. H. J. Fidelke, Prog.	111	60	171
Henry L. Fick, Dem.	2,212	836	3,048
Gertrude R. Dubin, Soc.	199	72	271
Hugo L. Pitte, Ind.	1,948	975	2,923
For vacancy—			
Matt Franz, Dem.	2,295	871	3,166
Abel B. Kretske, Ind.	1,905	964	2,869
21. Hugo Krause, Prog.	3,292	2,100	5,392
W. F. Scofield, Dem.	3,829	1,333	5,152
Earl J. Walker, Rep.	1,037	324	1,361
Frank Shiffersmith, Soc.	559	150	709
Alfred Armisted, Pro.	86	92	178
22. Harris Boelbach, Prog.	351	155	506
Gustav P. Bartnick, Dem.	2,239	769	3,008
Alfred J. Schroeter, Rep.	920	350	1,270
Adolph Haase, Soc.	668	220	888
John Bauler, Ind.	2,548	1,246	3,794
23. William J. Sandberg, Prog.	2,516	1,195	3,711
Adolph D. Weiner, Dem.	2,831	1,218	4,049
John Kjellander, Rep.	4,727	3,164	7,891
Simon Feinstein, Soc.	632	386	1,018
24. Charles E. Hyde, Prog.	305	121	426
John Haderlein, Dem.	4,268	1,468	5,736
Lloyd S. Huhn, Rep.	1,684	745	2,429
John E. Noesen, Soc.	1,541	449	1,990
25. Howard N. Wagg, Prog.	4,832	4,523	9,355
Lee M. Pedigo, Dem.	3,431	2,326	5,757
Jacob A. Freund, Rep.	3,963	2,477	6,440
John M. Work, Soc.	450	326	776
26. John A. Anderson, Prog.	632	289	921
J. L. Lowenthal, Dem.	4,449	1,951	6,400
George Pratzel, Rep.	6,668	4,318	10,986
Charles L. Breckon, Soc.	729	309	1,038
David D. Decker, Prog.	79	100	179
27. Michael Dominowski, Dem.	3,703	1,576	5,279
William S. Swiney, Rep.	599	261	860
John C. Kennedy, Soc.	5,021	2,155	7,176
Oliver L. Watson, Nonpart.	4,497	3,508	8,005
28. M. J. Dempsey, Prog.	3,104	1,940	5,044
Thomas H. Donoghue, Dem.	3,121	1,853	4,974
Theodore R. Steinert, Rep.	2,941	1,305	4,246
Thomas G. Evans, Soc.	825	350	1,175
29. Bohumil J. Wach, Prog.	261	93	354
Frank McDermott, Dem.	4,558	1,883	6,441
Frank B. Buszin, Rep.	4,183	2,153	6,336
Edward A. Dierkes, Soc.	503	223	726
30. Fred W. Radcliffe, Prog.	879	364	1,243
William R. O'Toole, Dem.	4,693	1,233	5,926
Frank J. Leonard, Rep.	1,046	508	1,554
Aaron Henry, Soc.	324	96	420
31. Julia Agnew, Prog.	380	276	656
Henry P. Bergen, Dem.	5,198	2,639	7,837
Earl C. Hales, Rep.	4,623	3,211	7,834
Maude J. Ball, Soc.	451	223	674
Charles E. Lindquist, Pro.	166	192	358
32. Melville G. Holding, Dem.	4,025	2,066	6,091
James Rea, Rep.	6,032	2,671	8,703
W. H. Merritt, Prog.	129	198	327
John D. Dobelman, Soc.	481	183	664
William A. Taylor, Ind.	3,150	3,407	6,557
33. Gilbert Bergslien, Prog.	1,474	767	2,241
Tom Murray, Dem.	2,782	1,193	3,975
M. A. Michaelson, Rep.	3,956	1,807	5,763
Thomas L. Slater, Soc.	1,357	517	1,874
Ernest T. Thorson, Pro.	272	340	612
Arthur H. Webb, Ind.	3,089	2,506	5,595
34. John Toman, Dem.	6,294	2,793	9,087
Frank Sampson, Rep.	1,904	800	2,704
William Muzika, Soc.	1,256	552	1,808
Bert E. Smith, Ind.	2,307	1,280	3,587
George S. Thompson, Pro.	76	71	147
35. F. E. Roberts, Prog.	1,386	733	2,119
Thomas J. Lynch, Dem.	6,782	2,802	9,584
Otto W. Struben, Rep.	2,839	1,221	4,060
Walter Huggins, Soc.	1,312	483	1,795
Paul H. Henklo, Pro.	206	315	521

TOTAL VOTE.

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Ttl.	Ward.	Men.	Women.	Ttl.
1..	7,537	3,080	10,617	10..	5,818	3,123	8,941
2..	9,527	5,036	14,563	11..	6,388	2,854	9,242
3..	10,174	7,538	17,712	12..	8,115	4,198	12,313
4..	5,752	1,748	7,500	13..	11,505	5,978	17,483
5..	7,984	3,725	11,709	14..	9,592	4,528	14,120
6..	10,565	8,408	18,973	15..	10,774	4,533	15,307
7..	12,518	9,358	21,876	16..	6,265	2,533	8,798
8..	8,512	4,327	12,839	17..	4,468	1,655	6,123
9..	8,285	4,092	12,377	18..	8,370	2,782	11,152

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Ttl.	Ward.	Men.	Women.	Ttl.
19..	4,491	1,631	6,122	29..	9,579	4,412	13,991
20..	4,582	2,044	6,626	30..	7,053	2,317	9,370
21..	8,843	4,071	12,914	31..	10,873	6,605	17,478
22..	6,792	2,799	9,591	32..	13,872	8,644	22,516
23..	10,772	6,120	16,892	33..	12,931	7,250	20,181
24..	7,839	2,859	10,698	34..	11,888	5,527	17,415
25..	12,950	9,707	22,657	35..	12,584	5,664	18,248
26..	12,550	7,152	19,702				
27..	14,146	7,911	22,057	Tl.	314,863	169,707	484,570
28..	10,056	5,522	15,578				

VOTE ON PROPOSITIONS.

April 7, 1914.

COMPREHENSIVE SUBWAY SYSTEM.

Shall the city of Chicago proceed to the construction of a comprehensive system of through route, rapid transit passenger subways, between 79th street and Lawrence avenue and Cicero avenue, to be built under the streets in said territory, with a universal 5 cent fare and upon such terms as will insure municipal ownership of the entire subway system within a period of approximately thirty years, out of the earnings of the subway?

	Men.	Women.	Total.
For	87,162	30,908	118,010
Against	183,108	89,293	272,401

CONTROL OF PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Shall the state legislature amend the act creating a state public utilities commission, approved June 30, 1913, so as to provide for home rule and control by the city of Chicago of public utilities within the city?

	Men.	Women.	Total.
For	126,140	56,195	182,335
Against	120,827	51,508	172,335

FIRE DEPARTMENT BONDS.

Shall bonds of the city of Chicago for the purpose of acquiring the necessary sites and constructing buildings for the fire department of Chicago, in the sum of $1,000,000, be issued by the city council?

	Men.	Women.	Total.
For	97,744	34,566	132,310
Against	168,227	80,428	248,655

POLICE DEPARTMENT BONDS.

Shall bonds of the city of Chicago for the purpose of acquiring the necessary sites and constructing buildings for the police department of Chicago, in the sum of $2,500,000, be issued by the city council?

	Men.	Women.	Total.
For	80,191	28,941	109,132
Against	180,679	84,703	265,382

CONTAGIOUS DISEASE HOSPITAL.

Shall bonds of the city of Chicago for the purpose of constructing a contagious disease hospital and of acquiring the necessary sites and constructing other buildings for the health department of Chicago, in the sum of $470,000, be issued by the city council?

	Men.	Women.	Total.
For	150,039	69,930	219,978
Against	112,315	48,289	160,604

BONDS FOR PAYING JUDGMENTS.

Shall bonds of the city of Chicago for the purpose of paying and discharging judgments against the city, in the sum of $380,000, be issued by the city council?

	Men.	Women.	Total.
For	68,665	22,348	91,013
Against	179,244	81,007	260,251

BATHING BEACH BONDS.

Shall bonds of the city of Chicago for the purpose of acquiring and improving bathing beaches in and for Chicago, in the sum of $350,000, be issued by the city council?

	Men.	Women.	Total.
For	136,449	62,566	199,015
Against	121,205	52,120	173,325

REVISION OF MUNICIPAL COURT ACT.

Consenting to the act entitled "An act in relation to the Municipal court of Chicago."

	Men.	Women.	Total.
For	50,806	18,339	69,145
Against	86,279	35,298	132,077

FOUR YEAR TERMS.

Adoption of act to amend article XII. of an act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages so as to make terms of city clerk, city treasurer and aldermen four years.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
For	81,667	30,596	112,263
Against	166,902	75,270	242,172

COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL BONDS.

Proposed issue of $4,000,000 gold bonds of Cook county for the purpose of erecting new public buildings for the Cook county hospital and for branch county hospitals in connection with the county poorhouse, and the assessing of an additional tax required to pay the principal and interest of the bonds.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
For	72,640	28,764	101,404
Against	178,569	84,895	263,464

ANNEXATION OF VILLAGE OF MORGAN PARK.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
For	164,003	73,564	237,567
Against	91,639	37,311	128,950

Morgan Park cast 1,315 votes for annexation and 804 against, so the proposition carried and the village became part of Chicago. Of the affirmative vote 616 ballots were cast by men and 699 by women. Three hundred and ninety-eight men and 230 women voted against annexation.

ANNEXATION OF TOWN OF CICERO.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
For	164,380	72,483	236,863
Against	88,388	37,078	125,466

In the town of Cicero 871 men and 488 women, or a total of 1,349, voted for the proposition, while 2,287 men and 1,421 women, or a total of 3,708, voted against it. The proposition therefore failed to carry and the town of Cicero was not annexed.

COOK COUNTY PRIMARY ELECTION, SEPT. 9, 1914.

The vote given herewith includes only that for democratic and republican candidates for the principal county offices. There were practically no contests in the other parties. The vote for candidates for national and state offices will be found under "Illinois Primary Election."

VOTE FOR DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

COUNTY JUDGE.

	Chicago.	Country.	Total.
Thomas F. Scully	49,824	1,477	51,301
Daniel L. Cruice	16,044	582	16,626
John E. Owens	47,473	1,974	49,447
Mark J. Sullivan	6,087	191	6,278
Walter A. Lantz	3,688	265	3,953

JUDGE OF PROBATE COURT.

John J. Coburn	24,567	1,394	25,961
Michael F. Sullivan	25,708	819	26,527
Henry Horner	35,974	1,093	37,067
Albert H. Tyrrell	4,499	208	4,707
Thomas McEnerny	11,842	365	12,207
Jeremiah B. O'Connell	6,656	204	6,860

CLERK OF PROBATE COURT.

John A. Cervenka	39,511	1,919	41,430
Richard B. Considine	17,634	590	18,224
Charles A. Murphy	10,757	439	11,196
Albert H. Mangler	5,010	252	5,262
Edward M. Kvasnicka	3,236	107	3,343
Fred W. Rausch	6,768	264	7,032
John Thomas Burke	9,091	202	9,293
Jarolin J. Houka	1,159	28	1,187
John Cech	1,540	51	1,591
James P. Boyle	7,646	245	7,891

CLERK OF CRIMINAL COURT.

Frank J. Walsh	41,354	1,857	43,211
Joseph P. Geary	22,480	615	23,095
John C. Behrer	5,832	264	6,096
John F. Brennan	11,960	426	12,386
John Scherer	8,960	352	9,312
Frank K. Szarkowski	12,463	406	12,869

COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

Edward J. Tobin	42,228	2,306	44,534
Charles E. Lang	28,366	831	29,197
Emmett J. Healy	16,305	400	16,705
Lottie Anna Fielder	10,655	413	11,068

SHERIFF.

	Chicago.	Country.	Total.
John Haderlein	21,135	796	21,931
Joseph A. Mendel	27,545	916	28,461
John E. Traeger	52,826	2,025	54,851
Theodore Lein	3,005	57	3,062
Jesse A. Graham	6,781	231	7,012
Richard Schultz	4,573	251	4,824

COUNTY TREASURER.

Henry Stuckart	47,128	1,990	49,118
John J. Bradley	31,702	1,092	32,794
Frank W. Koraleski	18,050	653	18,703
Albert Thiele	3,290	171	3,461
Victor A. Kremer	5,070	155	5,225
Michael S. McLaughlin	6,257	221	6,478

COUNTY CLERK.

Robert M. Sweitzer	55,945	3,191	59,136
Frank D. O'Connell	16,476	490	16,966
Christopher J. McGurn	20,664	355	21,019
Robert C. Spiedel	5,781	191	5,972
Benjamin J. Schwieger	6,409	168	6,577

MEMBERS BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Dennis J. Egan	52,396	2,286	54,682
Francis M. Keough	22,053	1,662	23,715
Michael McInerney	33,534	763	34,297
James G. Wolcott	8,519	1,223	9,742
Edward P. Keigher	13,000	880	13,880
William M. Kane	16,040	415	16,455
O. W. Eckland	26,957	474	27,431
Joseph Pirofalo	4,717	59	4,776
Robert P. Boylan	10,441	191	10,632
C. R. Walleck	23,850	647	24,497

MEMBER BOARD OF REVIEW.

Frank S. Ryan	34,088	1,934	36,022
John J. Finnegan	6,180	200	6,380
James T. Patterson	11,881	442	12,323
Harry Howard Peabody	3,859	298	4,157
James B. McDonald	9,230	176	9,406
Joseph M. Connery	19,408	450	19,858
John J. Zimmerman	17,483	696	18,179
Peter J. Ellert	3,412	114	3,526
Frank X. Poydzewski	27,878	502	28,380

PRESIDENT COUNTY BOARD.

Daniel Moriarty	24,406	1,235	25,641
Frank Ragen	27,550	539	28,089
Peter Reinberg	39,474	1,515	40,989
Joseph A. Willens	3,281	130	3,411
Charles R. Withers	2,727	85	2,812
John C. Harding	12,405	592	12,997

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS (COUNTRY).

Arthur H. Furlong 2,916	McLaren Christie 2,626	Alexander F. Robinson 2,417
Joseph Stefankiewicz 2,268	H. B. Ansorg 2,436	James H. Carroll 2,512

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS (CITY).

Patrick O'Rourke 4,273	Joseph Salomon 3,240	John P. Tansey 8,773
Charles L. Parker 2,806	Barney Sander 2,888	George H. Thornton 2,749
Bernard J. Petha 4,515	Frank O. Sebring 2,859	William J. Thulis 3,642
James A. Pink 3,187	John Sharkey 5,298	Edward J. Wall 7,424
John A. Piotrowski 7,698	Edward Singer 4,239	A. J. Ed Weber 5,081
Frank Ragen 22,293	John H. Stewart 3,204	William J. Weber 5,745
John P. Ready 3,389	Charles W. Stine 2,484	Edward J. Wells 2,499
Daniel L. Regan 4,574	Paul G. Sucholl 2,089	Joseph A. Willens 1,813
Tom Regan 3,864	Daniel Sullivan 8,562	Theodore F. Wilms 1,779
Anthony D. Richardson 2,578	John J. Sullivan 6,505	Charles R. Withers 2,022
Alexander E. Rinderle 1,324	Steve L. Superczynski 5,577	Ernst J. Woolley 2,411
S. J. Rokosz 3,351	Edward M. Sweeney 3,826	John W. Wynants 1,227
William J. Roney 3,236	John M. Sweeney 4,122	Otto Zmeskal 4,577
William Roth 5,486		

SANITARY DISTRICT TRUSTEES.

	Chicago.	Country.	Total.
Vincent S. Zwiefka	22,560	800	23,360
Patrick J. Carr	43,822	1,177	44,999
Charles H. Kellerman	22,788	787	23,575
Henry M. Christie	7,551	383	7,934
Joseph A. Swift	14,799	399	15,198
Martin J. McNally	26,281	359	26,640
W. F. Talaczynski	8,334	180	8,514
Maurice T. Cullerton	20,556	258	20,814
James O'Keefe	7,896	219	8,115
Alex. A. MacDonald	5,065	169	5,234
John L. Sheridan	9,947	239	10,186
Charles A. Koch	9,496	292	9,788
George E. Warren	5,461	204	5,665
Timothy T. Clohesey	27,035	341	27,376
John J. Butler	5,925	201	6,126
Maurice J. O'Malley	6,685	119	6,804
Thomas F. Hogan	5,605	124	5,729
James P. McInerney	13,694	264	13,958
John T. Hoey	4,630	101	4,731
Edward J. Corcoran	4,013	95	4,108
Max Teuber	6,273	145	6,418
James P. Tynan	3,435	91	3,526
Daniel H. Robertson	3,850	115	3,965
Edward T. Kelly	6,826	120	6,946
Patrick H. O'Toole	8,177	110	8,287
Henry Nowak	12,391	246	12,637
Isador J. Brown	5,555	154	5,709
George Kercher	6,027	119	6,146
Thomas M. Donohue	7,754	120	7,874
Michael E. Moran	5,302	78	5,380
Edward Porkony	20,755	312	21,067
Frank J. Martin	7,787	305	8,092

MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGES.

Full term. Ten to be nominated.

Ambrose O. Worsley 19,035	Arnold M. Ehrlich 12,522	Joseph J. Thompson 11,141
Thomas J. O'Hare 34,652	John Ambrose Gearon 8,926	John A. Ulrich 17,678
Edmund K. Jarecki 29,497	Mark E. Guerin 20,296	John E. Waters 13,049
Stanley S. Walkowiak 26,231	Mrs. Florence King 15,211	Nellie Carlin 25,691
Rocco de Stefano 25,891	John H. Lally 13,373	James Donohue 38,230
Bernard J. Brown 22,414	John E. Madigan 12,930	L. M. Laventhal 19,167
Dennis W. Sullivan 44,532	Michael E. Maher 26,409	W. J. Vavra 20,753
James M. Slattery 34,420	John J. McManaman 12,001	Philip P. Bregstone 18,984
Adolph J. Borgmeier 19,566	Robert D. Melich 8,092	Ernest A. H. Langtry 20,340
Joseph E. Ryan 43,704	Frank N. Moore 15,880	John Prystalski 23,521
Frank H. Graham 27,594	William J. Moore 10,026	Dillard B. Baker 19,961
Benjamin W. Anderson 10,859	George F. Mulligan 19,453	William J. Lindsay 17,661
George W. Baker 14,646	William Dillon Munhall 9,861	To fill vacancy.
Frank H. Bowen 12,259	Gilbert G. Ogden 10,069	Patrick B. Flanigan 31,166
William C. Burns 18,308	George B. O'Reilly 18,454	John Heron 15,648
D. C. Butler 10,674	John P. Reed 16,959	Harry A. Fleck 15,690
Edward J. Carey 15,012	Thomas W. Reilly 17,316	J. Edward Clancy 19,464
M. Emmett Clare 11,259	Edmund J. Rice 14,001	Michael L. Carmody 16,916
Arthur Donoghue 19,455	John Stelk 27,071	Vincent C. Mooney 24,100
Adolph H. Easter 9,407	James J. St. Lawrence 10,156	

VOTE FOR REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

COUNTY JUDGE.

	Chicago.	Country.	Total.
John E. Northup	32,728	6,294	39,022
Henry C. Beitler	19,372	2,661	22,033

JUDGE OF PROBATE COURT.

Noble B. Judah, Jr.	21,265	4,325	25,590
Oscar M. Torrison	19,125	2,009	21,134
Alfred Roy Hulbert	10,933	1,979	12,912

CLERK OF PROBATE COURT.

Matthias A. Mueller	27,230	5,509	32,739
Conrad A. Hanson	21,016	2,784	23,800

CLERK OF CRIMINAL COURT.

Robert R. Levy	22,304	4,006	26,310
Claude Ferrin	12,047	2,245	14,292
William F. Armknecht	14,384	1,832	16,216

COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

J. E. Lemon	40,152	7,781	47,933

SHERIFF.

George K. Schmidt	30,753	5,523	36,276
Edward Earl O'Neill	14,449	2,589	17,038
James McCarthy	4,206	341	4,547
Walter H. Treloar	3,776	698	4,474

COUNTY TREASURER.

	Chicago.	Country.	Total.
Edward R. Litzinger	21,041	4,131	25,172
William E. Rothermel	2,652	554	3,106
Arthur W. Peterson	8,631	1,078	9,709
Arthur V. Ellert	2,163	270	2,433
Frank I. Bennett	17,412	2,518	19,930

COUNTY CLERK.

Lewis D. Sitts	30,072	5,520	35,592
James H. Lawley	19,298	3,067	22,365

MEMBERS BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Adam Wolf	36,820	6,419	43,239
William H. Weber	35,963	6,997	42,960
Cornelia E. Stewart	12,524	1,453	13,977
William R. Moss	12,197	2,187	14,384
Arthur W. Johnson	20,111	2,045	22,156

MEMBER BOARD OF REVIEW.

Isaac N. Powell	37,624	5,466	43,090
Charles D. Richards	25,502	4,250	29,752

PRESIDENT COUNTY BOARD.

Marvin A. Farr	14,653	3,507	18,160
Alexander A. McCormick	35,200	5,426	40,626

MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGES.

Full term. Ten to be nominated.

Elmer W. Adkinson ... 17,041	John R. McCabe ... 11,764	Samuel H. Trude ... 39,120
David M. Brothers ... 24,106	Robert W. Millar ... 16,801	Joseph Z. Uhlir ... 36,665
Frederick Burnham ... 28,400	Benjamin B. Morris ... 28,171	Hosea W. Wells ... 36,497
Dennis S. Donahue ... 8,518	Samuel Myers ... 13,700	Charles S. Wharton ... 12,429
Charles T. Farson ... 22,004	Thomas P. Octigan ... 11,202	James D. Woley ... 12,794
Sheridan E. Fry ... 41,284	George A. Schmitt ... 17,404	Theodore H. Wonderlich ... 11,374
Charles N. Goodnow ... 47,123	William Schulze ... 15,212	To fill vacancy.
Arnold Heap ... 37,074	Hugh R. Stewart ... 36,377	Charles L. Billings ... 38,722
George E. Q. Johnson ... 30,213	Frank F. Tollkuehn ... 6,462	William R. Fetzer ... 22,319

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS (COUNTRY).

William Busse ... 7,377	William Aulwurm ... 1,280	Charles H. Thomas ... 2,322
Joseph Carolan ... 5,514	George W. Dolan ... 1,350	William F. Propper ... 903
Dudley D. Pierson ... 5,557	John P. O'Connor ... 1,938	William S. Rowe ... 1,011
George A. Mill[illegible] ... 5,847	Fred D. Mateer ... 2,132	Emil Sieburg ... 729
William H. M[illegible] ... 4,572	Samuel S. Dingee ... 1,966	Andrew Rusik ... 333
William Foste[illegible] B[illegible] ... 1,845	Frederick A. Rowe ... 2,396	Alfred Von Steenburg ... 1,991

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS (CITY).

Louis H. Mack ... 9,864	Daniel J. Gannon ... 3,628	George Rommeiss ... 2,622
Marvin A. Farr ... 19,380	George Gallaher ... 2,650	Kathryn Rutherford ... 3,861
Charles H. Wilson ... 19,351	Thomas Richard Harlow ... 3,993	Henry M. Seligman ... 3,377
William J. Roberts ... 18,666	Arthur W. Hausburg ... 4,798	David Schwartz ... 4,676
Carl T. Murray ... 16,167	W. Alphonso Johnston ... 5,018	Fred A. Shelton ... 3,991
Frank E. Lackowski ... 12,560	Charles Kleinhuizen ... 3,228	Peter J. Strasser ... 3,061
George W. Hanson ... 16,687	W. J. Knick ... 2,154	George P. Taylor ... 4,619
George R. Hilstrom ... 17,051	John Lehman ... 4,371	E. Z. Wallerstein ... 2,303
Herman A. Ott ... 15,086	Charles P. Linder ... 4,126	Otto E. Weber ... 5,878
Frank J. Olson ... 16,213	Hyman Levine ... 2,763	George N. Wegner ... 3,261
Franklin A. Denison ... 13,268	Edward J. Marek ... 2,227	Frank A. West ... 7,836
A. H. Adams ... 7,462	William E. Martin ... 5,080	Alexander A. McCormick ... 26,615
Frank A. Benner ... 4,154	James A. McGlorey ... 1,845	Florence M. Lorenz ... 10,535
Nicholas F. Blaha ... 3,607	William McComb ... 2,506	Thomas A. Woodruff ... 8,694
W. D. Bostelmann ... 4,429	Hagbert Miller ... 4,752	Lucy Roth ... 9,002
Nicholas B. Brown ... 5,384	Frank Murray ... 3,501	William R. Cowan ... 7,786
William F. Clare ... 4,436	Henry Ostrowsky ... 2,678	Jacob Ruehman ... 7,717
Barney Cole ... 3,001	Fred Overhen ... 1,748	Edward J. Abel ... 7,526
George E. Cooper ... 5,603	Frank C. Pauler ... 2,969	Peter A. Peterson ... 10,283
Charles Dickens Dall ... 2,678	Oscar W. Passenheim ... 3,447	Samuel B. Geiger ... 8,517
William Ensweiler ... 2,848	Walter Rasmussen ... 5,541	Homer J. Smith ... 8,816
James E. Evans ... 7,196	Irvin L. Rice ... 4,790	

SANITARY DISTRICT TRUSTEES.

	Chicago.	Country.	Total.
Wallace G. Clark	27,184	4,475	31,659
George W. Paullin	26,526	3,933	30,459
Harry E. Littler	22,877	2,750	25,627
Paul A. Hazard	11,503	1,147	12,650
William F. Gleason	8,675	875	9,550
William F. Peters	7,495	704	8,199
Henry F. Batterman	5,868	504	6,372
Francis A. Becker	9,144	745	9,889
Ernest S. Duck	3,074	179	3,253
Nicholas F. Auw	4,918	151	5,069
Daniel Webster	12,044	1,089	13,133
John H. Jones	7,483	530	8,013
George A. Schoenberg	6,624	565	7,189
Charles Goodman	13,636	866	14,502
Ernest Bihl	10,450	722	11,172

COOK COUNTY ELECTIONS, NOV. 3, 1914.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR BY PRECINCTS.

Nominees: Raymond Robins, progressive; Lawrence Y. Sherman, republican; Roger C. Sullivan, democrat; Adolph Germer, socialist; George W. Woolsey, prohibition; John M. Francis, soc.-lab.

	Robins.	Sulliv'n.	Sh'rm'n.	G'rm'r
I.				
1...	32	150	36	4
2...	38	96	39	1
3...	23	170	24	3
4...	23	167	28	11
5...	9	158	60	6
6...	33	178	31	7
7...	26	148	18	2
8...	25	121	16	9
9...	7	116	42	2
10...	22	141	80	7
11...	29	108	85	6
12...	28	62	64	8
13...	33	122	35	6
14...	21	90	58	6
15...	9	140	62	2
16...	11	112	51	7
17...	37	71	57	9
18...	57	129	80	5
19...	10	113	20	3
20...	11	84	55	..
21...	25	136	38	1
22...	15	162	71	10
23...	30	157	51	12
24...	24	87	63	6
25...	20	90	119	5
26...	13	42	87	2
27...	9	45	107	2
28...	11	91	90	..
29...	20	105	131	8
30...	15	105	42	2
31...	38	116	56	1
32...	42	82	68	6
33...	32	108	58	3
34...	46	118	62	7
35...	36	146	50	2
36...	43	85	47	6
37...	25	78	42	11
T'l.	929	4229	4123	188
II.				
1...	38	129	71	13
2...	42	82	77	3
3...	9	21	122	..
4...	14	28	152	3
5...	8	9	174	4
6...	8	48	121	2
7...	19	12	185	4
8...	47	67	134	3
9...	17	34	124	3
10...	45	89	85	5
11...	51	108	94	6
12...	28	82	87	2
13...	42	87	61	2
14...	42	103	95	22
15...	59	105	120	6
16...	75	82	111	4
17...	65	107	75	4
18...	68	72	61	6
19...	62	81	57	6
20...	52	60	114	6
21...	50	65	114	5
22...	38	104	70	5
23...	51	68	125	4
24...	22	51	86	3
25...	28	34	172	1
26...	39	28	145	1
27...	36	56	105	5
28...	26	57	142	8
29...	65	115	80	8
30...	24	77	115	2
31...	32	59	101	6
32...	18	31	116	2
33...	10	36	166	1
34...	22	24	166	3
35...	25	16	155	1
36...	48	79	71	..
37...	19	43	170	6
38...	45	72	133	1
39...	52	93	82	5
40...	52	73	154	..
41...	53	105	81	1
42...	32	47	160	8
43...	40	97	93	2
44...	45	52	87	3
45...	54	91	42	8
46...	48	74	57	2
47...	64	91	88	5
48...	68	78	61	7
49...	47	65	75	10
50...	77	78	50	3
T'l.	2011	3365	5382	220
III.				
1...	61	43	46	6
2...	43	53	46	4
3...	83	66	71	5
4...	77	70	85	3
5...	72	47	45	3
6...	55	67	50	1
7...	93	59	58	4
8...	56	97	82	10
9...	63	74	86	3
10...	72	96	64	10
11...	71	100	53	4
12...	60	110	51	4
13...	60	73	68	2
14...	66	97	64	6
15...	71	85	74	3
16...	50	102	69	3
17...	58	117	85	..
18...	23	82	48	2
19...	49	115	80	5
20...	12	61	129	4
21...	33	138	31	4
22...	40	198	19	2
23...	64	130	72	7
24...	47	72	50	4
25...	84	67	80	4
26...	83	66	92	..
27...	60	83	90	2
28...	56	82	85	10
29...	56	67	85	11
30...	73	48	76	2
31...	96	80	55	2
32...	100	56	54	2
33...	88	52	47	2
34...	53	62	62	..
35...	83	67	87	..
36...	59	76	82	8
37...	91	61	60	5
38...	54	72	69	11
39...	71	83	74	3
40...	89	74	55	4
41...	67	81	70	6
42...	97	93	73	10
43...	68	109	76	5
44...	63	98	73	8
45...	38	69	122	1
46...	32	89	56	10
47...	73	101	85	3
48...	40	77	36	..
49...	52	84	54	1
T'l.	3190	4050	3324	209
IV.				
1...	32	123	41	13
2...	18	108	18	10
3...	11	52	64	4
4...	46	126	85	7
5...	38	98	75	7
6...	30	140	71	1
7...	34	162	55	7
8...	11	126	39	5
9...	22	156	23	12
10...	20	157	57	9
11...	13	112	42	6
12...	22	131	51	5
13...	54	139	41	5
14...	9	150	28	12
15...	24	129	40	5
16...	19	151	42	7
17...	33	137	43	2
18...	13	148	69	9
19...	13	138	47	4
20...	25	173	57	2
21...	38	188	58	4
22...	18	171	37	4
23...	31	179	69	6
24...	33	232	35	2
25...	33	162	32	3
26...	55	176	47	12
27...	20	164	69	3
28...	24	151	64	5
29...	13	155	71	2
30...	37	104	79	15
T'l.	788	4338	1549	188
V.				
1...	18	104	40	5
2...	11	142	12	..
3...	11	94	12	2
4...	13	136	13	..
5...	5	144	18	5
6...	5	159	15	..
7...	2	153	38	4
8...	10	152	14	4
9...	18	101	17	5
10...	10	107	26	6
11...	12	153	51	14
12...	14	121	57	2
13...	11	103	49	..
14...	16	64	80	7
15...	19	50	102	2
16...	33	69	81	5
17...	24	64	66	4
18...	29	104	71	9
19...	30	162	48	1
20...	13	154	45	3
21...	24	111	61	7
22...	30	90	37	9
23...	16	113	53	11
24...	21	154	58	13
25...	27	99	67	3
26...	36	73	49	..
27...	22	89	48	11
28...	23	91	56	9
29...	22	137	45	5
30...	30	141	41	4
31...	23	129	55	6
32...	26	88	45	7
33...	33	140	68	10
34...	22	94	58	23
35...	31	81	97	17
36...	20	177	38	18
37...	18	63	117	9
38...	27	145	52	6
39...	10	122	55	11
40...	16	148	40	5
41...	18	128	28	4
42...	13	167	13	6
43...	8	147	12	4
T'l.	819	4963	2038	286
VI.				
1...	93	40	58	..
2...	95	60	67	2
3...	76	61	104	..
4...	89	41	64	..
5...	96	31	66	2
6...	122	47	60	..
7...	90	75	104	4
8...	65	93	95	2
9...	73	114	61	5
10...	85	94	75	6
11...	82	90	53	5
12...	102	68	56	5
13...	64	81	68	..
14...	80	80	71	9
15...	66	92	63	6
16...	76	100	90	6
17...	63	109	68	2
18...	55	78	123	1
19...	56	94	91	2
20...	68	59	86	3
21...	72	98	66	3
22...	64	76	51	4
23...	75	96	63	7
24...	83	93	68	5
25...	88	97	93	4
26...	88	89	76	4
27...	105	75	68	8
28...	119	96	70	3
29...	81	67	43	4
30...	86	62	71	3
31...	84	40	55	1
32...	88	43	62	2
33...	85	39	62	1
34...	74	93	52	8
35...	54	54	74	6
36...	83	40	74	2
37...	121	33	44	..
38...	87	49	76	6
39...	84	67	60	5
40...	118	35	47	3
41...	82	41	35	2
42...	71	62	83	6
43...	73	52	42	1
44...	95	84	76	5
45...	81	70	66	3
46...	72	91	78	8
47...	70	131	103	6
48...	111	32	71	6
49...	84	110	88	4
50...	87	63	56	4
51...	98	69	72	6
52...	45	97	37	5
53...	67	104	50	3
54...	41	43	38	4
T'l.	4382	3958	3687	207
VII.				
1...	59	67	44	3
2...	48	31	47	1
3...	67	48	70	1
4...	63	44	77	..
5...	54	56	41	1
6...	56	72	49	..
7...	52	64	63	5
8...	66	33	51	..
9...	73	77	34	2
10...	74	37	46	6
11...	75	39	47	1
12...	104	41	41	5
13...	49	38	31	1
14...	75	31	44	..
15...	61	25	47	2
16...	106	35	33	1
17...	96	34	49	1
18...	76	28	49	4
19...	65	37	49	7
20...	70	38	57	6
21...	55	49	35	5
22...	63	31	44	3
23...	103	28	46	2
24...	62	53	53	5
25...	69	71	75	..
26...	70	26	47	7
27...	35	41	43	1
28...	100	41	51	7
29...	70	38	35	4
30...	54	54	48	4
31...	88	44	61	3
32...	65	38	53	3
33...	44	24	51	2
34...	77	29	38	2
35...	76	70	48	4
36...	42	84	32	5
37...	33	87	43	4
38...	66	52	40	..
39...	80	46	54	5
40...	45	27	42	2
41...	54	40	73	9
42...	49	69	51	6
43...	68	73	56	5
44...	48	85	33	6
45...	39	68	44	5
46...	60	76	98	17
47...	41	82	54	11
48...	48	62	60	8
49...	36	58	66	9
50...	52	62	58	6
51...	64	65	52	6
52...	50	66	74	6
53...	30	78	43	1
54...	52	59	50	6
55...	60	33	45	3

	Robins.	Sulliv'n.	Sh'rm'n.	G'rms'r
56...	60	100	78	4
57...	63	77	55	6
58...	58	59	57	4
59...	59	47	47	7
60...	60	59	34	4
61...	51	67	39	3
62...	63	65	51	7
63...	50	72	62	5
64...	54	45	61	9
65...	60	61	62	17
66...	68	20	54	9
67...	65	44	48	10
68...	50	32	47	5
69...	56	56	56	6
70...	42	62	36	10
71...	51	49	36	7
72...	39	76	45	9
73...	40	65	51	8
74...	54	77	54	16
75...	66	58	54	8
76...	41	67	53	8
77...	61	43	50	3
78...	48	72	51	12
79...	68	39	59	2
80...	59	48	62	1
T'l.	4823	4282	4066	399
VIII.				
1...	110	59	117	5
2...	79	89	86	9
3...	90	70	67	6
4...	102	80	74	13
5...	114	50	92	19
6...	80	64	82	23
7...	28	124	52	11
8...	65	77	114	21
9...	8	137	81	8
10...	10	128	79	4
11...	16	175	40	10
12...	31	143	118	31
13...	9	98	80	22
14...	30	134	82	13
15...	36	89	77	11
16...	44	117	104	6
17...	31	57	80	12
18...	30	115	90	15
19...	15	164	55	4
20...	17	139	57	5
21...	11	228	63	11
22...	38	63	114	19
23...	48	92	86	7
24...	14	96	57	13
25...	34	68	114	12
26...	72	46	134	24
27...	56	49	88	15
28...	42	59	123	32
29...	45	103	99	18
30...	45	62	119	37
31...	30	120	75	5
32...	29	59	101	26
33...	23	69	70	9
34...	19	56	49	5
T'l.	1451	3299	2910	481
IX.				
1...	42	72	43	14
2...	37	100	51	13
3...	33	51	66	20
4...	44	64	66	19
5...	36	57	37	35
6...	58	93	23	15
7...	46	64	53	10
8...	27	88	47	22
9...	64	85	34	7
10...	37	88	27	10
11...	52	81	45	15
12...	40	62	68	65
13...	45	54	35	57
14...	70	33	61	26
15...	75	27	37	25
16...	52	35	43	37
17...	30	50	47	60
18...	55	76	74	30
19...	36	26	43	38
20...	53	76	51	28
21...	51	66	49	24
22...	45	56	52	26
23...	17	86	67	25
24...	16	74	53	15

	Robins.	Sulliv'n.	Sh'rm'n.	G'rms'r
25...	38	38	66	66
26...	21	67	31	6
27...	26	66	32	14
28...	54	71	36	26
29...	73	32	61	11
30...	43	78	45	10
31...	53	42	73	17
32...	80	103	50	14
33...	58	49	40	25
34...	43	57	56	17
35...	50	79	40	40
36...	40	99	36	35
37...	72	40	76	74
38...	55	41	43	39
39...	44	19	34	55
40...	85	22	20	39
41...	75	24	52	29
42...	80	17	52	23
43...	98	19	56	25
44...	66	28	74	33
45...	43	130	79	16
T'l.	2258	2685	2224	1250
X.				
1...	16	95	12	16
2...	22	129	32	30
3...	28	128	43	41
4...	41	134	47	13
5...	50	158	61	29
6...	35	145	57	18
7...	48	146	52	22
8...	50	101	47	51
9...	55	123	41	18
10...	21	156	51	33
11...	48	142	52	33
12...	31	171	54	32
13...	26	179	60	33
14...	7	120	58	22
15...	11	183	88	21
16...	21	167	61	29
17...	27	131	22	13
18...	31	154	60	22
19...	19	233	36	23
20...	4	166	31	18
21...	18	108	23	26
T'l.	609	3069	988	543
XI.				
1...	35	115	48	31
2...	34	122	34	37
3...	31	152	20	17
4...	33	153	30	27
5...	26	208	32	18
6...	29	156	55	17
7...	29	171	46	26
8...	13	87	53	2
9...	11	106	30	3
10...	22	82	36	7
11...	16	121	25	6
12...	17	135	30	9
13...	14	118	52	9
14...	27	122	34	7
15...	16	123	72	16
16...	15	128	38	10
17...	16	116	45	13
18...	9	113	35	3
19...	11	71	74	5
20...	34	142	60	20
21...	27	101	61	11
22...	38	146	80	15
23...	22	99	55	18
24...	39	135	84	21
25...	39	160	82	13
26...	20	146	45	10
27...	17	183	57	14
28...	24	144	88	10
29...	32	118	66	27
T'l.	696	3773	1467	422
XII.				
1...	12	107	33	21
2...	7	84	53	33
3...	11	105	41	31
4...	17	105	41	19
5...	18	91	36	11
6...	11	111	41	37
7...	4	96	41	31
8...	21	102	37	18
9...	32	115	61	27

	Robins.	Sulliv'n.	Sh'rm'n.	G'rms'r
10...	22	122	60	14
11...	15	85	47	14
12...	13	109	54	24
13...	9	123	46	38
14...	11	134	49	16
15...	12	114	47	10
16...	15	122	51	12
17...	26	94	64	15
18...	49	89	71	22
19...	47	105	70	16
20...	26	127	83	5
21...	16	96	46	20
22...	22	87	47	13
23...	20	74	49	25
24...	34	53	41	24
25...	21	86	41	26
26...	39	94	52	32
27...	25	84	56	5
28...	20	89	67	13
29...	34	139	60	22
30...	46	101	51	21
31...	29	119	47	13
32...	46	125	62	8
33...	68	121	69	15
34...	35	120	50	16
35...	53	110	70	12
36...	70	100	77	26
37...	52	117	99	31
38...	30	129	69	16
39...	42	102	52	28
40...	16	93	43	20
XIII.				
1...	36	71	57	11
2...	58	99	67	17
3...	36	95	53	21
4...	43	89	53	19
5...	36	93	56	26
6...	48	73	55	8
7...	67	88	82	9
8...	42	86	70	9
9...	66	109	44	3
10...	41	165	48	7
11...	62	140	60	..
12...	65	105	60	13
13...	66	100	67	1
14...	72	81	70	5
15...	56	120	86	4
16...	55	128	65	3
17...	88	145	105	3
18...	38	158	48	8
19...	64	123	57	5
20...	67	165	80	6
21...	69	148	56	3
22...	80	135	62	8
23...	52	176	48	..
24...	72	177	46	7
25...	46	160	37	3
26...	15	169	36	3
27...	49	156	59	11
28...	40	124	48	12
29...	46	155	71	8
30...	50	73	53	10
31...	45	97	68	7
32...	49	104	50	9
33...	50	139	60	20
34...	37	98	70	11
35...	41	89	64	17
36...	33	149	46	6
37...	46	114	49	29
38...	47	164	55	161
39...	44	133	46	3
40...	36	163	51	9
41...	38	141	37	8
42...	41	110	52	23
43...	112	126	47	9
44...	53	140	47	4
45...	72	138	61	3
46...	47	160	37	22
47...	63	150	63	12
48...	42	180	44	4
49...	40	234	25	..
50...	36	204	45	12
T'l.	2597	6539	2816	465
XIV.				
1...	36	145	66	14
2...	37	114	43	16
3...	22	190	30	15

	Robins.	Sulliv'n.	Sh'rm'n.	G'rms'r
4...	23	178	46	8
5...	26	137	44	14
6...	29	119	47	8
7...	30	128	47	22
8...	23	172	52	20
9...	32	153	52	22
10...	36	137	32	16
11...	28	148	35	17
12...	24	170	42	11
13...	46	108	70	9
14...	51	136	39	23
15...	79	117	57	10
16...	78	134	61	17
17...	57	88	34	11
18...	90	157	84	14
19...	34	99	59	14
20...	53	124	74	26
21...	34	117	37	13
22...	41	110	54	10
23...	37	114	40	4
24...	37	70	69	6
25...	62	141	74	7
26...	55	140	83	8
27...	39	121	68	11
28...	69	145	70	12
29...	46	112	50	5
30...	42	134	59	9
31...	49	112	67	17
32...	42	91	57	8
33...	34	138	81	11
34...	34	150	90	15
35...	54	112	79	20
36...	31	91	61	10
37...	50	121	72	8
38...	27	84	69	5
39...	19	77	81	4
40...	35	103	67	10
41...	54	107	50	16
T'l.	1725	5144	2392	516
XV.				
1...	60	80	64	27
2...	51	95	57	49
3...	44	80	56	37
4...	38	66	47	65
5...	48	102	29	18
6...	38	103	30	54
7...	46	58	43	37
8...	43	71	38	51
9...	42	97	56	66
10...	46	65	58	42
11...	54	88	68	46
12...	62	30	73	40
13...	62	63	52	39
14...	55	89	55	36
15...	114	88	76	28
16...	66	58	63	36
17...	48	76	75	47
18...	58	53	95	35
19...	58	101	62	41
20...	71	52	92	31
21...	71	107	83	35
22...	60	75	68	38
23...	75	83	79	40
24...	55	143	57	39
25...	47	106	81	22
26...	58	97	59	18
27...	35	82	60	41
28...	43	105	56	52
29...	45	153	61	34
30...	87	110	94	32
31...	86	125	93	34
32...	54	117	54	26
33...	81	83	97	15
34...	54	98	75	19
35...	41	124	47	30
36...	37	67	66	12
37...	48	147	57	26
38...	29	172	39	21
39...	72	108	51	31
40...	25	157	37	19
41...	30	105	44	10
42...	36	83	48	18
T'l.	2303	3962	2595	1437
XVI.				
1...	11	221	44	16
2...	21	154	63	2
3...	16	146	71	11

	Robins.	Sulliv'n.	Sh'rm'n.	G'rms'r
4...	23	161	73	6
5...	26	135	80	12
6...	31	158	65	10
7...	16	72	28	9
8...	13	167	40	9
9...	11	145	25	9
10...	13	134	19	2
11...	6	129	34	10
12...	5	162	26	4
13...	7	127	15	2
14...	9	168	27	1
15...	7	111	47	4
16...	2	115	35	4
17...	10	110	31	4
18...	16	109	28	1
19...	19	146	30	..
20...	11	131	21	..
21...	29	141	66	12
22...	42	144	57	19
23...	35	98	72	25
24...	15	142	62	14
25...	36	147	53	42
26...	43	106	65	34
T'l.	473	3579	1177	262

XVII.

1...	33	126	53	13
2...	25	184	55	11
3...	33	100	53	14
4...	19	155	48	15
5...	19	108	45	10
6...	31	140	50	10
7...	40	202	39	5
8...	27	125	43	11
9...	24	129	66	14
10...	30	134	52	6
11...	23	81	90	5
12...	23	147	71	14
13...	26	90	78	10
14...	30	94	82	14
15...	25	103	80	9
16...	26	189	71	25
17...	31	109	47	10
18...	30	100	94	4
19...	26	129	85	8
T'l.	521	2445	1202	208

XVIII.

1...	24	156	39	8
2...	8	169	70	12
3...	21	110	45	8
4...	32	144	40	7
5...	31	121	28	26
6...	45	115	39	22
7...	37	103	42	24
8...	27	120	43	10
9...	23	173	46	14
10...	25	124	21	14
11...	13	358	12	16
12...	15	229	14	16
13...	15	118	19	5
14...	22	208	37	8
15...	11	171	23	13
16...	21	141	32	16
17...	23	144	34	18
18...	31	197	26	7
19...	34	199	27	10
20...	38	111	29	14
21...	25	99	42	10
22...	48	100	41	15
23...	70	77	55	12
24...	93	91	54	8
25...	39	69	39	11
26...	52	106	34	11
27...	53	85	35	11
28...	50	112	42	16
29...	48	64	46	11
30...	54	65	69	13
31...	43	77	55	19
32...	56	104	51	14
33...	54	66	63	13
34...	63	68	52	9
35...	62	124	54	11
36...	46	83	40	8
37...	55	127	57	12
38...	44	84	37	5
39...	42	81	34	7
40...	35	129	53	17
41...	32	112	59	4
42...	47	104	49	28
43...	44	83	53	22
44...	33	112	48	26
45...	26	96	71	23
46...	27	107	48	23
47...	60	109	45	20
48...	38	86	44	16
T'l.	1840	5821	2046	658

XIX.

1...	23	206	38	4
2...	28	111	79	5
3...	14	148	44	1
4...	26	113	22	20
5...	33	143	30	5
6...	18	135	29	9
7...	27	183	88	3
8...	30	151	30	11
9...	21	125	48	10
10...	14	214	24	3
11...	16	169	30	7
12...	29	147	27	6
13...	11	153	16	6
14...	14	164	14	12
15...	31	178	26	10
16...	33	117	25	12
17...	43	85	57	19
18...	34	79	41	19
19...	33	120	23	15
20...	36	111	33	5
21...	24	99	41	13
22...	28	116	49	25
23...	26	117	23	15
T'l.	592	3244	830	235

XX.

1...	33	153	71	11
2...	25	137	64	12
3...	27	124	61	17
4...	20	169	43	23
5...	28	160	66	36
6...	14	193	29	15
7...	26	207	58	21
8...	20	223	62	8
9...	19	205	44	9
10...	28	140	64	19
11...	19	247	52	14
12...	30	168	26	7
13...	16	179	64	12
14...	16	161	35	17
15...	27	167	67	15
T'l.	358	2633	806	286

XXI.

1...	63	74	69	13
2...	32	83	53	9
3...	52	87	56	7
4...	60	65	52	9
5...	60	118	72	17
6...	36	95	39	6
7...	41	108	65	10
8...	22	90	37	6
9...	34	105	49	11
10...	47	50	49	15
11...	43	98	58	2
12...	70	79	69	3
13...	66	59	72	..
14...	47	57	24	6
15...	77	43	40	4
16...	37	61	46	7
17...	47	57	44	8
18...	47	93	42	8
19...	40	104	37	12
20...	53	82	40	8
21...	60	66	49	5
22...	49	102	43	4
23...	68	70	49	4
24...	66	73	71	3
25...	62	127	52	4
26...	45	99	35	3
27...	82	116	42	17
28...	59	91	41	11
29...	71	94	38	6
30...	69	98	44	17
31...	49	65	30	10
32...	38	134	57	9
33...	33	74	25	14
34...	32	102	29	15
35...	53	115	49	6
36...	26	115	30	11
37...	53	72	40	8
38...	64	131	38	15
39...	60	95	37	8
40...	66	96	75	7
41...	94	87	62	5
42...	79	82	28	11
43...	27	106	28	7
44...	40	227	36	12
45...	25	149	47	7
46...	46	108	56	29
47...	32	126	41	8
48...	35	114	24	11
49...	29	89	42	16
T'l.	2536	4636	2251	444

XXII.

1...	24	137	86	22
2...	50	109	68	22
3...	37	108	50	27
4...	27	131	49	24
5...	31	121	77	29
6...	27	86	56	42
7...	33	103	56	35
8...	30	114	56	24
9...	34	150	49	15
10...	20	133	39	10
11...	19	108	47	9
12...	11	95	27	5
13...	26	137	46	17
14...	35	123	39	16
15...	27	87	33	14
16...	39	130	71	16
17...	37	69	53	16
18...	36	74	52	31
19...	20	103	44	12
20...	17	101	39	20
21...	23	110	64	40
22...	24	140	27	3
23...	30	89	59	4
24...	34	94	61	17
25...	42	146	66	21
26...	43	95	78	10
27...	12	116	68	8
28...	45	143	43	17
T'l.	833	3152	1457	526

XXIII.

1...	67	49	57	1
2...	76	62	58	5
3...	79	76	68	9
4...	83	43	100	13
5...	67	88	79	8
6...	68	58	79	25
7...	85	65	98	20
8...	53	85	55	9
9...	85	56	83	27
10...	79	55	73	18
11...	72	81	99	11
12...	85	52	88	26
13...	57	82	79	26
14...	68	59	71	10
15...	42	76	37	4
16...	55	49	33	7
17...	94	67	59	7
18...	57	52	65	4
19...	71	103	70	6
20...	58	54	63	2
21...	55	44	49	1
22...	45	60	51	..
23...	52	40	48	..
24...	63	48	44	8
25...	56	47	49	..
26...	56	63	57	6
27...	40	55	50	1
28...	67	69	66	13
29...	65	95	73	4
30...	49	82	55	15
31...	72	78	75	26
32...	62	90	78	12
33...	53	94	67	13
34...	58	67	77	14
35...	41	56	65	8
36...	64	51	51	2
37...	58	102	44	10
38...	52	59	69	4
39...	55	38	38	2
40...	64	53	34	2
41...	55	58	42	4
42...	54	101	51	8
43...	64	77	71	8
44...	51	83	91	12
45...	59	118	77	15
46...	50	102	65	6
47...	38	107	64	11
48...	36	117	44	11
49...	51	121	44	16
50...	55	85	50	12
51...	51	113	77	13
52...	63	109	67	12
53...	29	74	69	17
54...	45	127	27	11
55...	80	80	41	2
T'l.	3309	4089	3434	536

XXIV.

1...	54	103	56	23
2...	47	82	72	25
3...	36	86	55	18
4...	58	83	56	24
5...	49	86	54	21
6...	63	92	64	29
7...	45	95	55	35
8...	39	86	74	29
9...	34	75	85	..
10...	42	97	59	20
11...	32	82	76	36
12...	41	115	69	20
13...	57	102	69	20
14...	46	130	63	33
15...	23	138	60	17
16...	48	144	42	29
17...	24	156	46	31
18...	25	179	40	13
19...	33	103	34	18
20...	36	105	43	22
21...	31	191	30	23
22...	40	169	60	21
23...	60	95	68	25
24...	24	175	61	4
25...	20	183	36	3
26...	29	121	52	8
27...	17	192	66	12
28...	16	119	45	12
29...	14	144	58	20
30...	38	87	64	16
31...	24	102	65	13
32...	37	126	49	12
33...	60	146	82	6
34...	38	159	45	8
35...	24	118	57	12
T'l.	1304	4266	2010	657

XXV.

1...	95	80	79	7
2...	84	71	80	8
3...	68	73	57	22
4...	63	65	63	14
5...	93	68	48	12
6...	61	69	66	10
7...	71	45	72	9
8...	71	93	73	12
9...	77	78	62	10
10...	69	86	70	3
11...	107	75	84	6
12...	80	83	81	3
13...	91	92	65	1
14...	78	48	44	..
15...	41	71	34	1
16...	58	85	39	2
17...	64	50	48	1
18...	51	40	37	..
19...	57	54	45	1
20...	73	48	47	1
21...	81	50	63	5
22...	70	38	37	6
23...	71	48	48	1
24...	41	52	34	..
25...	58	43	25	3
26...	81	56	41	1
27...	62	42	39	1
28...	57	39	47	..
29...	59	35	37	2
30...	71	45	49	2
31...	76	49	68	1
32...	81	41	40	1
33...	67	40	36	4
34...	74	25	50	3

	Robins.	Sulliv'n.	Sh'rm'n.	G'rms'r
35...	51	29	38	2
36...	71	38	36	1
37...	81	48	67	..
38...	57	45	55	1
39...	73	53	46	2
40...	72	56	35	11
41...	78	52	73	7
42...	78	45	61	4
43...	77	58	56	..
44...	49	47	43	39
45...	62	49	39	..
46...	42	42	50	..
47...	59	59	52	..
48...	58	45	42	2
49...	48	42	42	2
50...	76	37	48	1
51...	76	58	66	..
52...	89	54	68	2
53...	44	67	38	2
54...	76	48	42	2
55...	73	73	51	..
56...	43	62	30	..
57...	71	67	36	3
58...	81	88	43	2
59...	78	56	55	4
60...	74	68	53	17
61...	55	40	62	5
62...	91	53	48	8
63...	53	36	42	3
64...	46	65	52	2
65...	75	59	37	1
66...	67	63	38	1
67...	57	65	63	..
68...	42	63	45	4
69...	53	54	44	3
70...	63	73	47	5
71...	62	93	58	2
72...	33	101	32	2
73...	66	87	48	10
74...	52	104	42	..
75...	47	85	37	..
76...	63	53	28	3
77...	63	52	45	3
78...	78	44	54	2
79...	58	43	46	..
80...	70	45	87	5
81...	70	61	46	3
82...	74	48	62	6
83...	79	41	46	5
84...	94	30	37	..
85...	68	33	53	1
86...	58	37	33	1
87...	74	32	48	..
T'l.	5843	4923	4347	294

XXVI.

1...	56	103	83	38
2...	46	96	64	37
3...	57	89	89	26
4...	66	106	60	13
5...	67	80	91	14
6...	65	113	88	10
7...	73	95	67	22
8...	88	98	61	11
9...	70	72	64	14
10...	94	61	76	4
11...	66	79	79	17
12...	70	87	67	11
13...	68	126	57	13
14...	62	85	79	11
15...	79	112	85	34
16...	73	95	60	8
17...	78	96	69	16
18...	57	148	70	23
19...	46	132	64	24
20...	69	86	72	19
21...	100	83	84	14
22...	56	95	86	20
23...	75	92	75	10
24...	106	58	73	8
25...	107	55	60	2
26...	94	84	68	3
27...	102	71	50	5
28...	108	41	38	5
29...	71	82	44	2
30...	66	99	59	2
31...	91	72	60	5
32...	100	55	66	5
33...	75	88	69	13
34...	74	62	66	6
35...	92	104	67	17
36...	59	106	49	9
37...	93	72	70	17
38...	69	87	68	27
39...	110	100	83	12
40...	94	68	51	4
41...	105	62	58	11
42...	133	44	79	16
43...	131	99	88	16
44...	60	136	50	10
45...	87	153	76	8
46...	58	134	29	6
47...	49	129	53	30
48...	124	126	67	19
49...	68	99	67	19
50...	37	126	58	13
T'l.	3944	4641	3363	702

XXVII.

1...	60	23	30	6
2...	165	47	65	12
3...	66	31	47	10
4...	73	68	62	31
5...	57	93	68	57
6...	86	89	71	25
7...	82	56	44	36
8...	63	67	56	26
9...	49	60	56	43
10...	71	77	70	50
11...	120	95	56	21
12...	152	74	80	28
13...	121	48	54	11
14...	119	100	63	52
15...	56	72	67	47
16...	51	77	55	42
17...	55	82	45	65
18...	50	77	30	53
19...	72	62	61	31
20...	103	43	44	13
21...	106	32	72	13
22...	92	60	63	25
23...	94	77	67	27
24...	128	105	84	24
25...	37	77	45	40
26...	72	30	44	31
27...	72	83	59	49
28...	41	118	71	74
29...	33	66	62	31
30...	107	32	65	10
31...	133	52	62	8
32...	78	95	62	35
33...	69	98	77	32
34...	112	70	82	25
35...	40	111	44	27
36...	83	95	55	54
37...	56	123	45	45
38...	56	104	42	45
39...	58	97	63	37
40...	68	105	49	47
41...	69	131	52	32
42...	75	77	64	37
43...	79	82	73	35
44...	79	83	63	32
45...	73	77	50	26
46...	31	127	38	30
47...	50	149	63	35
48...	19	137	47	15
49...	42	151	51	31
50...	26	175	25	24
51...	79	111	81	46
52...	58	84	51	33
53...	85	74	88	49
54...	95	78	50	12
T'l.	4066	4507	3133	1775

XXVIII.

1...	37	154	60	20
2...	77	81	77	28
3...	43	90	53	38
4...	53	65	53	43
5...	86	87	49	46
6...	71	70	62	22
7...	83	59	51	28
8...	50	60	28	27
9...	45	65	45	28
10...	45	51	31	30
11...	42	69	41	33
12...	54	75	65	24
13...	59	104	43	36
14...	36	130	66	14
15...	31	116	53	20
16...	28	154	64	5
17...	33	108	61	26
18...	56	87	89	26
19...	61	79	52	13
20...	43	86	29	18
21...	19	98	23	4
22...	18	121	71	5
23...	50	73	49	25
24...	46	68	44	17
25...	50	64	59	28
26...	51	70	61	20
27...	63	55	52	41
28...	88	59	59	39
29...	57	57	49	17
30...	37	55	45	11
31...	46	64	56	18
32...	55	74	28	17
33...	56	48	51	23
34...	40	62	62	13
35...	67	68	56	19
36...	48	58	54	7
37...	37	69	43	16
38...	22	106	72	8
39...	43	70	30	17
40...	70	29	44	11
41...	56	48	35	14
42...	69	47	34	7
43...	88	78	47	11
44...	60	63	41	11
45...	47	64	34	24
46...	46	67	31	13
47...	30	82	25	20
48...	37	70	22	7
T'l.	2429	3677	2348	988

XXIX.

1...	21	127	58	19
2...	18	149	35	11
3...	16	130	53	6
4...	15	109	63	12
5...	20	123	95	13
6...	13	101	97	23
7...	25	136	31	29
8...	30	120	48	11
9...	31	114	54	24
10...	15	139	43	25
11...	29	155	60	12
12...	18	189	58	8
13...	25	95	41	16
14...	25	134	44	13
15...	14	175	25	5
16...	26	176	38	4
17...	19	123	42	6
18...	28	125	38	7
19...	26	102	46	8
20...	9	131	40	23
21...	24	77	42	29
22...	20	111	36	28
23...	15	48	50	14
24...	31	53	55	29
25...	45	61	63	13
26...	34	76	39	17
27...	32	39	47	10
28...	58	46	58	2
29...	50	48	73	9
30...	46	67	55	15
31...	25	89	39	10
32...	35	122	32	5
33...	82	128	47	12
34...	48	96	51	11
35...	30	67	56	14
36...	46	70	63	11
37...	26	71	38	4
38...	46	77	52	10
39...	27	68	76	6
40...	35	67	42	13
41...	22	79	52	9
42...	26	112	54	5
43...	41	86	50	13
44...	54	72	30	12
45...	27	132	45	5
46...	36	134	46	11
T'l.	1384	4749	2300	600

XXX.

1...	31	70	118	8
2...	26	141	63	12
3...	22	42	92	12
4...	29	113	32	6
5...	15	170	118	14
6...	19	240	20	1
7...	40	185	42	6
8...	27	192	33	7
9...	21	217	16	5
10...	17	232	15	5
11...	13	236	28	5
12...	21	185	33	3
13...	11	149	26	6
14...	18	98	35	13
15...	23	168	35	9
16...	33	207	33	..
17...	24	124	56	9
18...	41	174	43	9
19...	24	60	123	4
20...	11	59	139	4
21...	15	24	142	3
22...	18	27	120	..
23...	40	125	86	9
24...	41	129	52	16
25...	27	128	63	14
26...	26	172	37	10
27...	29	163	49	17
28...	31	153	54	4
29...	42	209	34	2
30...	43	195	46	10
31...	37	173	43	17
32...	32	163	43	11
33...	35	227	28	2
T'l.	887	4950	1897	253

XXXI.

1...	33	91	91	2
2...	30	97	39	2
3...	38	81	37	10
4...	42	117	64	8
5...	34	88	43	5
6...	35	116	52	3
7...	44	82	29	7
8...	28	90	51	..
9...	34	79	36	7
10...	57	85	50	3
11...	46	69	57	5
12...	53	58	51	7
13...	58	83	53	5
14...	69	28	66	2
15...	61	61	62	12
16...	40	74	51	11
17...	60	47	48	2
18...	58	53	50	3
19...	47	59	63	5
20...	57	82	42	5
21...	59	104	76	11
22...	51	106	67	4
23...	32	132	41	4
24...	31	106	42	1
25...	27	108	54	2
26...	31	109	26	..
27...	13	126	29	1
28...	28	126	22	2
29...	47	146	53	3
30...	69	85	73	19
31...	49	52	31	9
32...	51	108	50	1
33...	53	113	65	9
34...	45	69	63	6
35...	52	49	60	10
36...	46	78	45	10
37...	44	45	51	18
38...	43	59	79	23
39...	42	50	49	20
40...	48	29	67	12
41...	43	42	51	28
42...	51	84	52	16
43...	44	48	104	12
44...	39	53	88	7
45...	57	117	59	13
46...	31	100	77	10
47...	63	65	78	9
48...	38	92	71	17
49...	26	79	69	4
50...	36	98	74	14
51...	39	101	32	8
52...	32	83	48	6
53...	29	112	60	9

	Robins.	Sulliv'n.	Sh'rm'n.	G'rm'r
54...	33	120	51	12
55...	39	96	47	4
56...	47	146	62	9
57...	44	140	66	14
58...	29	159	65	7
T'l.	2505	5035	3282	468

XXXII.

1...	72	64	90	3
2...	59	37	51	3
3...	80	40	74	1
4...	69	34	48	1
5...	85	48	86	8
6...	68	53	77	7
7...	49	82	87	13
8...	68	63	68	7
9...	47	88	70	9
10...	78	98	78	6
11...	55	76	63	7
12...	83	63	75	12
13...	48	65	88	8
14...	49	104	82	4
15...	48	119	83	14
16...	42	136	63	13
17...	33	155	52	15
18...	32	138	74	14
19...	41	88	77	7
20...	63	104	73	9
21...	75	67	91	9
22...	83	45	67	4
23...	56	76	77	15
24...	70	114	100	15
25...	66	28	61	3
26...	102	50	75	6
27...	81	37	54	6
28...	45	44	40	7
29...	92	69	84	5
30...	89	75	91	7
31...	78	51	92	9
32...	107	40	77	4
33...	84	73	61	5
34...	49	34	45	4
35...	65	55	91	4
36...	111	51	115	5
37...	81	80	101	12
38...	61	130	99	5
39...	70	102	71	18
40...	77	174	117	22
41...	50	87	109	14
42...	53	66	53	2
43...	61	93	45	5
44...	37	81	42	1
45...	48	68	57	6
46...	29	80	53	3
47...	43	50	75	6
48...	31	69	69	12
49...	51	88	129	11
50...	71	38	76	17
51...	49	93	87	14
52...	52	96	76	6
53...	77	51	78	13
54...	48	43	40	..
55...	118	52	67	8
56...	115	38	72	3
57...	63	22	55	4
58...	45	16	52	3
59...	54	17	44	4
60...	45	16	58	3
61...	50	27	54	2
62...	19	15	35	..
63...	43	16	47	1
64...	15	17	23	1
65...	75	36	67	..
66...	41	33	42	2
67...	76	40	58	3
68...	60	29	72	4
69...	30	75	39	7
70...	46	101	43	3
71...	42	90	47	4
72...	31	104	51	3
73...	83	106	69	5
74...	32	76	46	3
75...	45	8	31	..
T'l.	4538	4997	5129	498

XXXIII.

1...	85	74	61	12
2...	84	78	89	14
3...	85	48	70	13
4...	88	70	91	6
5...	87	53	92	4
6...	84	78	86	18
7...	71	74	75	19
8...	113	49	62	23
9...	85	56	97	20
10...	61	63	67	19
11...	53	59	57	26
12...	97	65	93	24
13...	74	55	128	43
14...	71	60	76	35
15...	100	62	79	36
16...	76	67	87	33
17...	71	110	96	30
18...	51	101	32	26
19...	57	81	65	49
20...	50	89	68	32
21...	55	99	60	32
22...	67	112	76	30
23...	81	72	59	46
24...	100	89	120	62
25...	67	63	85	59
26...	65	99	70	40
27...	60	100	59	41
28...	45	100	105	30
29...	29	100	83	66
30...	56	34	39	12
31...	135	53	58	22
32...	102	51	103	9
33...	119	52	67	17
34...	103	45	48	8
35...	93	60	80	9
36...	135	44	89	7
37...	71	66	62	25
38...	91	95	86	17
39...	68	103	78	28
40...	68	68	86	13
41...	83	77	85	15
42...	102	37	86	15
43...	122	58	72	18
44...	127	58	73	5
45...	98	56	79	12
46...	113	29	51	..
47...	96	58	86	5
48...	112	46	65	4
49...	122	59	82	2
50...	111	85	85	..
51...	127	50	83	3
52...	98	134	63	5
53...	90	98	53	1
54...	66	115	66	3
T'l.	4620	3862	4084	1144

XXXIV.

1...	30	122	44	21
2...	30	120	56	21
3...	27	126	47	15
4...	24	116	46	13
5...	42	128	57	17
6...	44	107	101	22
7...	46	110	70	11
8...	34	80	48	20
9...	41	80	53	38
10...	29	89	42	19
11...	49	53	55	29
12...	35	95	47	20
13...	35	67	69	20
14...	46	102	49	39
15...	27	63	39	34
16...	59	121	77	36
17...	43	109	73	27
18...	51	121	113	27
19...	50	98	74	1
20...	47	93	58	15
21...	43	118	67	20
22...	40	70	36	12
23...	45	83	63	7
24...	27	76	38	4
25...	57	120	47	8
26...	42	58	48	4
27...	39	85	68	4
28...	26	117	43	3
29...	50	129	44	7
30...	40	146	46	3
31...	37	133	39	4
32...	31	102	55	21
33...	39	111	56	11
34...	25	108	36	9
35...	29	89	46	21
36...	18	99	63	17
37...	18	98	37	20
38...	45	98	48	15
39...	62	103	65	21
40...	30	90	59	25
41...	21	97	30	25
42...	33	85	40	8
43...	29	72	61	25
44...	30	82	62	23
45...	30	69	49	21
46...	45	74	40	21
47...	44	51	44	19
48...	28	97	45	20
49...	24	69	38	28
50...	28	84	48	18
51...	24	74	61	68
52...	24	121	50	19
53...	23	111	59	34
54...	39	98	76	23
55...	38	89	49	21
56...	45	106	42	38
57...	37	106	89	39
58...	34	134	77	51
59...	30	82	45	37
60...	21	106	52	41
T'l.	2160	5840	3319	1268

XXXV.

1...	75	78	55	26
2...	70	87	62	32
3...	63	60	61	36
4...	80	70	89	31
5...	54	72	51	44
6...	68	82	63	44
7...	61	58	55	36
8...	44	57	67	41
9...	81	69	66	47
10...	39	82	59	45
11...	56	88	62	41
12...	70	97	61	42
13...	54	103	73	46
14...	86	84	56	32
15...	88	134	110	33
16...	62	118	62	30
17...	75	193	63	35
18...	53	141	55	43
19...	68	103	49	44
20...	54	109	53	46
21...	68	95	71	55
22...	88	192	55	46
23...	52	131	69	9
24...	32	148	57	24
25...	54	107	51	4
26...	71	132	81	7
27...	47	227	55	8
28...	63	161	50	7
29...	36	144	39	6
30...	57	99	44	8
31...	57	237	45	7
32...	35	122	42	5
33...	63	124	71	6
34...	44	171	45	3
35...	65	156	69	6
36...	63	159	48	7
37...	48	155	53	8
38...	45	129	47	18
39...	41	180	44	9
40...	55	172	46	10
41...	39	112	42	25
42...	60	142	66	8
43...	43	137	38	5
44...	66	147	57	11
45...	88	113	69	15
46...	66	120	76	7
47...	56	228	78	4
48...	88	201	66	9
49...	70	180	77	11
50...	44	105	34	9
51...	45	135	29	3
52...	37	109	47	4
T'l.	3087	6655	3033	1138

CICERO.

1...	14	61	35	31
2...	22	52	38	22
3...	10	32	49	22
4...	61	63	46	24
5...	53	56	56	21
6...	33	43	49	16
7...	25	68	44	29
8...	58	37	41	18
9...	18	66	43	45
10...	67	73	38	17
11...	45	69	55	19
12...	56	28	43	20
13...	70	30	48	10
14...	15	62	44	13
15...	24	57	30	15
16...	17	55	47	10
17...	14	66	31	20
18...	28	73	37	9
19...	5	104	25	7
T'l.	635	1095	849	398

WOOLSEY AND FRANCIS.

Ward.	Woolsey.	Francis
1.....	14	17
2.....	22	10
3.....	18	9
4.....	8	11
5.....	6	23
6.....	25	13
7.....	32	9
8.....	21	21
9.....	58	31
10.....	12	15
11.....	10	14
12.....	11	17
13.....	27	17
14.....	35	20
15.....	24	53
16.....	4	14
17.....	7	13
18.....	51	25
19.....	8	15
20.....	4	10
21.....	36	6
22.....	13	33
23.....	31	24
24.....	10	22
25.....	51	13
26.....	46	16
27.....	49	61
28.....	26	23
29.....	16	17
30.....	15	19
31.....	26	13
32.....	73	17
33.....	84	35
34.....	32	28
35.....	36	33
City total.....	941	717

SUMMARY.

	City.*	Towns.	Total.
Roger C. Sullivan, Dem.....	150,611	8,761	159,372
Raymond Robins, Prog.....	77,541	10,946	88,487
Lawrence Y. Sherman, Rep.	92,032	11,776	103,808
Adolph Germer, Soc.....	20,898	1,271	22,169
George W. Woolsey, Pro....	954	154	1,108
John M. Francis, Soc.-Lab.,	729	59	788

*Includes Cicero.

STATE TREASURER.

Nominees—Andrew Russel, republican; W. C. Clifford, democrat; Louis G. Pavey, progressive; William Acker, socialist; L. A. Chamberlain, prohibition; Gustaf Larson, socialist-labor.

Ward	Pavey	Clifford	Russel	Acker	Cham'n	Larson
1	430	3867	2285	206	19	16
2	854	2859	5747	256	30	12
3	1341	3827	4138	245	24	12
4	267	3682	1449	206	10	11
5	263	4204	2060	297	8	25
6	1826	3513	6430	216	26	13
7	2055	4156	5573	485	49	29
8	626	3000	3188	560	23	20
9	1228	2498	2489	1336	59	39
10	240	2482	1080	568	8	19
11	269	3195	1569	446	9	13
12	343	3796	2371	843	15	20
13	939	5837	3633	551	40	18
14	725	4395	2874	601	37	20
15	904	3402	3074	1666	27	71
16	171	3018	1177	281	16	10
17	184	1759	1199	209	7	8
18	749	5243	2437	780	63	22
19	249	2791	864	254	7	19
20	123	2329	820	250	7	9
21	1207	4043	2871	557	43	15
22	410	2467	1743	595	17	28
23	1480	3441	4656	652	40	27
24	517	3751	2287	730	13	30
25	2635	4364	6758	406	51	27
26	1690	4189	4740	915	62	36
27	1597	4086	4305	2104	61	30
28	1085	3296	2813	1164	32	46
29	471	3969	2580	708	26	15
30	359	4339	2063	266	26	22
31	900	4525	4069	521	58	42
32	1696	4820	6673	619	98	34
33	1823	3440	5829	1393	106	67
34	706	5201	3602	1350	24	34
35	1140	6068	3879	1381	58	44
City	31506	131902	112324	23617	1190	953
Cicero	298	1017	994	418	11	17
Towns	5982	7805	15210	1486	229	67
Total	37786	140724	128528	25521	1439	1037

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Nominees—Francis G. Blair, republican; Robert C. Moore, democrat; Mary M. Steagall, progressive; Morillo C. Linthicum, socialist; Eva Munson Smith, prohibition; Thomas Ballantyne, socialist-labor.

Ward	Steagall	Moore	Blair	Linthicum	Smith	Ballt'e
1	395	3829	2310	201	16	16
2	756	2813	5927	246	28	9
3	1207	3710	4414	236	25	12
4	263	3677	1452	186	20	5
5	266	4209	2127	271	7	19
6	1533	3417	5775	213	31	12
7	1795	4024	5902	458	47	15
8	602	2958	3255	513	20	18
9	1200	2483	2641	1271	60	37
10	240	2463	1048	549	11	18
11	262	3141	1555	419	10	10
12	305	3707	2336	772	16	22
13	859	5727	3799	537	35	20
14	719	4331	2911	581	38	22
15	876	3361	3128	1580	28	47
16	174	2993	1112	280	7	8
17	183	1757	1215	202	8	7
18	711	5187	2459	737	51	23
19	239	2744	851	257	6	17
20	115	2274	813	240	4	11
21	1107	3993	3081	548	48	14
22	403	2432	1655	545	13	21
23	1309	3358	4869	592	31	21
24	542	3741	2370	687	13	28
25	2314	4194	7158	346	56	16
26	1447	3961	5062	800	72	28
27	1514	3999	4485	1963	67	79
28	1068	3200	2941	1114	31	36
29	468	3943	2627	622	24	14
30	368	4345	2017	247	15	18
31	840	4517	4060	497	37	15
32	1466	4560	7045	547	79	18
33	1699	3364	6007	1260	108	48
34	732	5173	3616	1276	27	23
35	1095	5980	4019	1304	51	33
City	29038	129565	116043	22094	1130	751
Cicero	289	1023	984	410	12	13
Towns	5177	7513	15890	1395	201	54
Total	34504	138101	132917	23899	1343	818

COUNTY JUDGE.

Nominees—John E. Northup, republican; Thomas F. Scully, democrat; William Prentiss, progressive; William A. Cunnea, socialist; Virgil G. Hinshaw, prohibition.

	Prentiss	Scully	Northup	Cunnea	Hin'aw
1	332	4014	2290	433	14
2	715	3021	5911	574	19
3	1112	3828	4578	654	11
4	240	3954	1338	738	14
5	223	4366	2041	829	7
6	1274	3512	6216	608	25
7	1614	3886	6166	1179	37
8	557	2993	2073	994	23
9	1131	2461	2477	1711	49
10	156	3325	760	940	8
11	187	3447	1537	1026	10
12	202	3872	1932	1836	8
13	639	5970	3768	1546	29
14	605	4222	2795	1369	35
15	663	3398	2774	2919	18
16	135	3033	1126	703	9
17	141	1848	1140	604	7
18	562	5488	2404	1519	51
19	165	3160	755	565	19
20	72	2472	709	517	4
21	950	4187	3118	992	37
22	338	2544	1505	1145	12
23	1155	3482	4776	1372	31
24	462	3727	2135	1497	9
25	2126	4206	7568	924	43
26	1239	3699	5032	1796	41
27	1148	3723	4491	3523	45
28	579	2099	2648	2234	25
29	403	4012	2298	1697	23
30	293	4498	1975	713	14
31	772	4462	3832	1578	23
32	1886	4412	6934	1811	71
33	1282	5184	5985	2734	99
34	435	5632	3081	2818	27
35	890	5840	3797	2742	61
City	24483	133277	112763	48840	952
Cicero	217	992	832	807	13
Towns	4832	7415	16245	2478	167
Total	29532	141684	129840	52125	1139

SHERIFF.

Nominees—Frederick S. Oliver, progressive; George K. Schmidt, republican; John E. Traeger, democrat; Bernard McMahon, socialist; George W. Hoover, prohibition.

Ward	Oliver	Traeger	Schmidt	McMahon	Hoover
1	599	4157	2117	200	14
2	1158	3410	5354	257	25
3	1926	4731	3317	241	21
4	283	4289	1496	186	11
5	292	4827	2110	263	5
6	3100	4725	3565	226	21
7	3083	5168	4084	475	51
8	763	3606	2809	511	19
9	1345	3192	2675	1265	51
10	255	2781	1198	531	8
11	268	3616	1567	439	7
12	419	4284	2270	779	8
13	1425	6598	3150	527	29
14	510	4739	2644	586	33
15	1037	4280	2846	1546	27
16	185	3264	1312	251	9
17	195	2053	1249	238	6
18	942	5623	2285	752	52
19	254	2966	870	278	11
20	117	2521	826	222	4
21	1640	4648	2642	497	41
22	371	2688	2191	492	24
23	1813	4132	4511	556	34
24	457	4224	2746	653	16
25	3880	4894	5827	315	39
26	2108	4815	4605	734	50
27	2225	5148	3516	1904	51
28	1202	3929	2577	1044	26

Ward	Oliver	Traeger	Schmidt	McMahon	Hoover
29	547	5218	2177	612	28
30	379	5177	1909	228	12
31	1135	5861	3137	510	30
32	2660	6414	4756	516	79
33	2520	4798	4662	1213	94
34	390	6205	3335	1242	19
35	1526	6893	3361	1254	45
City	41909	155674	99096	21547	1000
Cicero	342	1168	903	411	20
Towns	7866	9493	12503	1361	200
Total	50117	166335	112502	23319	1229

COUNTY TREASURER.

Nominees—Edward R. Litzinger, republican; Charles S. Peterson, progressive; Henry Stuckart, democrat; Robert H. Howe, socialist; John H. Leslie, prohibition.

Ward	Peterson	Stuckart	Litzinger	Howe	Leslie
1	578	4182	2058	199	14
2	1125	3437	5265	239	32
3	1867	4906	3232	235	16
4	262	4723	1565	163	10
5	232	4589	3097	224	8
6	3006	4609	3691	203	30
7	3287	4909	4056	445	41
8	913	3318	2746	515	20
9	1548	2906	1998	1278	52
10	239	2840	1047	529	10
11	271	3547	1503	420	7
12	456	4059	2127	767	10
13	1473	6403	3137	504	23
14	975	4450	2621	579	34
15	1185	4042	2688	1555	18
16	173	3141	1252	268	7
17	238	1946	1178	189	15
18	963	5584	2142	739	50
19	236	2896	830	243	18
20	126	2481	772	225	4
21	1758	4471	2280	499	40
22	485	2924	1477	511	15
23	2230	4104	3558	555	30
24	640	4260	2055	678	12
25	4704	4930	4651	303	376
26	2712	4808	3532	721	46
27	2585	4761	3269	1915	45
28	1514	3722	2400	1072	34
29	597	5001	2301	548	19
30	383	4893	2101	217	11
31	1468	5615	3093	478	32
32	2888	6047	4868	537	76
33	3099	4090	4362	1230	91
34	885	5828	3220	1218	28
35	1756	6489	3215	1285	52
City	46959	151011	93387	21286	1326
Cicero	362	1128	878	407	13
Towns	8281	8637	12233	1399	188
Total	55602	160776	106498	23092	1527

COUNTY CLERK.

Nominees—Robert M. Sweitzer, democrat; Lewis D. Sitts, republican; Charles F. Thoms, progressive; William F. Gubbins, socialist; David B. Decker, prohibition.

Ward	Thoms	Sweitzer	Sitts	Gubbins	Decker
1	389	4268	1966	187	13
2	768	3579	5177	248	23
3	1255	5223	3112	233	17
4	301	4140	1222	184	14
5	348	4687	1735	272	6
6	1488	5987	3546	215	26
7	2130	5801	3924	438	37
8	768	3485	2676	513	25
9	1369	2015	1948	1277	54
10	244	2832	897	542	7
11	315	2539	1297	423	12
12	350	4235	1873	807	9
13	973	7314	2736	507	26
14	788	4795	2675	589	35
15	1278	4075	2515	1529	20
16	204	3189	1206	271	7
17	151	1641	1997	187	5
18	697	5978	2007	743	46
19	204	3069	731	253	11
20	128	2427	694	230	5
21	1113	5116	2141	503	38
22	396	3003	1374	517	11
23	1469	5005	3356	609	53
24	564	4355	1863	691	14
25	2438	7024	4599	348	50
26	1747	5752	3406	759	63
27	1503	5529	3213	1942	47
28	1163	3913	2591	1070	24
29	550	4811	1938	601	31
30	364	4870	1651	229	11
31	1106	5487	3076	523	36
32	2061	6320	4734	553	71
33	2230	5152	4204	1237	96
34	765	6421	2699	1235	27
35	1330	7286	2980	1276	43
City	33247	163353	87559	21747	993
Cicero	326	1210	818	415	15
Towns	6344	11304	11421	1390	181
Total	39917	175867	99798	23552	1189

CRIMINAL COURT CLERK.

Nominees—Robert R. Levy, republican; Frank J. Walsh, democrat; Samuel Heller, progressive; Frank J. Cisar, socialist; John J. Larsen, prohibition.

Ward	Heller	Walsh	Levy	Cisar	Larsen
1	426	3896	2290	201	18
2	800	2944	5810	247	31
3	1102	3360	5512	243	16
4	279	3913	1346	189	21
5	310	4482	1890	280	12
6	1556	3339	6231	217	32
7	2027	4196	5495	464	51
8	688	2966	3056	527	31
9	1179	2570	2478	1282	58
10	254	2524	1238	604	7
11	311	3235	1395	457	11
12	358	3794	2030	978	14
13	988	6250	3378	538	32
14	754	4444	2662	579	37
15	989	3373	3178	1568	31
16	186	3032	1137	276	13
17	189	1872	1144	221	9
18	684	5492	2334	753	49
19	229	2694	1060	232	6
20	344	2038	924	226	4
21	1256	4187	2725	504	45
22	518	2610	1514	547	11
23	1656	3678	4251	643	46
24	632	3867	2046	716	16
25	2860	4724	6184	363	74
26	1845	4405	4269	811	74
27	1871	4262	3670	2026	102
28	1259	3380	2538	1126	44
29	522	4111	2518	681	28
30	394	4508	1976	249	15
31	1019	4838	3686	504	55
32	1748	5494	6136	557	91
33	2076	3737	5049	1372	144
34	780	5233	3568	1457	41
35	1300	6372	3397	1338	72
City	35399	135805	107915	22986	1341
Cicero	334	1070	849	490	19
Towns	6299	7964	13854	1454	213
Total	40032	144839	122618	24930	1573

PROBATE COURT CLERK.

Nominees—Matthias A. Mueller, republican; Edward Vail, progressive; John A. Cervenka, democrat; C. G. Wickens, socialist; Ray N. Lloyd, prohibition.

Ward	Vail	Cervenka	Mueller	Wickens	Lloyd
1	442	2923	2187	196	13
2	871	2814	5639	249	25
3	1490	3870	4025	304	20
4	295	3894	1489	185	10
5	275	4125	2276	263	8
6	1859	3741	5068	211	39
7	2207	4146	5288	468	41
8	688	3198	3001	516	23
9	1265	2757	2188	1285	55
10	193	3075	982	522	7
11	229	3592	1487	400	10
12	275	4814	1926	701	8
13	1046	5872	3455	534	27
14	786	4374	2687	595	33
15	920	3829	2779	1569	20
16	158	3423	1077	267	6
17	178	2056	1127	192	5

Ward	Vail	Cervenka	Mueller	Wickens	Lloyd
18	738	5311	2227	752	58
19	224	2750	798	248	7
20	112	2409	758	253	5
21	1279	4098	2849	519	37
22	406	2507	1714	531	13
23	1576	3627	4457	614	33
24	536	3837	2339	708	16
25	3011	4443	6440	360	51
26	1960	4230	4502	784	48
27	1782	4619	3847	2004	55
28	1106	3609	2630	1095	26
29	425	4058	3282	590	28
30	363	4217	2247	236	14
31	1002	4528	3996	520	29
32	1908	4735	6516	599	73
33	2050	3862	5277	1300	95
34	667	6743	2851	1143	26
35	1328	6309	3709	1326	50
City	23660	138595	107270	22039	1014
Cicero	304	1275	858	334	14
Towns	6604	8697	13963	1399	197
Total	40568	147767	122091	23822	1225

PROBATE JUDGE

Nominees—Noble B. Judah, republican; Henry Horner, democrat; Albert M. Kales, progressive; Edward M. Winston, socialist; Orpheus A. Harding, prohibition.

Ward	Kales	Horner	Judah	WinstonH'rding
1	367	4069	2268	206 17
2	694	3081	5995	248 31
3	1110	4950	3866	238 21
4	234	4002	1376	181 14
5	232	4412	2019	291 8
6	1512	4968	4825	223 33
7	1858	4345	5623	475 53
8	578	3139	3124	533 24
9	1149	2690	2404	1309 52
10	214	2868	1060	519 6
11	230	3434	1464	427 11
12	310	4075	2098	788 8
13	911	6090	3577	542 22
14	688	4447	2780	603 36
15	830	4444	2559	1577 24
16	185	3120	1142	278 11
17	183	1933	1173	196 5
18	669	5541	2377	765 53
19	216	3617	767	246 7
20	97	2546	736	208 4
21	1182	4205	2923	541 35
22	388	2779	1529	560 14
23	1378	4146	4282	622 35
24	482	4074	2110	736 14
25	2493	4848	6756	378 47
26	1554	4646	4522	804 39
27	1565	4536	3975	2065 57
28	1039	3672	2571	1156 26
29	448	4322	2315	636 30
30	324	4526	1942	250 13
31	858	4865	3822	532 35
32	1624	5201	6441	654 95
33	1717	4949	5410	1367 96
34	680	6275	3695	1233 33
35	1138	6242	3719	1375 50
City	29137	145557	106645	22762 1059
Cicero	301	1082	940	414 19
Towns	6018	8113	14434	1446 190
Total	35486	154752	122019	24622 1268

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

J. E. Lemon, republican; Edward J. Tobin, democrat; Karl F. M. Sandberg, socialist.

Ward	Tobin	LemonSandb'rg
1	4049	2188 216
2	3134	5650 265
3	4443	4096 261
4	4082	1289 214
5	4437	1968 288
6	4914	4997 239
7	4956	5618 521
8	3137	3145 578
9	2631	2756 1361
10	2609	979 544
11	3291	1381 448
12	3970	2012 830
13	6386	3412 580
14	4444	2751 617
15	3734	2898 1743
16	3047	1090 288
17	1820	1113 209
18	5482	2391 767
19	2791	791 253
20	2339	719 223
21	4517	2810 554
22	2549	1565 617
23	4019	4455 750
24	3836	2265 784
25	5650	6541 475
26	4765	4846 935
27	4629	4203 2215
28	3468	2791 1230
29	4220	2375 666
30	4537	1929 262
31	4921	3904 594
32	5376	6867 618
33	4134	5725 1511
34	5686	3201 1297
35	6531	3759 1404
City	144534	108480 24351
Cicero	1091	950 447
Towns	8977	6838 1496
T'l	154602	116268 26294

PRESIDENT COUNTY BOARD.

Alexander A. McCormick, progressive; Peter Reinberg, democrat; William Bross Lloyd, socialist; Walter E. Gillespie, prohibition.

Ward	McCormick	Reinberg	LloydGillespie
1	1123	3984	184 12
2	2436	3151	217 30
3	3950	4200	205 20
4	787	3965	160 10
5	936	4533	290 13
6	6004	3836	182 23
7	5891	4519	432 31
8	1872	3226	494 17
9	2460	2732	1283 69
10	698	2650	529 10
11	836	3399	375 9
12	1409	3930	763 9
13	3167	6202	530 19
14	2046	4427	545 52
15	2498	3854	1464 17
16	506	3138	283 6
17	572	1936	179 5
18	1954	5571	752 51
19	581	2891	225 23
20	346	2423	221 3
21	2921	4448	474 34
22	979	2895	546 26
23	4295	4522	553 35
24	1465	4501	669 7
25	7514	5420	306 40
26	4727	5424	730 47
27	4369	4618	1782 48
28	2460	3683	989 22
29	1765	4352	574 23
30	1025	4582	216 8
31	3109	4910	477 30
32	6092	5248	506 65
33	5371	4102	1215 76
34	2755	5646	1180 19
35	3623	6380	1214 40
City	92642	145348	20744 949
Cicero	636	1143	387 13
Towns	13344	9075	1357 148
Total	106622	155566	22488 1110

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

CITY.

Ten to be elected.

Peter Reinberg,* Dem.	167,999
Frank Ragen,* Dem.	127,923
Daniel Moriarty,* Dem.	144,960
Albert Nowak,* Dem.	128,663
Bartley Burg,* Dem.	124,702
Daniel Ryan,* Dem.	123,598
Thomas Kasperski,* Dem.	121,348
Jos. M. Fitzgerald,* Dem.	122,934
Owen O'Malley,* Dem.	122,399
William D. Scott,* Dem.	126,129
Alex. A. McCormick, Prog.	93,775
Andrew M. Anderson, Prog.	61,594
George C. Hull, Prog.	42,211
Mary E. McDowell, Prog.	62,831
Harriet E. Vittum, Prog.	62,982
Wm. R. Manierre, Prog.	40,217
Gerson B. Levi, Prog.	38,552
John McLachlan, Prog.	32,214
Ed F. Kounovsky, Prog.	29,631
Thomas Siemiradski, Prog.	28,627
Charles H. Wilson, Rep.	106,856
William J. Roberts, Rep.	102,039
George R. Hillstrom, Rep.	89,965
George W. Hanson, Rep.	100,689
Frank J. Olson, Rep.	90,976
Carl T. Murray, Rep.	87,947
Herman A. Ott, Rep.	103,955
Franklin A. Denison, Rep.	86,138
Frank E. Lackowski, Rep.	77,016
George Koop, Soc.	23,351
A. J. Dubin, Soc.	21,723
Joseph L. Naylor, Soc.	21,775
Morris Seskind, Soc.	21,573
Arthur W. Gladwin, Soc.	21,585
John M. Walsh, Soc.	21,819
Adolph Christensen, Soc.	22,518
Charles Percival, Soc.	21,641
Joseph Corti, Soc.	21,330
L. S. Manly, Soc.	21,463
E. W. Erickson, Pro.	1,221
Orange F. Sorber, Pro.	983
Emily M. Hill, Pro.	1,062
Burt M. Matson, Pro.	1,020
Walter E. Gillespie, Pro.	1,000
Clara M. Strangeland, Pro.	1,053
William H. Barton, Pro.	1,005
Charles E. Lindquist, Pro.	1,111
Louise E. Thompson, Pro.	1,088
Niels S. Olson, Pro.	1,133

COUNTRY.

Five to be elected.

Arthur H. Furlong, Dem.	8,043

McLaren Christie, Dem...	7,495
James H. Carroll, Dem...	8,057
H. B. Ansorg, Dem.....	7,447
Alex. F. Robinson, Dem..	7,690
Ellsworth M. Board, Prog.	10,035
John J. Gard, Prog.....	9,399
Harley B. Mitchell, Prog.	9,877
Shelby M. Singleton, Prog.	9,474
Avery Coonley, Prog.....	9,931
William Busse,* Rep.....	16,049
Joseph Carolan,* Rep.....	13,568
Dudley D. Pierson,* Rep.	13,318
George A. Miller,* Rep...	13,653
William H. McLean,* Rep.	13,074
William Bross Lloyd, Soc.	1,855
Arthur Kraay, Soc.....	1,793
Louis P. Zuetel, Soc.....	1,816
Anton Syderovitz, Soc.....	1,780
Patrick McMullen, Soc...	1,779
Addison N. Boggs, Pro....	237
Maude M. Mahler, Pro....	229
G. L. Sequist, Pro.....	187
Ella Eaton, Pro.....	203
Charles W. Burnett, Pro..	197

*Elected.

MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGES.

Ten to be elected.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Egbert Robertson, Prog.....	33,521	13,952	47,473
Norman K. Anderson, Prog..	37,253	16,945	54,198
Thomas B. Brown, Prog....	34,831	13,810	48,641
John A. Watson, Prog.....	34,722	15,929	50,651
Harry Hamill, Prog.....	34,501	14,401	48,902
Charles F. Vogel, Prog.....	35,698	14,184	49,882
Fred W. Kraft, Prog.....	31,891	12,797	44,688
William J. Lacey, Prog.....	25,749	10,107	35,856
Paul M. O'Donnell, Prog....	24,901	9,565	34,466
Albert N. Gualano, Prog....	24,571	8,780	33,351
Dennis W. Sullivan,* Dem..	128,297	44,287	172,584
Joseph E. Ryan,* Dem.....	121,523	41,096	162,619
James Donahue, Dem.....	119,443	40,089	159,532
Thomas J. O'Hare, Dem....	116,234	39,425	155,659
James M. Slattery, Dem....	117,676	39,345	157,021
Edmund K. Jarecki,* Dem..	123,548	42,963	166,511
Frank H. Graham,* Dem....	129,918	47,799	177,717
John Stelk,* Dem.....	130,441	46,593	177,034
Stanley S. Walkowiak, Dem.	114,266	38,564	152,830
Michael E. Maher, Dem....	118,781	41,172	159,953
Joseph Z. Uhlir,* Rep.....	124,228	49,885	174,113
Hosea W. Wells, Rep.....	108,152	41,919	150,071
Hugh R. Stewart, Rep.....	110,052	44,701	154,753
George E. Q. Johnson, Rep..	99,524	39,617	139,141
Frederic Burnham, Rep.....	104,112	42,943	147,055
Benjamin B. Morris, Rep....	93,566	34,569	128,135
Charles N. Goodnow,* Rep...	132,644	54,287	186,931
Sheridan E. Fry,* Rep.....	123,434	49,621	173,055
Samuel H. Trude,* Rep.....	122,241	48,984	171,225
Arnold Heap,* Rep.....	115,579	45,447	161,026
Samuel Block, Soc.....	23,829	6,544	30,373
Eugene Val Putnam, Soc....	22,323	5,998	28,321
Louis J. Delson, Soc.....	22,429	6,021	28,450
Joseph I. Granger, Soc.....	22,251	6,007	28,258
H. G. Conrad, Soc.....	22,420	6,120	28,540
Daniel A. Uretz, Soc.....	22,062	5,809	27,871
Henry E. Murphy, Soc.....	23,180	5,845	29,025
Leopold Saltiel, Soc.....	22,321	6,099	28,420
Walter M. Baird, Soc.....	22,075	5,960	28,035
Charles Schroeder, Soc.....	22,977	6,201	29,178
TO FILL VACANCY.			
J. H. Cummings, Jr., Prog.	33,446	12,584	46,030
Patrick B. Flanagan,* Dem.	116,474	39,760	156,234
Charles L. Billing, Rep.....	107,782	44,058	151,840
J. A. Kalnin, Soc.....	22,040	5,904	27,944

*Elected.

SANITARY DISTRICT TRUSTEES.

Three to be elected.

	City			Towns			Grand
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	total.
Walter Raster, Prog.....	29,720	10,894	40,614	3,726	1,249½	4,975½	45,589
Andrew J. Martin, Prog.....	32,912	13,696	46,608	3,876	1,372	5,248	51,856
Edwin W. Sedgwick, Prog.....	28,670	10,825	39,495	3,672	1,230	4,902	44,397
Patrick J. Carr,* Dem.....	132,612	43,946	176,558	4,997	972	5,969	182,527
Timothy J. Clohesey, Dem.....	123,565	40,961	164,526	4,680	889	5,569	170,095
Martin J. McNally, Dem.....	120,908	40,480	161,388	4,729	896	5,625	167,013
Wallace G. Clark,* Rep.....	115,883	48,831	164,714	11,500	4,367	15,867	180,581
George W. Paullin,* Rep.....	114,528	47,906	162,434	11,582	4,345	15,927	178,361
Harry E. Littler, Rep.....	114,965	46,559	161,524	10,916	3,979	14,895	176,419
Anton Sturm, Soc.....	24,148	6,536	30,684	1,075	279	1,354	32,038
Fred Ebeling, Soc.....	23,489	6,367	29,856	1,047	281	1,328	31,184
Benjamin Etting, Soc.....	22,550	5,901	28,451	1,028	266	1,294	29,745
Edgar S. Nethercutt, Pro.....	1,210	1,011	2,221	128	144½	272½	2,493
C. L. Webster, Pro.....	1,229	1,035	2,264	126	149	275	2,539
John Harper, Pro.....	1,214	1,071	2,285	124	140	264	2,549

*Elected.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Two to be elected.

	City			Towns			Grand
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	total.
Walter C. Bruce, Prog.....	34,033	17,224	51,257	6,603	2,942	9,545	60,802
Lewis M. Smith, Prog.....	31,134	16,127	47,261	5,828	2,547	8,375	55,636
Dennis J. Egan, Dem.....	127,248	42,950	170,198	6,873	1,095	7,968	178,166
C. R. Walleck, Dem.....	120,985	40,645	161,630	7,158	1,214	8,372	170,002
Adam Wolf,* Rep.....	124,119	46,517	170,636	15,557	3,770	19,327	189,963
William H. Weber,* Rep.....	118,412	44,427	162,839	15,805	3,940	19,745	182,584
John I. Sunberg, Soc.....	23,111	6,272	29,383	1,431	315	1,746	31,129
L. P. Buckley, Soc.....	22,114	5,947	28,061	1,399	318	1,717	29,778
Joseph P. Ellacott, Pro.....	1,153	1,054	2,207	163	171	334	2,541
Samuel J. A. Conner, Pro.....	1,091	991	2,082	164	162	326	2,408

*Elected.

BOARD OF REVIEW.

One to be elected.

	City			Towns			Grand
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	total.
Towner K. Webster, Prog.....	42,606	23,406	66,012	8,057	3,682	11,739	77,751
Frank S. Ryan, Dem.....	127,702	43,130	170,832	7,321	1,189	8,510	179,342
Isaac N. Powell, Rep.....	105,093	36,615	141,708	12,771	2,786	15,557	157,265
Harvey P. Moyer, Soc.....	22,882	6,170	29,052	1,458	334	1,792	30,844

VOTE ON PROPOSITIONS.

Nov. 3, 1914.

BOULEVARD LINK BONDS.

Shall bonds of the city of Chicago for the purpose of paying that portion of the cost chargeable to the city of Chicago of widening and improving North Michigan avenue from East Randolph street to the Chicago river and for the opening, widening and improving of Pine street and the widening and improving of Lincoln parkway (said Pine street and Lincoln parkway lying between the Chicago river and East Chicago avenue), and the construction of a bridge across the Chicago river connecting said North Michigan avenue and said Pine street as extended to the Chicago river, in the city of Chicago, in the sum

of $3,800,000, be issued by the city council in the manner provided in the foregoing ordinance?
Yes .....237,018 | No 154,668

COOK COUNTY FOREST PRESERVE.

Shall there be organized a forest preserve district in accordance with the order of the Hon. John P. McGoorty, one of the judges of the Circuit court of Cook county, under the date of the 24th day of September, A. D. 1914, to be known as forest preserve district of Cook county, and described as follows: The territory having boundaries coterminous with the boundaries of all of the territory within the boundaries of and embraced in the county of Cook, in the state of Illinois, and being all of the territory within the boundaries of and embraced in the county of Cook, in the state of Illinois?
Yes .....271,873 | No 146,895

COOK COUNTY ROAD BONDS.

For borrowing two million dollars ($2,000,000) to construct gravel, rock, macadam or other hard roads.
Yes .....220,687 | No 152,795

LOCAL ELECTION CALENDAR.

(For Chicago, Cook county and Illinois.)

FIRST TUESDAY IN APRIL.

Aldermen in Chicago (one from each ward) annually.
Mayor quadrennially, treasurer and city clerk biennially. Next election of mayor April 6, 1915.
Town officers, officers in cities containing one or more towns and officers in villages whose boundaries coincide with the boundaries of a town, annually.

THIRD TUESDAY IN APRIL.

Officers of cities organized under the general law (except such as contain within their limits one or more townships) annually.
Officers of villages organized under the general law (except where territorial limits coincide with the territorial limits of a township) annually.

FIRST MONDAY IN JUNE.

Judges of the Circuit court (fourteen in Cook county) every sixth year, counting from 1873. Next election in 1915.
One judge of the Superior court of Cook county every sixth year, counting from 1897. Next election in 1915.
Judges of the Supreme court of the state; 5th district, every ninth year, counting from 1873 (next election in 1918); from the 4th district every ninth year, counting from 1876 (next election in 1921); from the 1st, 2d, 3d, 6th and 7th districts every ninth year, counting from 1879 (next election in 1915).

FIRST TUESDAY AFTER FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER.

Presidential electors, governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor, attorney-general, state senators in even-numbered districts, members of the state board of equalization, clerk of the Superior court and recorder of deeds in Cook county, clerks of the Circuit courts, state's attorneys, county surveyors and county coroners every fourth year, counting from 1872. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
State treasurer, representatives in congress, representatives in the general assembly and three trustees of the University of Illinois every second year, counting from 1872.
Clerk of the state Supreme court every sixth year, counting from 1902.
Clerks of the Appellate courts every sixth year, counting from 1878.
Clerk of Criminal court every fourth year, counting from 1886.
Superintendent of public instruction, state senators in odd-numbered districts, clerk of the Criminal court in Cook county, county clerks, county judges, county treasurers, county superintendents of schools and sheriffs every fourth year, counting from 1874.
President and fifteen members of the Cook county board biennially.
Members of the board of assessors in Cook county every second year as terms (six years) expire.
Members of the board of review in Cook county every second year as terms (six years) expire.
Judges of the Superior court of Cook county as terms (six years) expire.
Sanitary district trustees in Cook county as terms expire. Three are elected every other year. Next president to be elected in 1916.
Judges, one chief justice, one clerk and one bailiff of the Municipal court as terms expire. Next election of chief justice, clerk and bailiff in 1918.

CHICAGO'S FREE PUBLIC BATHS.

Operated by the health department; G. B. Young, M. D., commissioner; W. K. Murray, M. D., chief of bureau of hospitals, public baths and lodging house. Names and location of baths:
Carter H. Harrison—759 Mather street.
Martin B. Madden—3825 Wentworth avenue.
William Mayor—4647 Gross avenue.
Robert A. Waller—19 South Peoria street.
Kosciuszko—1444 Holt street.
DeWitt C. Cregier—1153 Gault court.
John Wentworth—2839 South Halsted street.
Theodore T. Gurney—1141 West Chicago avenue.
William B. Ogden—3346 Emerald avenue.
Joseph Medill—2138 Grand avenue.
Thomas Gahan—4226 Wallace street.
Pilsen—1849 Throop street.
Fernand Henrotin—2415 North Marshfield avenue.
William Loeffler—1217 South Union street.
Simon Baruch—1911 West 20th street.
Lake Shore—Chicago avenue and East Pearson.
Seward—Sedgwick and Elm streets.
Graeme Stewart—1642 West 35th street.

Free baths are given at the 14th street and 22d street pumping stations and at several lake beaches, such as at Jackson park, foot of Ohio street, etc. The Carter H. Harrison bath, opened in January, 1904, is said to have been the first free public bath in the United States. Similar baths in Vienna charged a fee of 2 cents and those in New York 5 cents. The Madden bath was opened in April, 1897; the Mayor bath in May, 1900; the Waller bath in February, 1901; the Kosciuszko bath in April, 1904; the Cregier bath in October, 1905; the Wentworth bath in December, 1905; the Gurney bath in May, 1906; the Ogden bath in July, 1906; the Medill bath in September, 1906; the Gahan bath in November, 1907; the Pilsen bath in March, 1908; the Henrotin bath in September, 1908; the Loeffler bath in February, 1909; the Baruch bath in April, 1910, and the Stewart bath in August, 1914. The average cost of each plant has been between $15,000 and $20,000, and the average annual cost of maintenance $4,000.

SHERIFFS OF COOK COUNTY (1871-1914).

1871-1874—Timothy M. Bradley, Rep.
1874-1876—Francis Agnew, Peo.
1876-1878—Charles Kern, Dem.
1878-1880—John Hoffman, Rep.
1880-1882—O. L. Mann, Rep.
1882-1886*—Seth F. Hanchett, Rep.
1886-1890—Canute R. Matson, Rep.
1890-1894—James H. Gilbert, Rep.
1894-1898—James Pease,† Rep.
1898-1902—Ernest J. Magerstadt, Rep.
1902-1906—Thomas E. Barrett, Dem.
1906-1910—Christopher Strassheim, Rep.
1910-1914—Michael Zimmer, Dem.
1914-1918—John E. Traeger, Dem.

*Term changed from two to four years. †Also appointed to serve unexpired term of Thomas E. Barrett, who died in March, 1906.

CHICAGO THEATERS.

Seating capacity given in parentheses.

Academy (1,467)—16 South Halsted street.
Alhambra (1,461)—State street and Archer avenue.
American (1,200)—Wabash avenue and Peck court.
American (1,226)—6-14 North Ashland avenue.
Archer (800)—3510 Archer avenue.
Argmore (640)—1028-52 Argyle avenue.
Atlas (627)—4715 South State street.
Avon (762)—3325-29 Fullerton avenue.
Auditorium (3,747)—Congress-st. and Wabash-av.
Avenue (1,140)—3108 Indiana avenue.
Beach (996)—1504 East 51st street.
Bertha (591)—4717 Lincoln avenue.
Bijou (1,238)—300 South Halsted street.
Biograph (998)—2431 Lincoln avenue.
Blackstone (1,200)—Hubbard-ct., near Michigan-av.
Bryn Mawr (1,200)—1125 Bryn Mawr avenue.
Bush Temple (845)—110 West Chicago avenue.
Calumet (895)—9206 South Chicago avenue.
Casino (1,217)—403 North Clark street.
Claremont (624)—3236 North Clark street.
Clark (670)—4533 North Clark street.
Cohan's Grand (1,379)—121 North Clark street.
Coliseum (15,000)—Wabash-av., near 16th-st.
College (1,325)—Webster and Sheffield avenues.
Colonial (1,447)—26 West Randolph street.
Columbia (1,193)—North Clark, near Madison-st.
Columbus (1,524)—1840 Wabash avenue.
Coronado (785)—3972 Vincennes avenue.
Cort (962)—Dearborn street, near Randolph.
Cosmopolitan (854)—7938 South Halsted street.
Criterion (1,233)—1229 Sedgwick street.
Crawford (908)—19 South Crawford avenue.
Crown (1,458)—Ashland avenue and Division street.
Crown Hippodrome (767)—4007 West 26th street.
Dante (551)—815 West Taylor street.
Douglas (584)—3123-25 Cottage Grove avenue.
E. A. R. (892)—6839 Wentworth avenue.
Emmett (550)—4338 Wentworth avenue.
Empire (1,332)—673 West Madison street.
Empress (1,500)—6226 South Halsted street.
Englewood (1,400)—726 West 63d street.
Folly (976)—531 South State street.
Garrick (1,257)—60 West Randolph street.
Globe (1,390)—700 South Wabash avenue.
Gold (803)—3411 West 12th street.
Halfield (952)—5449 South Halsted street.
Halsted (707)—320 South Halsted street.
Hamlin (1,215)—3826 West Madison street.
Harrison (617)—501 South Kedzie avenue.
Haymarket (1,800)—722 West Madison street.
Howard (708)—66 East Van Buren street.
Hub (769)—1742-46 West Chicago avenue.
Hyde Park (634)—5500 Lake Park avenue.
Hyde Park (622)—5314 Lake Park avenue.
Ideal (698)—1622 Larrabee street.
Illinois (1,282)—75 East Jackson boulevard.
Imperial (1,300)—2329 West Madison street.
Indiana (750)—228 East 43d street.
Julian (799)—920 Belmont avenue.
Kedzie (1,461)—West Madison-st. and Kedzie-av.
Kenmore (496)—1039 Wilson avenue.
Keystone (791)—3912 Sheridan road.
LaSalle (767)—110 West Madison street.
LaSalle (728)—152 West Division street.
Lexington (716)—1162 East 63d street.
Lincoln (1,500)—3160 Lincoln avenue.
Logan Square (318)—2532 Milwaukee avenue.
Lyceum (476)—3851 Cottage Grove avenue.
Lyda (543)—317 North 48th avenue.
Lyric (1,350)—26 West Jackson boulevard.
Lyric (560)—115th street and Michigan avenue.
Majestic (1,986)—18 West Monroe street.
Marlowe (1,139)—Stewart-av. and West 63d-st.
Marshfield (1,077)—3305-11 North Marshfield avenue.
McVicker's (1,868)—23 West Madison street.
Morse (565)—1330-1332 Morse avenue.
Midway (900)—Cottage Grove-av. and 63d-st.
National (1,400)—6235 South Halsted street.
New American (1,400)—1600 West Madison street.
New Apollo (965)—1540 North Crawford avenue.
New Windsor (1,200)—1225 North Clark street.
Newberry (709)—854 North Clark street.
North Avenue (1,300)—316 West North avenue.
Oak (1,054)—2000 North Western avenue.
Olympic (1,760)—165 North Clark street.
Orchestra Hall (2,556)—216 South Michigan avenue.
Orpheum (670)—110 South State street.
Palace (1,303)—North Clark street, near Randolph.
Palace (1,433)—1135 Blue Island avenue.
Park (568)—5960 West Lake street.
Parkway (757)—2636-2638 North Clark street.
Parkway (774)—11053 Michigan avenue.
Pekin (729)—2700 State street.
Plaisance (519)—466 North Parkside avenue.
Powers' (1,106)—124 West Randolph street.
President (700)—55th street, near Calumet avenue.
Princess (934)—319 South Clark street.
Rainbow (734)—11311 South Michigan avenue.
Regent (732)—6744 Sheridan road.
Rogers (487)—2516-18 West Fullerton avenue.
Roseland (996)—11331 South Michigan avenue.
Roseland (496)—11307 South Michigan avenue.
Shakespeare (996)—1504 East 51st street.
St. Alphonsus (1,004)—Southport and Lincoln-avs.
Star (1,500)—1455 Milwaukee avenue.
Star and Garter (1,897)—815-817 West Madison-st.
Strand (693)—3029-3033 Lincoln avenue.
Studebaker (1,330)—418 South Michigan avenue.
Swanson (500)—3863 Cottage Grove avenue.
Thalia (800)—1215 West 18th street.
Thirty-First Street (737)—77 31st street.
Triangle (546)—7219 Wentworth avenue.
Twentieth Century (798)—3530-3538 West 12th-st.
Unnamed (750)—4856 South Ashland avenue.
Unnamed (1,200)—5234 Rosalie avenue.
Unnamed (1,201)—5234-44 Harper avenue.
Unnamed (400)—750 North Clark street.
Victoria (1,800)—Belmont and Sheffield avenues.
Virginia (800)—Halsted and West Madison streets.
Vista (975)—322 East 47th street.
Vitagraph (998)—3133 Lincoln avenue.
Waverley (556)—527 South Halsted street.
Whitney (708)—66 East Van Buren street.
Willard (1,177)—340 East 51st street.
Wilson (1,000)—Wilson avenue and Broadway.
Windsor (1,256)—1226 North Clark street.
Windsor Park (556)—2638 East 75th street.

Dec. 1, 1914, there were 650 theaters of all kinds in Chicago in operation, not including those under construction.

INHERITANCE TAX IN ILLINOIS.

The Illinois law taxing gifts, legacies and inheritances was passed by the legislature in 1895 and amended in 1901. Its constitutionality was contested, but the United States Supreme court in a decision rendered Jan. 19, 1903, held it to be valid.

Under the provisions of this law all property, real, personal and mixed, which shall pass by will or by the intestate laws of the state from any resident of the state or any one whose property is in this state to any person or persons is subject to a tax at the following rates: When the beneficial interests to any property or income therefrom shall pass to any father, mother, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, wife or widow of the son or the husband of the daughter, or any adopted child or children, or to any lineal descendant born in lawful wedlock, the rate of tax shall be $1 on every $100 of the clear market value of such property received by each person and at the same rate for any less amount, provided that any estate which may be valued at less than $20,000 shall not be subject to any such tax; and the tax is to be levied in the above cases only upon the excess of $20,000 received by each person.

When the property passes to any uncle, aunt, niece, nephew or any lineal descendant of the same the rate shall be $2 on every $100 in excess of $2,000.

In all other cases the rate shall be as follows: On each and every $100 of the clear market value of all property and at the same rate for any less amount: On all estates of $10,000 and less, $3; on all estates of over $10,000 and not exceeding $20,000, $4; on all estates over $20,000 and not exceeding $50,000, $5, and on all estates over $50,000, $6; provided, that an estate in the above case which may be valued at a less sum than $500 shall not be subject to any tax.

CEMETERIES IN CHICAGO AND VICINITY.

Arlington—West thirteen miles, near Elmhurst.
Bethany—Archer avenue and 79th street.
Bohemian National—North Crawford and Foster avenues.
B'nai Abraham—South of Waldheim.
B'nai Sholom—North Clark street, near Irving Park boulevard.
B'rith Abraham—Desplaines avenue and 14th street, Forest Park.
Brookside—West sixteen miles, near South Elmhurst.
Calvary—North ten miles, near South Evanston.
Chebra Gemilath Chasadim Ubikur Cholim—North Clark street, near Irving Park boulevard.
Chebra Kadisha Ubikur Cholim—North Clark street, near Irving Park boulevard.
Chevra Shomer Hadas—Nine miles west on Desplaines avenue, north of West 12th street.
Concordia—Nine miles west on Madison street.
Crown Hill—Fourteen miles west on Aurora, Elgin & Joliet railway.
Eden—Irving Park boulevard, near Franklin Park.
Elm Lawn—West thirteen miles on Lake street, near Elmhurst.
Elmwood—Grand and Beach avenues.
Evergreen—South Kedzie avenue and 87th street.
Fairmount—Willow Springs.
Fair Oaks Park—Matteson, south.
Forest Home—West ten miles on 12th street.
Free Sons of Isael—Waldheim.
German Lutheran—North Clark street and Irving Park boulevard.
Graceland—North five miles on Clark street.
Hebrew Benevolent Society—North Clark street, near Irving Park boulevard.
Highland—West Chicago.
Montrose—Bryn Mawr and Crawford avenues.
Moses Montefiore—South of Forest Home.
Mount Auburn—Southwest nine and one-half miles, at 39th street and Oak Park avenue.
Mount Carmel—Hillside Station.
Mount Forest—Thornton, Ill.
Mount Glenwood—Thornton, Ill.
Mount Greenwood—Near Morgan Park; south.
Mount Hope—Near Morgan Park.
Mount Israel—Dunning.
Mount Maariv—Dunning; northwest.
Mount Olive—North Narragansett avenue, near West Irving Park boulevard.
Mount Olivet—South sixteen miles, near Morgan Park.
New Light—East Prairie road, near Lincoln avenue, Morton Grove; northwest.
North Chicago Hebrew Congregation—At Rosehill; north.
Norwood Park—Sanford avenue and Higgins road.
Oak Hill—West 119th street and Kedzie avenue.
Oakland—Proviso; west twelve miles.
Oak Lawn—South Halsted and 180th streets.
Oakridge—Oakridge avenue and West 12th street, west twelve miles.
Oakwoods—Greenwood avenue and 67th street; south.
Oestereich-Ungarischer Kranken Unterstuetzungs-Verein—At Waldheim.
Ohavo Amuno—South of Forest Home.
Ohavo Sholom—At Oakwoods.
Polish—Milwaukee avenue, near Norwood Park.
Ridgelawn—North Crawford and Peterson avenues.
Rosehill—North seven miles at Edgewater avenue and East Ravenswood park.
St. Adalbert—Norwood Park.
St. Boniface—North Clark street and Lawrence avenue.
St. Henry—Ridge and Devon avenues.
St. Joseph's—River Grove.
St. Lukas—5232 North Crawford avenue.
St. Maria—Grand Trunk railway and 87th street; south.
Sinai Congregation—At Rosehill.
Society of Benevolence and Relief of the Sick—North Clark street and Irving Park boulevard.
Union Ridge—Higgins avenue, near Norwood Park.
Waldheim—West ten miles on Harrison street.
Woodlawn—West 22d street and Harlem avenue.
Zion Congregation—At Rosehill.

WEST SIDE RAILWAY TERMINAL ORDINANCES.

Ordinances for a new union passenger station and new freight terminals on the west side were passed by the city council March 23, 1914, after many months of investigation and consideration. The measures passed by a vote of sixty-three to three, the only aldermen voting against them being Kunz, Hey and Kearns. Under the ordinances the union passenger station, to be occupied by the Pennsylvania, Burlington, Alton and St. Paul railroads, is to be located on the block bounded by Canal, Adams, Clinton and Jackson streets. Under Canal street there will be a subway connecting a large concourse on the east of that thoroughfare with the station. Sixteen passenger tracks will lead to the south and ten to the north. This part of the passenger terminal will reach practically from Carroll avenue on the north to 12th street on the south. The Pennsylvania freight houses will be located immediately north of 12th street and extend to Taylor street, while the Burlington freight houses will be between Harrison and Taylor streets and near Canal street. In exchange for rights in certain streets the railroads agreed to make improvements as follows:

Improvements.	Cost.
Viaduct, Monroe street	$100,000
Viaduct, 12th street	270,000
Viaduct, Congress street	300,000
Viaducts, 14th and 16th streets	400,000
Viaducts, Taylor, Polk, Harrison, Van Buren, Jackson, Adams, Madison, Randolph and Lake streets	1,760,000
Elevated roadway, Canal and Kinzie streets	650,000
Revamping of Canal street, Washington to 12th street	2,375,000
Total	$5,855,000

To fit in with these improvements the city agreed to the following improvements at the costs estimated:

Bridge, Monroe street	$500,000
Double decked bridge, Kinzie street	600,000
Land to widen Canal street to 100 feet	760,753
Total	$1,860,753

In addition, the roads agreed to pay $1,511,000 in cash compensation.

The total cost to the railroads of the improvements under the terminal ordinances was estimated at $65,000,000, exclusive of money previously paid for land. Coupled with the terminal ordinances was a resolution providing for the creation of an expert railway terminal commission which is to make a study of the entire terminal situation in Chicago. Of the seven members of the commission four were to be selected by the mayor and three by the citizens' terminal plan committee and the Chicago plan commission.

STREET LIGHTING IN CHICAGO.

Number of lights of specified kinds used:

Light.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Gas	17,416	17,385	15,740	11,751
Gasoline	7,319	7,977	8,678	6,005
Elect. (city).	12,366	12,449	14,854	21,324
Elec. (rented)	893	897	987	11,809
Tot. oper'd	37,994	38,708	40,259	40,194
Total cost.	$1,043,401	$1,013,041	$1,038,699	$1,256,923

In 1913 the operating cost per light for the various kinds used was as follows: Gas, $20.64; gasoline, $31.25; electric, municipal arc, $58.13 (17,493 in use); electric, municipal, series tungsten, $22.62 (3,549 in use); electric, multiple incandescent, $6 (282 in use); electric, rented, arc, $75 (1,056 in use); electric, rented tungsten, $7.25 (58 in use).

CHICAGO OUTER HARBOR PLANS.

Four outer harbor sites along Chicago's lake front were established by the city council Nov. 20, 1911. The ordinances provided for the following districts:

No. 1—From the mouth of the Chicago river north to Chicago avenue and extending one mile into Lake Michigan.

No. 2—From the mouth of the Chicago river south to Randolph street and extending one mile into the lake.

No. 3—From the south end of Grant park south to 31st street and extending one mile into the lake.

No. 4—All of the Calumet river within the city and all of Lake Calumet.

Feb. 7, 1912, the harbor and subway commission submitted to the council committee on harbors, wharves and bridges preliminary plans and drawings for the initial development of "outer harbor district No. 1." In this report the commission stated that it had proceeded on the theory that joint and parallel action by the federal government would be taken to protect the initial piers recommended by the construction of an adequate outer breakwater. The plan proposed by the commission provided for the construction of five piers extending eastward from the shore line between the mouth of the Chicago river and Chicago avenue, with a uniform length for four piers of 2,500 feet and one pier of 3,000 feet. The detailed plans were for the construction of two piers only—one for freight and one for passenger purposes. The water slips between the piers were to be 300 feet wide. The piers were to be 292 feet wide with an eighty foot roadway in the center. The outer 645 feet of the passenger pier, which was to be 3,000 feet long, was to be reserved for boats with an exclusively passenger traffic. Part of the pier was to be used for recreation purposes. The estimated cost of these two piers was $4,400,000. The plan made provision for adequate street car service.

At the election of April 3, 1912, a proposition to issue $5,000,000 in bonds for harbor construction was approved by popular vote. With plans prepared, the consent of the government secured and financial means provided, it seemed as if an actual beginning would be made in the construction of an outer harbor, but July 25, 1912, it was announced by Mayor Harrison and Corporation Counsel Sexton that the legislative act known as the O'Connor harbor law contained a "joker" in the shape of a provision prohibiting the city from purchasing or acquiring any title to property along the lake shore line where it has been filled in or where riparian or littoral rights are in dispute. Certain property which it was desired to use for harbor purposes was claimed by the Chicago Canal and Dock company, which had leased its holdings to the Pugh Terminal Warehouse company. The Pugh company was willing to treat with the city, but the corporation counsel held that the provision referred to would have to be eliminated from the act by legislative action before anything further could be done.

The work of harbor construction was therefore halted to await further legislative action. The harbor law was re-enacted by the legislature in June, 1913, in amended form, and Aug. 21 a deal was closed by the city with the Chicago Canal and Dock company for land along the lake shore between Indiana and Ohio streets on which to construct a recreation pier and wharf. The price paid was $300,000. Bids on the construction work were opened in December and the actual work of building the first pier was begun March 16, 1914.

DISTANCES IN CHICAGO.

FROM MADISON STREET SOUTH.

Twelfth street, 1 mile.
Twenty-Second street, 2 miles.
Thirty-First street, 3 miles.
Thirty-Ninth street, 4 miles.
Forty-Seventh street, 5 miles.
Fifty-Fifth street, 6 miles.
Sixty-Third street, 7 miles.
Seventy-First street, 8 miles.
Seventy-Ninth street, 9 miles.
Eighty-Seventh street, 10 miles.
Ninety-Fifth street, 11 miles.
One Hundred and Third street, 12 miles.
One Hundred and Eleventh street, 13 miles.
One Hundred and Nineteenth street, 14 miles.
One Hundred and Twenty-Seventh street, 15 miles.
City limits, 16½ miles.

FROM MADISON STREET NORTH.

Chicago avenue, 1 mile.
North avenue, 2 miles.
Fullerton avenue, 3 miles.
Belmont avenue, 4 miles.
Graceland avenue, 5 miles.
Lawrence avenue, 6 miles.
Bryn Mawr avenue, 7 miles.
Devon avenue, 8 miles.
Touhy avenue, 9 miles.
City limits, 9½ miles.

FROM STATE STREET WEST.

Halsted street, 1 mile.
Ashland boulevard, 2 miles.
Western avenue, 3 miles.
Kedzie avenue, 4 miles.
Crawford avenue, 5 miles.
Cicero avenue, 6 miles.
Central avenue, 7 miles.
Ridgeland avenue, 8 miles.
City limits (west on North avenue), 9 miles.

FROM STATE STREET EAST.

To lake on 22d street, ⅜ mile.
To Cottage Grove avenue on 31st street, ⅜ mile.
To Cottage Grove avenue south of 39th street, 1 mile.
To Stony Island avenue on 55th, 2 miles.
To Yates avenue, south of 71st street, 3 miles.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS WITHIN CHICAGO.

[From report of Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency.]

There are nineteen distinct governing agencies in the territory that Chicago comprises, most of them absolutely independent of one another. They are:

City of Chicago.
Board of education.
Library board.
Municipal tuberculosis sanitarium.
Cook county.
Sanitary district of Chicago.
South park commissioners.
West Chicago park commissioners.
Lincoln park commissioners.
Ridge avenue park commissioners.
North shore park commissioners.
Calumet park commissioners.
Fernwood park commissioners.
Ridge park commissioners.
Irving park commissioners.
Northwest park commissioners.
Old Portage park commissioners.
Edison park commissioners.
West Pullman park commissioners.

The board of education, the library board and the tuberculosis sanitarium, while having their separate tax levies, are subject to a degree to control by the mayor and city council. The other bodies named are independent of one another. The state public utilities commission, though not a taxing body, is, in a sense, another governmental agency in the city.

FIRE LIMITS OF CHICAGO.

The fire limits of Chicago, within which wooden buildings shall not be erected, as fixed by the ordinance of July 25, 1912, are as follows:

(a) Beginning at Lake Michigan and Devon avenue, west to North Clark street; south to Lawrence avenue, west to North Western avenue, south to Addison street, west to North Whipple street, south to Elston avenue, southeast to Roscoe street, east to north branch of river, southeast along river to Belmont avenue, west to North Kedzie avenue, south to Diversey avenue, west to North Central Park avenue, south to Fullerton avenue, west to North Kostner avenue, south to West Chicago avenue, west to North Austin avenue, south to Baltimore & Ohio Chicago Terminal railroad, easterly to South Kenton avenue, south to West 22d street, east to South Kostner avenue, south to West 33d street, east to South Crawford avenue, south to Illinois and Michigan canal, northeasterly to South Western avenue, south to West 39th street, east to South Robey street, south to West 43d street, east to a line 125 feet west of South Ashland avenue, north to West 41st street, east to South Ashland avenue, north to West 40th street, east to within 125 feet of South Ashland avenue, south to West 43d street, west to South Ashland avenue, south to West 47th street, east to within 125 feet of South Halsted street, south to West 51st street, east to a line 125 feet east of Halsted street, north to West 43d street, east to Wallace street, south to West 40th street, east to Butler street, south to West 43d street, east to within 125 feet of Wentworth avenue, south to West Garfield boulevard, east to within 125 feet of Wentworth avenue, north to West 43d street, east to within 125 feet of South State street, south to West Garfield boulevard, west to Union avenue, north to West 51st street, west to South Racine avenue, south to within 125 feet of West 63d street, west to South Ashland avenue, south to a line 125 feet south of West 63d street, east to South Racine avenue, south to West 75th street, east to South Shore avenue, southeasterly to East 79th street, east to Ontario avenue, south to East 83d street, east to Superior avenue, south to East 89th street, west to Manistee avenue, south to Lake Shore railroad tracks, southeasterly to East 95th street, west to South Chicago branch of the Fort Wayne railroad, along said branch to East 106th street, east to within 200 feet of the Calumet river, northerly to East 95th street, east to Lake Michigan and thence northerly and northwesterly along the lake shore to the place of beginning.

(b) Also beginning at the shore of Lake Calumet and Stony Island avenue, north to East 95th street, west to South Park avenue, south to East 103d street, east to Corliss avenue, south to East 106th street, west to Cottage Grove avenue, southwesterly to East 109th street, east to South Park avenue, south to East 115th street, east to Michigan Central tracks, southeasterly to East 127th street, east to Lake Calumet, thence northerly along shore of lake to place of beginning at Stony Island avenue.

(c) Excepting the district bounded as follows: Beginning at Belmont avenue and the north branch of the river, east to Southport avenue, south to Fullerton avenue, east to north branch of river, northwesterly along river to Belmont avenue, the place of beginning.

(d) Excepting also so much of the land from which clay has been removed and in which filling has been placed in the district bounded as follows: Beginning at Addison street and North Western avenue, south to Belmont avenue, west to the north branch of the river, northwesterly along river to Addison street and east to North Western avenue, the place of beginning.

(e) Excepting also the following territory, which shall be known as a provisional fire limit: Beginning at Lake Michigan and East 79th street, west to South Shore avenue, northwesterly to East 75th street, west to South State street, north to Lake Shore tracks, southeasterly to East 67th street, east to South Park avenue, north to East 63d street, east to Cottage Grove avenue, south to East 67th street, east to Lake Michigan, southeasterly along the shore to the place of beginning.

(f) The following district outside of the above described fire limits is hereby established as a provisional fire limit: Beginning at Stony Island avenue and East 75th street, south to East 79th street, east to Jeffery avenue, north to east 75th street, east to Stony Island avenue, the place of beginning.

(g) Any person desiring to erect a frame or wooden building, to be used for residence or mercantile purposes, within the provisional fire limits above described shall have a right to do so upon presenting a petition to the commissioner of buildings, together with a plat, plans and specifications showing where the building is to be erected. Such petition shall be verified by the affidavit of the applicant and shall contain the written consent of the owners of a majority of the frontage upon both sides of streets surrounding the square in which the building is to be erected.

(h) No frame or wooden building shall be erected within the provisional fire limits exceeding forty feet in height.

FLAG DISPLAY DAYS IN CHICAGO.

In accordance with instructions issued by Mayor Carter H. Harrison Feb. 9, 1912, the American flag is to be displayed on the city buildings of Chicago on the following anniversaries:

Feb. 12—Lincoln's birthday.
Feb. 15—Anniversary of the sinking of the Maine
Feb. 22—Washington's birthday.
April 19—Anniversary of the battle of Lexington.
May 30—Memorial day.
June 14—Flag day.
June 17—Anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill.
July 4—Independence day.
Oct. 12—Columbus day.
Oct. 17—Anniversary of the battle of Saratoga.
Oct. 19—Anniversary of the surrender at Yorktown.
Nov. 25—Anniversary of the evacuation of Yorktown.

On all the above dates the flag should be hoisted at full mast, with the exception of Memorial day and the anniversary of the sinking of the Maine, when it should be at half mast. The hours of displaying the flag are from sunrise to sunset.

COLLEGE FRATERNITY HOUSES IN CHICAGO.

Alpha Delta Phi—975 East 60th street.
Alpha Tau Omega—923 East 60th street.
Beta Theta Pi—5555 Woodlawn avenue.
Chi Psi—5344 Ellis avenue.
Delta Kappa Epsilon—5754 Woodlawn avenue.
Delta Sigma Phi—5604 Maryland avenue.
Delta Tau Delta—5607 University avenue.
Delta Upsilon—5400 Ellis avenue.
Gamma Alpha—5731 Kenwood avenue.
Kappa Sigma—6032 Kimbark avenue.
Phi Delta Theta—6111 Woodlawn avenue.
Phi Gamma Delta—935 East 60th street.
Phi Kappa Psi—5635 University avenue.
Phi Kappa Sigma—5824 Woodlawn avenue.
Psi Upsilon—5845 Dorchester avenue.
Sigma Alpha Epsilon—1364 East 56th street.
Sigma Chi—5657 Blackstone avenue.
Sigma Nu—5725 Kenwood avenue.

ASSESSMENT OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN CHICAGO.

The following is a statement of the valuation of taxable real estate and personal property and the amount of taxes levied each year, from 1838 to 1915, inclusive:

YEAR	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total valuation.	Tax levy.	YEAR.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total valuation.	Tax levy.
1838...	$235.996	....	$235.996	$8.849.86	1877.....	$116,082,533	$32,317,615	$148,400,148	$4,013,410.44
1839...	94.803	.....	94.803	4,664.55	1878.....	104,420,053	27,563,386	131,983,439	3,777,757.23
1840...	94.437	.....	94.437	4.721.85	1879.....	91,152,229	26,517,806	117,970,035	3,776,450.79
1841...	127,024	$39.720	166.744	10.004.67	1880	89,032,038	28,101,688	117,133,726	3,899,126.98
1842...	108.757	42.585	151.342	9,181.27	1881.....	90,089,045	29,053,743	119,152,288	4,136,608.38
1843...	962,221	479,093	1.441.314	8,647.89	1882.....	95,881,714	29,479,022	125,360,736	4,227,402.98
1844...	1,982,085	771.186	2,763,281	17,166.24	1883.....	101,598,795	31,616,893	133,213,688	4,540,506.13
1845...	2,273,171	791,851	3,065,022	11,077.58	1884.....	105,606,743	31,720,237	137,326,980	4,872,456.60
1846...	3,664,425	857,231	4,521,656	15,825.80	1885.....	107,146,381	32,811,411	139,958,292	5,152,366.03
1847 ...	4,995,466	853,704	5,849,170	18,159.01	1886.....	122,980,123	35,516,009	158,496,132	5,368,409.76
1848...	4,998,266	1,302,174	6,300,440	22,051.54	1887.....	123,169,455	38,035,080	161,204,535	5,602,712.56
1849...	5,181,637	1,495,047	6,676,684	30,045.09	1888.....	123,292,358	37,349,365	160,641,723	5,723,067.25
1850...	5,685,965	1,534,284	7,220,249	25,270.87	1889.....	127,372,618	40,763,213	168,135,831	6,326,561.21
1851...	6,804,262	1,758,455	8,562,717	68,385.87	1890.....	170,553,854	48,800,514	219,354,368	9,558,335.00
1852...	8,190,769	2,272,645	10,463,414	76,948.96	1891.....	203,353,791	53,245,783	256,599,574	10,453,270.41
1853...	13,130,677	3,711,154	16,841,831	135,662.68	1892.....	190,614,636	53,117,502	243,732,138	12,142,448.75
1854...	18,990,744	5,401,495	24,392,239	199,081.64	1893.....	189,299,120	56,491,231	245,790,351	11,810,969.69
1855...	21,637,500	5,355,393	26,992,893	206,309.03	1894.....	190,960,897	56,461,825	247,422,722	12,267,643.62
1856...	25,892,308	5,843,776	31,736,084	396,652.39	1895.....	192,498,842	50,977,983	243,476,825	14,239,685.13
1857...	29,307,628	7,027,653	36,335,281	572,046.00	1896.....	195,684,875	48,672,411	244,357,286	12,290,145.21
1858...	30,175,325	5,816,407	35,991,732	430,190.00	1897.....	184,632,905	47,393,755	232,026,660	12,989,338.10
1859...	30,782,313	5,821,067	36,553,380	513,164.00	1898.....	178,801,172	42,165,275	220,966,447	12,207,906.82
1860...	31,198,135	5,855,377	37,053,512	373,315.29	1899.....	260,265,058	84,931,361	345,196,419	13,359,270 53
1861...	31,314,749	5,037,631	36,352,380	559,968.00	1900.....	202,884,012	73,681,868	276,565,880	17,086,408.36
1862...	31,567,545	5,552,300	37,139,845	564,033.06	1901.....	259,254,598	115,325 842	374,580,440	14,245,294.12
1863...	35,143,252	7,524,072	42,667,324	853,346.00	1902.....	276,509,730	125,985,401	402,495,131	14,039,030.16
1864...	37,148,023	11,584,759	48,732,782	974,655.64	1903.....	289,371,249	122,053,031	411,424,280	14,815,388.31
1865...	44,065 499	20,644,678	64,710,177	1,294,183.50	1904.....	291,329,703	111,951,487	403,281,190	15,994,410.68
1866...	66,495,116	29,458,134	85,953,250	1,719,064.05	1905.....	295,514,443	112,477,182	407,991,625	16,845,974.19
1867...	141,445,920	53,580,924	195,026,844	2,518,472.00	1906.....	303,033,228	123,230,068	426,263,296	17,434,168.80
1868...	174,490,660	55,756,340	230,247,000	3,225,457.80	1907.....	346,843,590	131,078,386	477,921,976	22,605,709.45
1869...	211,371,240	54,653,640	266,024,880	3,990,373.20	1908...	344,499,927	132,690,472	477,190,399	22,666,543.94
1870...	223,643,600	52,342,950	275,986,550	4,139,798.70	1909.....	586,253,655	212,574,401	833,150,897	24,078,060.98
1871...	236,898,650	52,847,820	289,746,470	2,897,464.70	1910.....	603,022,875	245,971,661	848,994,536	23,485,538.22
1872...	239,154,890	45 042,540	284,197,430	4,462,961.45	1911.....	663,376,027	223,578,274	927,747,492	27,311,841.58
1873...	262,969,820	49,103,175	312,072,995	5,617,313.91	1912.....	670,652,219	195,473,058	940,450,171	24,733,889.48
1874...	258,549,310	45,155,830	303,705,140	5,466,692.54	1913.....	688,387,352	214,318,184	981,787,576	31,122,666.16
1875...	125,468,605	43,295,641	173,764,246	5,108,981.40	1914.....	708,315,824	217,882,592	.....	.....
1876...	128,832,403	39,165,754	167,998,157	4,046,805.80					

The valuation since 1875 is the equalized valuation fixed by the state board of equalization. From 1867 to 1875 the valuation was made by the city for the city tax. From 1898 to 1908, inclusive, the assessed value was one-fifth of the actual value. In 1909 the rate was fixed at one-third. The total valuation includes capital stock and railroads.

ASSESSMENT OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN COOK COUNTY.

Includes equalized valuation of railroads and capital stock of corporations.

1900.....	$306,957,900	1907.....	$514,757,122
1901.....	408,189,960	1908.....	514,730,532
1902.....	433,489.922	1909.....	897,212,850
1903.....	445,028,259	1910.....	915,895,947
1904.....	437,850,426	1911.....	997,787,837
1905.....	441,990,246	1912.....	1,012,882,262
1906.....	461,813,707	1913.....	1,056,910,607

The above figures are one-fifth of the actual valuation down to and including 1908. The rate was changed to one-third in 1909.

ASSESSMENT BY TOWNS (1914).

Town.	Real estate.	Personal.
Barrington	$672,117	$244,693
Berwyn	1,524,190	96,511
Bloom	2,105,055	573,134
Bremen	617,228	66,786
Calumet	6,072,855	1,161,342
Cicero	2,668,707	1,674,287
Elk Grove.....	401,999	130,819
Evanston	5,714,437	596,626
Hanover	526,120	121,429
Hyde Park.....	90,793,106	19,168,195
Jefferson	28,938,709	1,540,132
Lake View.....	58,926,911	9,342,914
Lake	53,856,941	12,141,824
Lemont	399,855	77,134
Leyden	895,575	106,060
Lyons	3,276,554	364,356
Maine	1,243,944	170,927
New Trier*.....	4,213.011	778,231
Niles	845,436	142,929
Northfield	516,791	72,992
Norwood Park.....	499,158	35,274
Oak Park.....	6,044,493	1,491,086
Orland	395,614	51,300
Palatine	857,023	141,089
Palos	346,677	33,689
Proviso	4,240,586	709,057
Rich	523,466	150,754
Ridgeville	9,313,395	3,066,627
Riverside	1,311,307	231.363
Schaumberg	427,429	115,585
Stickney	956,476	92,906
Thornton	2,888,787	511,276
Wheeling	677,878	201,819
Worth	1,625,507	141,194
South Chicago.....	245,121,763	117,636,000
North Chicago.....	46,180,807	19,619,569
West Chicago.....	173,075,669	36,947,486
Total*	$758,495,576	$229,747,395

*Does not include railroad valuation fixed at $6,377,506. The figures are those fixed by the board of review.

CHICAGO TAX RATES FOR 1914.

Town.	State	County	City	School	Sanit'y	Park	Town	Total
West Chicago	.48	.54	1.70	1.52	.47	.76	...	$5.47
South Chic'go	.48	.54	1.70	1.52	.47	.42	...	5.13
N'rth Chic'go	.48	.54	1.70	1.52	.47	.54	.12	*5.44
Hyde Park...	.48	.54	1.70	1.52	.47	.42	...	5.13
Lake.....	.48	.54	1.70	1.52	.47	.42	...	5.13
Lake View...	.48	.54	1.70	1.52	.47	.57	.11	†5.45
Jefferson... .	.48	.54	1.70	1.52	.47	...	...	4.71

*Includes .06 for Lincoln park bonds and .01 for lake shore protection. †Includes .06 for Lincoln park bonds.

RATES FOR 1913.

Town.	State	County	City	School	Sanit'y	Park	Town	Total
West Chicago	.70	.54	1.66	1.51	.52	.74	...	$5.67
South Chic'go	.70	.54	1.66	1.51	.52	.39	...	5.32
N'rth Chic'go	.70	.54	1.66	1.51	.52	.52	.12	*5.64
Hyde Park...	.70	.54	1.66	1.51	.52	.39	...	5.32
Lake	.70	.54	1.66	1.51	.52	.39	...	5.32
Lake View...	.70	.54	1.66	1.51	.52	.55	.10	†5.64
Jefferson.....	.70	.54	1.66	1.51	.52	...	...	4.93

*Includes .06 for Lincoln park bonds and .01 for lake shore protection. †Includes .06 for park bonds.

LEGAL FARES FOR CABS, CARRIAGES AND TAXICABS.

ONE-HORSE VEHICLES.

1. For one or two passengers, not exceeding one mile.....$0.50
2. For each additional passenger, 25 cents for the first mile or part thereof only..... .25
3. For one or more passengers for the second mile and subsequent miles or part thereof, 25 cents for all for each such mile or part thereof ..... .25
4. For children between 5 and 14 years of age, when accompanied by an adult, not more than half of the above rates shall be charged for like distances. For children under 5 years of age, when accompanied by an adult, no charge shall be made.
5. For the use of any vehicle mentioned in this section conveying one or more passengers, when hired by the hour with the privilege of going from place to place and stopping as often as may be required, as follows:

For the first hour..... 1.00
For each additional hour or part thereof at the rate of $1 an hour.

6. In the case of any vehicle described in this section being engaged by the hour and discharged at a distance from the place where it was engaged, the driver shall have the right to charge for the time necessary to return to such place.

TWO-HORSE VEHICLES.

1. For one or two passengers not exceeding one mile.....$1.00
2. For each additional passenger, 50 cents each for the first mile or part thereof only. .50
3. For one or more passengers for the second mile and subsequent miles or part thereof, 50 cents for all for each mile or part thereof ..... .50
4. Children between 5 and 14 years of age, when accompanied by an adult, not more than half of the above rates shall be charged for like distances. For children under 5 years of age, when accompanied by an adult, no charge shall be made.
5. For the use of any vehicle mentioned in this section conveying one or more passengers, when hired by the hour with the privilege of going from place to place and stopping as often as may be required, as follows:

For the first hour..... 2.00
For each additional hour or part thereof, at the rate of $1.50 an hour.

6. In the case of any vehicle described in this section being engaged by the hour and discharged at a distance from the place where it was engaged, the driver shall have the right to charge for the time necessary to return to such place.

Hiring by the Hour—Must be so specified at the time of hiring. In all cases where the hiring of any vehicle licensed under the provisions of this article is not at the time of such hiring specified by the person hiring same to be by the hour, it shall be deemed to be by the mile, and for any detention exceeding a total period of fifteen minutes during the whole period of such hiring, when so working by the mile, the driver may demand pay for such period of detention at the rate of $1.50 per hour in addition to the rate per mile.

Baggage—Every passenger upon any vehicle licensed under the provisions of this article shall be allowed to have conveyed with him upon such vehicle without charge therefor his ordinary light traveling baggage in an amount not to exceed in weight seventy-five pounds.

Lost Baggage—Whenever any package, article of baggage or goods of any kind shall be left in or upon any vehicle licensed under the provisions of this article, the driver of such vehicle shall upon the discovery of such package, baggage or goods forthwith deliver the same to the board of inspectors of passenger vehicles.

TAXICABS.

No person, firm or corporation owning, operating or controlling any taxicab shall let the same for hire or reward for a fee or charge to be fixed and determined by the hour or fraction thereof, but the fare demanded and received shall (excepting for waiting time as herein provided for) be computed by the distance traveled and shall not exceed the following rates:

For the first one-half mile or fraction thereof, for one person.....$0.50
For each one-fourth mile thereafter..... .10
For each additional person for whole journey .20
For each four minutes of waiting..... .10

Waiting Time—Waiting time shall include the time during which the taxicab is not in motion, beginning with its arrival at the place to which it has been called, or the time consumed while standing at the direction of a passenger, but no charge shall be made for time lost for inefficiency of the taxicab or its operator or for time consumed by a prematur arrival in response to a call; provided, however, that no operator or driver of any taxicab which has responded to the call of a prospective passenger shall throw down or place in a recording position the flag attached to the taximeter until at least eight minutes' waiting time has elapsed or been consumed.

Operator to Announce Charge Before Changing Position of Flagpost—It shall be the duty of the operator or driver of every taxicab at the termination of his services to throw the flag to the nonrecording position on the taximeter and call the passenger's attention to the amount registered. The taximeter shall not be changed until after the fare is paid or a charge ticket therefor made out and delivered to the person hiring such taxicab.

Baggage—Every passenger upon any taxicab shall be allowed to have conveyed with him upon such vehicle, without charge therefor, his ordinary light traveling baggage in an amount not to exceed in weight fifty pounds. A fee of 20 cents may be charged for conveying a trunk.

Lost Baggage—Whenever any package, article of baggage or goods of any kind shall be left in or upon any vehicle licensed under the provisions of this article, operator of such vehicle shall, upon discovery of such package, baggage or goods, forthwith deliver the same to the board of inspectors of passenger vehicles.

AUTOMOBILES (OTHER THAN TAXICABS).

Rates of Fare—The rate of fare to be asked or demanded by the operator or person in charge or control of any automobile, autocar or other similar vehicle operated for the conveyance of passengers, for hire or reward, within the city, shall not exceed the following prescribed rates:

Seating Capacity Not Exceeding Two Passengers—For the use of any such vehicle the seating capacity of which shall not exceed two persons, at the rate of $3 per hour; provided, however, that no operator of such vehicle shall be compelled to rent the same for a fee of less than $1.

Seating Capacity from Three to Five Passengers—For the use of any such vehicle the seating capacity of which shall be more than two persons, and not exceeding five persons, at the rate of $4 per hour; provided, however, that no operator of such vehicle shall be compelled to rent the same for a fee of less than $1.50.

Seating Capacity More than Five Passengers—For the use of any such vehicle the seating capacity of which is more than five persons, at the rate of $5 per hour; provided, however, that no operator of such vehicle shall be compelled to rent the same for a fee of less than $2.

Rate to Be Based on Time Vehicle Is in Use—The rate of fare to be asked or demanded by such vehicles not equipped with taximeters shall be determined in accordance with the time in which the vehicle is in use by the passenger or passengers engaging the same.

Operator's Seat Not to Be Counted—In determining the seating capacity of any such vehicle, neither the operator's seat nor any portion thereof shall be computed, but the seating capacity shall be determined by the number of persons which can be accommodated in the interior or tonneau of such vehicle.

No Charge for Answering Call or for Return from Call—No charge shall be made for the time consumed in responding to a call or in returning to the place from which such vehicle is called.

"Hour" Rates to Be Charged Only When Passenger So Elects—The foregoing rates shall apply only in cases where the passenger at the time of the hiring of any vehicle referred to in this section expressly elects to pay therefor at the rate herein provided, and if such passenger so elects, the operator in charge of such vehicle shall hand to such passenger at the time of such hiring a card upon which shall appear: First, the name of the owner; second, the name of the operator of such vehicle; third, the exact time of such hiring; and in the absence of an express agreement as to the rate of fare to be charged for any vehicle referred to in this section, the rate of fare charged shall be the same as now is or hereafter may be provided by ordinance to be charged for the hire of taxicabs.

No Charge in Case of Breakdown—In case any automobile, autocar or other similar vehicle shall, while conveying for hire or reward any passenger or passengers, become disabled or shall break down so as to be unable to convey such passenger or passengers to his or their destination, and such disablement or breaking down cannot be remedied so that such vehicle shall be enabled to proceed within fifteen minutes from the time such vehicle shall have become disabled or shall have stopped, no fare shall be charged or collected for any service rendered or distance traveled up to the time of such stoppage, disablement or breakdown. Provided, however, that if any such passenger or passengers elect to remain in such vehicle and desire to be conveyed to their destination thereby, after such breakdown or disablement shall have been remedied, in such event full rates for the distance traveled shall be charged as if no breakdown or stoppage had occurred, or if such vehicle was employed by the hour, the time of stoppage shall be deducted from the time charged for.

Baggage—Every passenger upon any public automobile, autocar or other similar vehicle shall be allowed to have conveyed with him upon such vehicle, without charge therefor, his ordinary light traveling baggage in an amount not to exceed in weight fifty pounds. A fee of 25 cents may be charged for conveying a trunk.

Lost Baggage—Whenever any package, article of baggage or goods of any kind shall be left in or upon any vehicle licensed under the provisions of this article, the operator of such vehicle shall, upon discovery of such package, baggage or goods, forthwith deliver the same to the board of inspectors of public vehicles.

INFORMATION FOR TAXPAYERS.

[By Robert M. Sweitzer, county clerk.]

Errors in Assessment—The board of review holds its first meeting of the summer session for the purpose of revising the assessment of property on the third Monday of June, annually, and remains in session until Sept. 7, or until all complaints have been disposed of. New assessment of real estate and buildings is made every four years. The last quadrennial assessment was in 1911 and the next will be in 1915. The board has the power to revise assessment where an overvaluation exists, but it will not reduce the land value on single lots. Where overassessment is found on lots the entire block or street will have to be reduced so that land values remain uniform. Complaints of errors in assessments must be filed on blanks provided by the board before Aug. 1 to affect the taxes for the current year. The board holds sessions in November, December, February and March to hear complaints, but action taken in any of these months cannot affect the taxes for the current year.

Payment of Taxes—The county clerk delivers on Jan. 2, annually, the tax books for the previous year's taxes to the county and various town collectors, after which date general taxes are due and payable up to March 10 as follows: On property inside the city of Chicago to the county collector; on property outside the city to the proper town collector at his town office. Special assessments may become due at any time during the year and should be paid to the city or village collector at his office.

After March 10 each year all bills for taxes and special assessments must be obtained from and paid to the county collector in the county building. On and after April 1 of each year he advertises all unpaid taxes as delinquent. He also gives notice of his intention to apply for judgment and an order for the sale of all property upon which taxes remain unpaid.

May 1 of each year all unpaid taxes on real estate are delinquent and a charge at the rate of 1 per cent per month on general taxes must be added by the county collector. The county collector applies shortly after the June term (usually in July) for judgment against all delinquent property in the county and at the same time a court order for the sale of all unpaid general taxes and special assessments is obtained. Objections to such judgment and sale must be made in writing and be filed in the office of the clerk of the County court.

On or shortly after Aug. 1 the collector and clerk begin the annual tax sale and sell all real estate upon which judgment has been given. The penalty for the redemption of real estate sold for taxes may be as high as 25 per cent, which penalty is added to the amount of taxes sold each six months after the date of sale.

Redemption of real estate sold for taxes must be made at the office of the county clerk before the expiration of two years. Penalties increase each six months after date of sale and two years is the limit allowed for redemption. A penalty of 7 per cent must be included in redemptions, the same being charged on account of any and all taxes or assessments which may have accrued subsequent to the date of sale, unless such assessments or taxes have been paid by the person making the redemption.

Tax deeds on unredeemed tax sales will necessarily be issued by the county clerk upon proper application after the time for redemption (two years) expires. After the tax deed is issued the former owner cannot redeem through the county clerk, as he has no such power. The release must be obtained by private arrangement with the tax purchaser or his assignee.

CHICAGO BUREAU OF PUBLIC EFFICIENCY.

Organized in 1910.
Trustees—Julius Rosenwald, chairman; Alfred L. Baker, treasurer; Onward Bates, George G. Tunell, Charles R. Crane, Henry B. Favill, Walter L. Fisher, A. B. Pond, Victor Elting.
Director—Harris S. Keeler.
Secretary—George C. Sikes.
Headquarters—City Club building, 315 Plymouth court.

The purposes of the organization are:

(1) To scrutinize the systems of accounting in the eight local governments of Chicago.

(2) To examine the methods of purchasing materials and supplies and letting and executing construction contracts in these bodies.

(3) To examine the pay rolls of these local governing bodies with a view of determining the efficiency of such expenditures.

(4) To make constructive suggestions for improvements in the directions indicated under 1, 2 and 3, and to co-operate with public officials in the installation of these improved methods.

(5) To furnish the public with exact information regarding public revenues and expenditures and thereby promote efficiency and economy in the public service.

ILLINOIS STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEES.

Elected Sept. 9, 1914.

REPUBLICAN.

Headquarters—Peoria and Springfield.
Chairman—G. DeF. Kinney, Peoria.
Secretary—C. J. Doyle, Springfield.
Treasurer—B. A. Eckhart, Chicago.
Dist.
1. Adolph Marks, 115 South State street, Chicago.
2. I. N. Powell, 6828 Bennett avenue, Chicago.
3. Charles E. Sherman, 6442 Normal-bd., Chicago.
4. T. J. Healy, 4621 Emerald avenue, Chicago.
5. Paul W. Rothenberg, 1632 S. Sawyer-av., Chicago.
6. George E. Nye, 3443 W. Jackson-bd., Chicago.
7. K. P. Hammer, 1101 N. Spaulding-av., Chicago.
8. L. A. Dunne, 1523 Wicker Park-av., Chicago.
9. F. A. Becker, 718 N. Dearborn-st., Chicago.
10. Henry D. Capitain, 1544 Kenilworth-av., Chicago.
11. E. J. Murphy, Joliet.
12. Fred E. Sterling, Rockford.
13. D. W. Baxter, Rochelle.
14. Walter A. Rosenfield, Rock Island.
15. Charles H. Williamson, Quincy.
16. G. DeF. Kinney, Peoria.
17. Frank L. Smith, Dwight.
18. Len Small, Kankakee.
19. Charles G. Eckhart, Tuscola.
20. Homer J. Tice, Greenview.
21. Louis H. Miner, Springfield.
22. Thomas Williamson, Edwardsville.
23. L. L. Emerson, Mount Vernon.
24. P. T. Chapman, Vienna.
25. H. H. Kohn, Anna.

DEMOCRATIC.

Headquarters—Chicago.
Chairman—Arthur W. Charles, Carmi.
Secretary—Isaac B. Craig, Mattoon.
Treasurer—Ernest Hoover, Taylorville.
Dist.
1. John J. Coughlin, 17 N. LaSalle-st., Chicago.
2. J. C. Kelly, 4215 S. Wabash-av., Chicago.
3. Eugene McCarthy, Jr., 5703 S. Union-av., Chicago.
4. William J. Lynch, Chicago.
5. Hugo L. Pitte, 901 W. 20th-st., Chicago.
6. Thomas M. Sullivan, 4743 W. Washington-bd., Chicago.
7. James Furlong, 3229 Park-av., Chicago.
8. Thomas J. O'Brien, 203 N. Morgan-st., Chicago.
9. Thomas Rohan, 1451 Hudson-av., Chicago.
10. Thomas J. Dawson, 1518 Wilson-av., Chicago.
11. Thomas F. Donovan, Elgin.
12. W. F. McNamara, Streator.
13. Douglas Pattison, Freeport.
14. John W. Williams, Carthage.
15. H. N. Wheeler, Quincy.
16. James M. Dougherty, Dixon.
17. Martin A. Brennan, Bloomington.
18. Clint C. Tilton, Danville.
19. Isaac B. Craig, Mattoon.
20. James McNabb, Carrollton.
21. Ernest Hoover, Taylorville.
22. Jerry K. Kane, East St. Louis.
23. George W. Fithian, Newton.
24. Arthur W. Charles, Carmi.
25. Ed M. Spiller, Benton.

PROGRESSIVE.

Chairman—Harold L. Ickes, Evanston.
Vice-Chairman—Fred S. Willbur, East St. Louis.
Secretary—W. P. Landon, Rochelle.
Treasurer—James L. Houghteling, Jr., Chicago.
Dist.
1. Daniel J. May, 3709 Indiana-av., Chicago.
2. Chas. H. Sergel, 4578 Oakenwald-av., Chicago.
3. Jas. H. Gilmore, 6954 Princeton-av., Chicago.
4. Donald G. MacDonald, 4024 S. Artesian-av., Chicago.
5. Frank J. Bilek, 1638 Blue Island-av., Chicago.
6. George H. Norton, 29 S. LaSalle-st., Chicago.
7. Dr. J. L. Smith, 2403 N. Albany-av., Chicago.
8. Harriet E. Vittum, 1400 Augusta-st., Chicago.
9. Fletcher Dobyns, 67 E. Division-st., Chicago.
10. Harold L. Ickes, 1415 E. Elinor-pl., Evanston.
11. A. M. Hirsh, Aurora.
12. J. Frank Deuel, Rockford.
13. J. T. Williams, Sterling.
14. Aaron G. Abraham, Moline.
15. W. E. Shallenberger, Canton.
16. G. G. Luthy, Peoria.
17. Frank H. Funk, Bloomington.
18. Dr. William H. Stephens, Danville.
19. Sumner S. Anderson, Charleston.
20. J. J. Neiger, Virginia.
21. Dr. B. L. Renfrow, Springfield.
22. Fred S. Willbur, East St. Louis.
23. Verne E. Joy, Centralia.
24. James R. Campbell, McLeanboro.
25. Philip Decker, Murphysboro.

PROHIBITION.

Headquarters—508 Myers building, Springfield.
Chairman—Robert H. Patton, Springfield.
Vice-Chairman—Alonzo E. Wilson, Wheaton.
Secretary—Louis F. Gumbart, Macomb.
Executive Committee—The above officers and John H. Shup, Newton; George W. Woolsey, Danville; L. J. Kendall, Lamoille.
Dist.
7. John E. Larson, 2713 N. Whipple-st., Chicago.
10. Charles R. Jones, Evanston.
11. Alonzo E. Wilson, Wheaton.
12. Frank Hook, Grand Ridge.
13. Fremont D. Lahman, Franklin Grove.
14. Louis F. Gumbart, Macomb.
15. H. O. Munson, Rushville.
16. Lorenzo J. Kendall, Lamoille.
17. Marion Gallup, Pontiac.
18. George W. Woolsey, Danville.
19. Alexander M. Caldwell, Champaign.
20. John E. Vertrees, Pittsfield.
21. Robert H. Patton, Springfield.
22. Eldon G. Burritt, Greenville.
23. John H. Shup, Newton.
24. Wilber A. Morgan, Bone Gap.
25. H. A. Dubois, Cobden.

SOCIALIST.

Headquarters—Halsted and Madison streets, Chicago.
Chairman—Joseph Naylor, Chicago.
Secretary—John C. Kennedy, Halsted and Madison streets, Chicago.
Executive Committee—Samuel Block, John M. Feigh, John C. Crow, Jacob Levenberg, A. L. Leisemeyer, Joseph L. Naylor, A. J. Dubin, Charles Kissling, Charles O. Grant.
Dist.
1. Samuel Block, 2918 Prairie-av., Chicago.
2. John M. Feigh, 4349 Greenwood-av., Chicago.
3. John C. Crow, 6708 S. Green-st., Chicago.
4. Jacob Levenberg, 4713 S. Halsted-st., Chicago.
5. J. Sonnenschein.
6. A. L. Leisemeyer, 2447 Jackson-bd., Chicago.
7. Joseph L. Naylor, 3225 Eastwood-av., Chicago.
8. A. J. Dubin, 1135 S. Halsted-st., Chicago.
9. Charles Kissling, 2012 Howe-st., Chicago.
10. Charles O. Grant, 1926 Wolfram-st., Chicago.
11. O. K. Jorgenson, Downers Grove.
12. W. G. Hammond, 851 Chicago-st., Belvidere.
13. W. H. McCall, Freeport.
14. Charles Maass, 1189 26th-st., Moline.
15. W. L. Jacobsen, Canton.
16. Ben Smith, Ladd.
17. John A. Bruell, 323 Elm-st., Lincoln.
18. John F. Demlow, 48 Bismarck-st., Danville.
19. Stephen L. Wood, Decatur.
20. Jesse Morgan, Whitehall.
21. Gustav Hiller, Staunton.
22. H. E. Roberts, Granite City.

COOK COUNTY COMMITTEES.

COOK COUNTY REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Headquarters—801 Otis building.
Chairman—David F. Matchett.
Vice-Chairman—John C. Connor.
Secretary—William H. Weber.
Assistant Secretary—Emil J. Wentzlaff.
Treasurer—Edward R. Litzinger.
Ward.
1. Francis P. Brady, 119 E. 20th-st.

2. Martin B. Madden, 709 Tacoma bldg.
3. Robert R. Levy, 4639 Prairie-av.
4. George J. Feser, 2732 Shields-av.
5. Edward R. Litzinger, 29 S. LaSalle-st.
6. Roy O. West, 1340 1st National Bank bldg.
7. David F. Matchett, 105 W. Monroe-st.
8. Walter E. Schmidt, 208 S. LaSalle-st.
9. Edward E. Ertsman, 11300 Forrestville-av.
10. Thomas Curran, 2023 S. Racine-av.
11. Charles V. Barrett, 29 S. LaSalle-st.
12. A. W. Miller, Chamber of Commerce bldg.
13. David W. Clark, 3125 Warren-av.
14. Joseph A. Painter, 3323 Walnut-av.
15. James J. McComb, 3327 Potomac-av.
16. Joseph P. Kinsella, Humboldt Park refectory.
17. Lewis D. Sitts, 1471 Grand-av.
18. Leland S. Rapp, 1218 Madison-st.
19. Christopher Mamer, 720 Reaper block.
20. Morris Eller, 1301 S. Peoria-st.
21. Oscar Hebel, 1105 Schiller bldg.
22. Arthur Josetti, 655 W. North-av.
23. E. J. Brundage, 110 S. Dearborn-st.
24. L. A. Brundage, 2210 Clifton-av.
25. Henry D. Capitain, 175 N. Wabash-av.
26. John C. Cannon, 4047 N. Hermitage-av.
27. Victor P. Arnold, City Hall Square bldg.
28. Joseph F. Haas, 2712 Fullerton-av.
29. Ernest Withall, 5047 S. Ashland-av.
30. Thomas J. Healy, 35th-st. and Archer-av.
31. Chas. S. Deneen, 1228, 29 S. LaSalle-st.
32. Chas. A. Williams, 122 S. Michigan-av.
33. George Hitzman, 500 County bldg.
34. Charles Vavrik, 1528 S. Karlov-av.
35. Charles K. Todd, 4852 W. Madison-st.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

1. Charles Anker, South Holland.
2. William H. Weber, 315 County bldg.
3. Peter M. Hoffman, 500 County bldg.
4. (Vacancy).
5. Wm. Busse, Mount Prospect.
6. Dr. Frank H. Anderson, 1413 Sherman-av., Evanston.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Headquarters—Briggs house.
Chairman—A. J. Sabath.
Secretary—John Downey.
Treasurer—Joseph O. Kostner.
Ward.

1. Michael Kenna, 307 S. Clark-st.
2. Wm. J. Graham, 3112 South Park-av.
3. Wm. L. O'Connell, 4418 Drexel-bd.
4. Jas. M. Dailey, 549 W. 31st-st.
5. O. T. McCormick, 35th and Emerald.
6. John P. Gibbons, state grain inspector, 175 W. Jackson-bd.
7. Edw. F. Brennan, 6430 Greenwood-av.
8. Michael P. Byrne, 7333 Bond-av.
9. Morris Wilson, sheriff's office.
10. Frank Sima, board of local improvements.
11. A. J. Sabath, 29 S. LaSalle-st.
12. A. J. Cermak, Municipal court bailiff.
13. Martin J. O'Brien, county clerk's office.
14. M. F. Maher, 2354 W. Superior-st.
15. T. P. Keane, Probate court clerk's office.
16. F. P. Truschke, city attorney's office.
17. S. Kielczynski, sheriff's office.
18. J. J. Murray, fire attorney's office.
19. John Powers, 162 W. Washington-st.
20. M. J. Prieb, 618 W. 18th-st.
21. Jas. A. Quinn, oil inspector.
22. Victor J. Schaeffer, 1841 N. Halsted-st.
23. Jos. L. Gill, county treasurer's office.
24. F. P. Roeder, 3045 Southport-av.
25. P. J. McKenna, board local improvements.
26. Henry A. Zender, board examining engineers.
27. Neil Murley, 3553 Elston-av.
28. Frank Paschen, Conway bldg.
29. John Downey, 5043 Hermitage-av.
30. L. O. J. Milord, 845 W. 50th-pl.
31. M. K. Sheridan, assessor's office.
32. Con Kelly, 6851 Wentworth-av.
33. T. J. Crowe, county clerk's office.
34. Jos. O. Kostner, commissioner public works.
35. W. P. Feeney, 17 N. LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

Daniel P. Bergin, 1607 Aberdeen-st., Chicago Heights.
Francis M. Keough, Lemont.
I. M. Keubler, Palatine.
Jas. Turnock, Evanston.
Anthony Barrett, River Forest.
G. F. McNamee, 1519 S. 59th-av., Cicero.
Peter Wolf, 118 20th-av., Melrose Park.

PROGRESSIVE COOK COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Chairman—M. J. Dempsey.
Secretary—Simon P. Gary.
Treasurer—Frederick W. Burlingham.
Ward.

1. Marion H. Drake, 1301 Ashland block.
2. Simon P. Gary, 501 Ashland block.
3. Charles H. Sergel, 542 S. Dearborn-st.
4. Henry Dobler, 3005 Archer-av.
5. Hector A. Brouillet, 117 N. Dearborn-st.
6. Thomas D. Knight, 1411 Hyde Park-bd.
7. Wm. D. Cousins, 140 S. Dearborn-st.
8. Edward Christianson, 6233-35 S. Halsted-st.
9. Fred C. Bendle, 11108 Michigan-bd.
10. John Siman, 710 Washington-bd.
11. William W. Haupt, 106 N. LaSalle-st.
12. Sidney S. Schmidt, 3210 W. 22d-st.
13. L. G. Ross, 3338 Adams-st.
14. Wm. F. Gailing, 434 N. St. Louis-av.
15. Charles F. Thoms, 212-220 N. Sangamon-st.
16. Wm. Gieldzinski, 1238 Noble-st.
17. Chas. J. Ryberg, 539 Bickerdike-st.
18. John R. Swift, 25 Honore-st.
19. Guy C. Crapple, 849 Taylor-st.
20. Samuel Heller, 1817 Harris Trust bldg.
21. Thomas J. Graydon, 159 N. State-st.
22. Wm. A. Burmeister, 2950 Lincoln-st.
23. Jacob A. Hey, 2050 N. Halsted-st.
24. J. M. Mueller, 2119 Roscoe-st.
25. E. A. Zimmerman, 29 S. LaSalle-st.
26. A. W. Stanmeyer, Otis bldg.
27. C. R. Bechtel, Harris Trust bldg.
28. M. J. Dempsey, 2500 N. Mozart-st.
29. B. J. Wach, 1957 E. 51st-st.
30. J. T. Simpson, 307 Clinton-st.
31. Henry Knaus, 735 W. Garfield-bd.
32. Willis E. Thorne, 1317 1st National Bank bldg.
33. S. J. Beckwith, 3001 Logan-bd.
34. Robert F. Kolb, 903 Schiller bldg.
35. John R. Brown, 4921 West End-av.

THE PROHIBITION CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF COOK COUNTY.

Headquarters—Room 27, 112 North LaSalle-st.
Chairman—Leo F. Jeanmene.
Vice-Chairman—O. F. Sorber.
Secretary—Carl T. E. Schultze.
Treasurer—John Harper.
Director Woman Voters' Department—Mrs. Flossie Slowne-Hyde.
Executive Committee—Edward E. Blake, O. F. Sorber, John Harper, Carl T. E. Schultze, David B. Decker, Leo F. Jeanmene, Samuel J. A. Conner, J. A. Murray.
Ward.

1. Frank F. Hoble, 243 W. 25th-st.
2. Leo F. Jeanmene, 3000 Indiana-av.
3. Mrs. Cora Stanton, 623 E. 50th-st.
4. Eric Nelson, 3016 5th-av.
5. John W. Zug, 2252 W. 37th-st.
6. R. A. Doubt, 731 E. 50th-st.
7. Henry Koerner, 7411 Monroe-st.
8. A. B. Taynton, 201 E. Main-st.
9. Perry Kim, 58 W. 109th-st.
10. Henry Jacobsma, 1446 S. Ashland-av.
11. Andrew Johnson, 2250 W. 33d-st.
12. Curtis J. Thompson, 2326 S. St. Louis-av.
13. Dr. Geo. H. Van Dyke, 3415 W. Van Buren-st.
14. Edward E. Blake, 2141 Park-av.
15. James A. Downs, 2032 Augusta-st.
16. Dr. Frank H. Booth, 1625 W. North-av.
17. Mrs. O. L. Stangeland, 1208 Erie-st.
18. Victor Behrens, 2252 W. Jackson-bd.
19. John Kutz, 1145 Van Buren-st.
20. Amos I. Leaman, 639 W. 18th-st.
21. A. P. Ford, 606 St. Clair-st.
22. Ida C. Williams, 1730 Sedgwick-st.
23. Charles F. Blank, 3110 Seminary-av.
24. Joe B. Seiler, 1519 Melrose-st.
25. Carl T. Schultze, 4051 Kenmore-av.
26. David B. Decker, 4432 N. Seeley-av.
27. Edmond F. J. Kulieke, 2833 N. Troy-st.

28. David B. Adamson, 1903 Mozart-st.
29. Ole C. Jensen, 6909 S. Robey-st.
30. David J. Stewart, 4424 Union-av.
31. George W. Doolittle, 6141 S. Hermitage-av.
32. S. J. A. Connor, 9716 Vanderpoel-av.
33. John Harper, 42 N. Lockwood-av.
34. Mrs. Jennie B. Ellsworth, 4018 W. 22d-st.
35. W. R. Chestnut, 4622 W. Adams-st.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

Gust Ankarberg, Chicago Heights.
Shelby Mays, Berwyn.
J. F. Gieske, Barrington.
J. T. Sutor, Cicero.
Geo. A. Cressey, Morgan Park.
S. C. Spaulding, Hanover.
A. J. Cronk, Lyons.
Edw. H. Mahler, Franklin Park.
F. J. Shuttuck, Lemont.
Frederick Hensch, Des Plaines.
W. R. Wilson, Kenilworth.
J. N. Westbrook, Glenview.
A. C. Loebe, Orland.
Geo. W. Hoover, 711 N. Kenilworth-av., Oak Park.
Addison N. Boggs, Brookfield.
Lloyd G. Spencer, Palos Park.
Chas. Nason, Palatine.
J. A. Murray, 1141 Noyes-st., Evanston.
Van Dyke Fort, Flossmoor, Ill.
J. V. Whiting, Arlington Heights.
Eugene Meyer, Harvey.
O. W. King, Blue Island.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

Chairman—Andrew Lafin, 724 Langdon-st.
Secretary—James P. Larsen, 1915 N. Ridgeway-av.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

Joseph Novak, 1835 S. Turner-av.
Charles Roux, 1427 Sedgwick-st.
Benjamin Eefting, 255 W. 111th-pl.
L. W. Hardy, 1645 Belmont-av.
J. M. Feigh, 4349 Greenwood-av.
Morris Seskind, 1114 Blue Island-av.
R. H. Howe, 820 Oakwood-bd.
S. A. Koppnagle, 4424 Armitage-av.
Charles Kissling, 1418 Mohawk-st.
B. McMahon, 4637 Calumet-av.
C. A. Deihl, 1129 Wellington-av.
W. E. Rodriguez, 1400 N. Kedzie-av.
Thomas L. Slater, 637 N. Leamington-av.
C. H. Foster, 1020 E. 62d-st.
George R. Levin, 1529 S. Hamlin-av.

WARD COMMITTEEMEN.

1. C. Y. Peachy, 234 South Water-st.
2. James Barnes, 3216 Indiana-av.
3. E. D. Loewenthal, 4339 Michigan-av.
4. James McNulty, 2928 Butler-st.
5. F. G. Wellman, 3252 S. Oakley-av.
6. Albert Newberg, 5258 Prairie-av.
7. E. F. Booton, 6407 University-av.
8. John M. Walsh, 9701 Avenue L.
9. Charles V. Johnson, 11353 Stephenson-st.
10. Vincent Ontl, 1513 Elburn-av.
11. Joseph Sorna, 2109 W. 18th-st.
12. Albert Pasecky, 2432 S. Spaulding-av.
13. A. L. Leismer, 2447 Jackson-bd.
14. Joseph Riha, 2525 W. Fulton-st.
15. Mrs. D. M. Madsen, 3220 Cortez-st.
16. H. Anielewski, 1032 Haddon-av.
17. C. Sorenson, 637 Milwaukee-av.
18. H. E. Greenwood, 215 Throop-st.
19. I. Gordon, 714 Laflin-st.
20. J. A. Dubin, 1135 S. Halsted-st.
21. William Acker, 676 N. LaSalle-st.
22. John Resch, 1550 Larrabee-st.
23. William A. Erickson, 637 Hamburg-st.
24. C. O. Grant, 1916 Wolfram-st.
25. J. A. Meisinger, 1512 Victoria-st.
26. E. J. Wolf, 2250 Berwyn-av.
27. Joseph M. Mason, 3037 N. Spaulding-av.
28. Thomas G. Evans, 2171 N. Maplewood-av.
29. C. L. Brooks, 3451 W. 63d-pl.
30. John Callahan, 317 W. 51st-pl.
31. Abraham Katz, 5932 Throop-st.
32. J. W. Deal, 7319 S. Peoria-st.
33. Thomas L. Slater, 637 N. Leamington-av.
34. Frank Zivny, 1427 S. Spaulding-av.
35. A. C. Jacobson, 3743 Armitage-av.

CHICAGO JUVENILE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Years ending Nov. 30.

	1912.	1913.	1914.
Delinquent boys in court	1,105	1,363	2,258
Delinquent girls in court	537	592	659
Dependent boys in court	1,363	1,089	1,227
Dependent girls in court	1,255	1,022	1,065
Delinquents put on probation	818	979	1,018
Dependents put on probation	599	678	671
Delinquents sent to institutions	611	685	777
Dependents sent to institutions	1,422	1,200	1,146
Delinquents dismissed	178	194	*363
Dependents dismissed	107	105	*249
Boys held to grand jury	2	6	8

*Includes those "continued generally."

TOTAL CHILDREN ON PROBATION.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Dependent boys	549	504	644	640	732	771
Dependent girls	630	644	855	802	928	1,030
Total	1,179	1,148	1,519	1,442	1,660	1,801

Delinq'nt boys	1,283	1,081	892	797	894	841
Delinq'nt girls	325	294	351	392	443	381
Total	1,608	1,375	1,243	1,189	1,337	1,222
Total boys	1,802	1,585	1,556	1,437	1,626	1,612
Total girls	955	938	1,206	1,194	1,371	1,411
Total	2,757	2,523	2,762	2,631	2,997	3,023

JUVENILE DETENTION HOME.

	1912.	1913.
Delinquent boys received	2,658	1,965
Delinquent girls received	566	688
Dependent boys received	455	350
Dependent girls received	354	298
Total number received	4,033	3,311
Daily average population	80	94

MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.

162 North Union avenue. Operated by health department; G. B. Young, M. D., commissioner; W. K. Murray, M. D., chief of bureau of hospitals, public baths and lodging house.

The municipal lodging house is for the benefit of all homeless and indigent men and boys in the city. Lodging, a bath and food are provided free for every applicant for one night, and longer if he is honestly seeking employment. The crippled, old or infirm are sent each morning to hospitals, dispensaries or homes. Employment is found for the able-bodied and industrious. Statistics for the calendar years 1911-1912, 1912-1913, 1913-1914, from midyear to midyear, are as follows:

	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.
Lodgings given	71,410	71,459	78,392
Meals served	142,820	142,397	156,784
Cripples received	155	206	126
Skilled laborers received	4,870	3,876	3,989
Unskilled laborers rec'd.	12,195	9,195	12,439
Sent to county agent	472	299	*90
Sent to county hospital.	180	73	*26
Sent to charitable organizations	277	310	*30
Sent to dispensary	441	1,387	*94

*Records kept for only three months.

CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR.

President—John J. Fitzpatrick.
Vice-President—Oscar F. Nelson.
Secretary—E. N. Nockels.
Financial Secretary—Fred G. Hopp.
Treasurer—Thomas F. Kennedy.
Headquarters—166 West Washington street.

PROPOSED PASSENGER SUBWAY SYSTEM FOR CHICAGO.

The harbor and subway commission and the subcommittee of the council committee on local transportation submitted a joint report Sept. 10, 1912, on a "comprehensive scheme of subways which shall extend into the outlying districts and which shall be designed to remedy the existing traction evils of the city of Chicago." The general plan recommended was a high level subway as close as possible to the surface of the streets and avoiding all grade crossings. The power system contemplated comprised alternating current generation and distribution and direct current operation of motors. The estimates were based on a third rail direct current system of conductors. The capacity of the subways outlined in the report was estimated at 180,000 seats per hour.

PROPOSED ROUTES.

Following were the routes recommended:

North to South Side—Beginning at Lawrence avenue and Broadway, a two track subway in Broadway to Irving Park boulevard and Halsted street; south in Halsted to Fullerton avenue.

Beginning at Lawrence and Lincoln avenues, a two track subway in Lincoln avenue to Halsted street and Fullerton avenue.

The two subways from the north joining at Halsted street and Fullerton avenue are continued as a four track subway southeast in Lincoln avenue to Clark street; south in Clark street to some point just north of the river (subject to further engineering investigation). Thence a two track subway for express trains south in Clark street to Polk street or some street farther south; east in Polk street or some other street to State street; south in State street in a four track subway to 55th street. A two track subway east in 55th street to Cottage Grove avenue; south in Cottage Grove avenue to 79th street. Transfers can be made from this subway at Fullerton avenue to the Halsted street subway; at Clark and Madison streets to the Madison street subway; at Harrison and Clark streets to the southwest subway.

North Side to Southwest Side—Two of the four tracks from the North Clark street subway continue in a two track subway east from Clark street to State street; thence south in State street to Harrison street; west in a two track subway in Harrison street to Halsted street and Blue Island avenue; thence continuing southwest in Blue Island avenue to 22d street and Ashland avenue; west in 22d street to Marshall boulevard; south in Marshall boulevard to 26th street; west in 26th street to South Crawford avenue. Transfers can be made from the subway at Fullerton avenue to the Halsted street subway, at State street to the "Northwest Side to South Side" subways, at Halsted and Harrison streets to Halsted street subway.

Northwest Side to South Side—Beginning at Elston and Kedzie avenues, a two track subway in Elston avenue southeast to Belmont and California avenues; south in California avenue to Milwaukee avenue; southeast in Milwaukee avenue to Desplaines or Canal street. Continuing south in Desplaines or Canal street to Randolph street; east in Randolph street to State street; south in State street in the four track subway to 55th street and State street; thence west in 55th street in a two track subway to Western avenue. Transfers can be made from the subway at Milwaukee avenue and Halsted street to the Halsted street subway; at State street to the "North Side to Southwest Side" subway; at 55th street and Halsted street to Halsted street subway.

A two track subway in Armitage avenue from North Crawford avenue to Milwaukee avenue, connecting with the Elston-Milwaukee avenue line.

Halsted Street—Beginning at the junction of the Lincoln avenue and Broadway lines at Fullerton avenue, a two track subway in Halsted street to 79th street. Transfers can be made from this subway at Fullerton avenue to the "North Side to South Side" and the "North Side to Southwest Side" subways; at Milwaukee avenue to the "Northwest Side to South Side" subway; at Harrison street to the "North Side to Southwest Side" subways; at 55th street to the "Northwest Side to South Side" subway.

Madison Street—Beginning at South Clark street, a two track subway in Madison street to Crawford avenue. Transfers can be made from the subway at Halsted street to the Halsted street subway; at Clark and Madison streets to the "North Side to South Side" subway. This subway may eventually be extended south in Clark street and other streets to serve the southwestern part of the city.

ESTIMATED COST OF SUBWAYS.

North side to Lawrence avenue	$20,123,000
South side to 79th street	25,778,000
West side to Crawford avenue	31,049,000
Halsted street	19,307,000
Total	96,257,000
Estimated cost of equipment	34,844,000
Total	131,101,000

The equipment will be furnished by the operating company.

Two plans for financing the project were suggested. One was to have the city build the subways out of the proceeds of legalized Mueller certificates and the other to have them built by private capital under such conditions as would insure absolute municipal control. It was subsequently ascertained that the scheme could not be financed by the issuance of Mueller certificates.

The joint report was signed by John Ericson, James J. Reynolds and E. C. Shankland of the harbor and subway commission and by Aldermen Eugene Block (chairman), John A. Richert, Patrick J. Carr, William F. Schultz, William J. Healy, Henry D. Capitain and Charles Twigg, subcommittee of the council committee on local transportation.

ARNOLD SUBWAY PLAN.

Little or no progress was made with the subway project in 1913, but the matter was taken up by the council transportation committee in the fall and expert advice was sought. A plan submitted by Bion J. Arnold received favorable consideration from the committee. He recommended that the city proceed to the construction of two initial subways for the use of the surface lines. The north and south route, he said, should be under Clark street from North avenue to 22d street. For the east and west bores he outlined a "loop back" in the downtown section, entering it by way of the Washington street tunnel, proceeding east to Michigan avenue and leaving the loop by the Van Buren street tunnel, and vice versa.

He estimated the first of these routes to cost $9,600,000 and the second $4,900,000, a total of $14,500,000. This figure, he pointed out, is well within the amount held available under the subway provisions of the traction ordinances. The city had $11,000,000 in its subway fund, it would receive another $2,000,000 next April, and it could compel the companies to contribute $5,000,000, making the total $18,000,000.

DEVELOPMENTS IN 1914.

No bids having been received for the construction of the $130,000,000 comprehensive system of subways favored by Mayor Harrison, the members of the harbor and subway commission appointed in 1911 resigned in a body Jan. 7, 1914, on the ground that there was nothing further for them to do. For the completion of work in connection with the north side municipal pier the commission was continued, but changed so as to include the city comptroller, commissioner of public works and E. C. Shankland, who was made chairman. The secretary of the commission is W. O. Johnson. The office is in the City Hall Square building, 139 North Clark street.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS IN CHICAGO.

Albion College (Mich.)—President, Randall Burns, Amherst—Secretary, J. H. Stevens, 111 West Monroe street.
Association of Alumni Secretaries of Chicago—President, R. W. Sailor; secretary, Beverly B. Vedder, 1414 Monadnock block.
Beloit—President, Ralph C. Otis; secretary and treasurer, J. W. Wilder.
Brown—President, F. L. Morse; secretary and treasurer, Lester L. Falk.
Colgate—President, Dr. H. J. Mallory; secretary and treasurer, D. O. True.
Cornell—Secretary, R. W. Sailor, 1415 Michigan avenue.
Dearborn Seminary—President, Miss Helen Gunsaulus; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charles S. Williamson.
Denison—President, Samuel B. Brierly; secretary, George E. Kidd.
Hamilton (Western Association)—President, Henry K. Webster; secretary-treasurer, M. L. Jenks.
Harvard Club of Chicago—President, John H. Wigmore; secretary and treasurer, Eames MacVeagh.
Hillsdale—President, Mrs. Jennie Van Fleet Cowdrey; secretary, Lorenzo E. Dow.
Illini Club of Chicago—President, Harry C. Coffeen; secretary, Rudolph E. Schreiber.
Illinois Wesleyan—President, Jesse S. Dancey; secretary and treasurer, William N. Cottrell.
Lake Forest—President, Cornelius Betten, Lake Forest, Ill.; secretary, Clifford H. Williams, 3131 Calumet avenue.
Lewis Institute—President, Harry Wernicke; secretary and treasurer, Eugene C. Hall.
Loyola—President, Leo J. Doyle; corresponding secretary, James R. Quinn.
Michigan—President, John A. Jameson, 43 Borden block; secretary, Beverly B. Vedder, 1414 Monadnock block.
Monticello Seminary—President, Mrs. F. F. Whetzel; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. W. Shaw.
Northwestern—Secretary, Glenn Frank.
Notre Dame—President, Stephen H. Riordan; secretary, Fred L. Steers.
Oberlin—President, Prof. Henry C. Cole; secretary and treasurer, C. E. Shedd.
Ohio Northern—President, Irwin R. Hazen; secretary, N. M. Stineman.
Luther College (Decorah, Ia.)—President, Prof. James C. M. Hanson; secretary and treasurer, J. G. Steensland.
Phillips Exeter Academy—President, John F. Merrill; secretary-treasurer, F. L. Stetson Harman.
Princeton Club of Chicago—Secretary, Donald Scott, 234 S. LaSalle-st.
Purdue—President, F. B. Ernst; secretary, W. E. Morey.
Radcliffe College—President, Mrs. H. A. De Windt; secretary, Mrs. George P. Costigan, Jr.
Rockford College Alumnæ—President, Mrs. B. G. Poucher; secretary, Miss Elizabeth Hislop.
Rush Medical—President, Dr. Arthur M. Corwin; secretary, Dr. Charles A. Parker.
University of Chicago — President, Raymond Schaefer; secretary and treasurer, Charles F. Axelson.
University of Illinois, Medical—President, Dr. J. M. Barger; secretary, Dr. Frank Chauvet.
University of Missouri—President, William T. Cross, 315 Plymouth court; secretary, Miss Nora Edmonds.
University of Pennsylvania—President, U. A. Lavery.
University of Wisconsin—Secretary, J. G. Wray, 230 W. Washington street.
Wells (Western Association)—President, Mrs. Walter G. Warren, Chicago; secretary, Miss M. Herrmann, Evanston.
Western Swarthmore Club—President, Prof. T. Atkinson Jenkins, 5411 Greenwood avenue; secretary, Fred M. Simons, Faculty Exchange, University of Chicago.
Yale Club of Chicago—President, Samuel J. Walker, M. D.; secretary and treasurer, Jesse Spalding.

POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS IN CHICAGO.

Chicago Equal Suffrage Association—President, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen.
Chicago Civil Service League, room 711, 169 West Madison street—President, Daniel P. Riordan; secretary, James M. Grimm.
Chicago Political Equality League, 410 South Michigan avenue—President, Mrs. Harriet T. Treadwell; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Maud C. Taylor.
Chicago Progressive Club, 19 West Jackson boulevard—President, Thomas D. Knight; secretary, William R. Medaris.
Chicago Single Tax Club, 508 Schiller building—Secretary, Milton D. Bryce.
Citizens' Association of Chicago (nonpartisan), room 33, 106 North LaSalle street—President, Moses E. Greenebaum; secretary, Shelby M. Singleton.
City Club, 315 Plymouth court—President, Allen B. Pond; secretary, Henry P. Chandler; civic secretary, George E. Hooker.
Civic Federation (nonpartisan), room 416, 108 South LaSalle street—President, Joseph E. Otis; secretary, Douglas Sutherland.
Civil Service Reform Association of Chicago, 951 Marquette building — President, Russell Whitman; secretary, R. E. Blackwood.
County Union—President, George T. Kelly; secretary, Calvin Fentress.
Illinois Jeffersonian Democracy—President, Mrs. Susan L. Jenks; corresponding secretary, Mrs. X. Young.
Illinois Equal Suffrage Association—President, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout; secretary, Mrs. Helen Stewart.
Intercollegiate Prohibition Association — President, D. Leigh Colvin; secretary, Harry S. Warner, 156 Washington street.
Legislative Voters' League of Illinois (nonpartisan), 1934, 7 South Dearborn street—President, Clifford W. Barnes; secretary, Ralph Ellis.
Municipal Voters' League (nonpartisan)—President, Lessing Rosenthal; secretary, Kellogg Fairbank, 556 Monadnock building.
United Societies for Self-Government, 202, 153 North Dearborn street—President, George Landau; secretary, A. J. Cermak.

Locations and secretaries of semipolitical social clubs like the Hamilton (rep.) and the Iroquois (dem.) will be found under "Chicago Clubs and Clubhouses."

CHICAGO BUILDING STATISTICS.

Number of buildings erected since 1894, with estimated cost.

Year.	Buildings.	Cost.	Year.	Buildings.	Cost.	Year.	Buildings.	Cost.
1894	9,755	$33,863,465	1901	6,053	$34,962,075	1908	10,771	$68,203,920
1895	8,633	35,010,043	1902	6,074	48,070,399	1909	11,241	90,559,580
1896	6,444	22,730,615	1903	6,221	37,447,175	1910	11,409	96,932,700
1897	5,294	21,777,230	1904	7,151	44,724,790	1911	11,106	105,269,700
1898	4,067	21,294,325	1905	8,442	63,970,950	1912	11,325	88,786,960
1899	3,794	20,856,750	1906	10,629	64,822,030	1913	10,792	89,668,427
1900	3,554	19,100,050	1907	9,353	59,093,080	1914*	8,522	70,534,910

*Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD AND NAVAL RESERVE.

Commissioned officers, 565; enlisted men, 6,300.
Commander in Chief—Gov. Edward F. Dunne.
The Adjutant-General—Brig.-Gen. Frank S. Dickson.
Adjutant-General—Col. Richings J. Shand.
Assistant Quartermaster-General—Col. S. O. Tripp.
First Brigade (headquarters Chicago)—Brig.-Gen. D. Jack Foster commanding.
Second Brigade (headquarters Quincy)—Brig.-Gen. Henry R. Hill.
First Infantry (headquarters Chicago)—Col. J. B. Sanborn commanding.
Second Infantry (headquarters Chicago)—Col. John J. Garrity commanding.
Third Infantry (headquarters Aurora)—Col. Chas. H. Greene commanding.
Fourth Infantry (headquarters Paris)—Col. Edward J. Lang commanding.
Fifth Infantry (headquarters Quincy)—Col. Frank S. Wood commanding.
Sixth Infantry (headquarters Chicago)—Col. W. F. Lawrie commanding.
Seventh Infantry (headquarters Chicago)—Col. Daniel Moriarty commanding.
Eighth Infantry (colored, headquarters Chicago)—Col. Franklin A. Denison commanding.
First Cavalry (Chicago)—Col. Milton J. Foreman commanding.
Battalion, Field Artillery (headquarters Waukegan)—Maj. A. V. Smith commanding.
Signal Corps (Chicago)—Capt. Alvin H. McNeal commanding.
Medical Department (attached to the various commands)—Lieut.-Col. Jacob Frank, Chicago, surgeon-general, commanding.
Inspector-General—Col. Henry Barrett Chamberlin, Chicago.
Assistant Chief of Ordnance—Col. Gordon Strong, Chicago.
Judge-Advocate-General—Col. Nathan W. MacChesney, Chicago.

ARMORIES IN CHICAGO.

First Regiment Infantry—1542 Michigan avenue.
Second Regiment Infantry—Washington boulevard and North Curtis street.
Seventh Regiment Infantry—Wentworth avenue, between 33d and 34th streets.
Eighth Regiment Infantry—3442 Forest avenue.
First Regiment Cavalry Headquarters—1330 North Clark street.
First Brigade Headquarters—Room 410 Harris Trust building, 111 West Monroe street.
Signal Corps Headquarters—In 2d regiment armory.

ILLINOIS NAVAL RESERVE.

COMMISSIONED AND WARRANT OFFICERS.

1. Official designation—Illinois Naval Reserve.
2. Plan of organization—Ship's company (ten deck divisions, three engineer divisions).
3. Address of headquarters—S. S. Commodore, State street bridge.
4. Vessels loaned to state, where located and by which portion of command used—U. S. S. Isla de Luzon, Chicago, by entire command at different times.
5. Number of commissioned officers..... 44
   Number of petty officers and enlisted men..526
   Total 570
6. Location of divisions—
   First, Chicago, mustered in May 15, 1900.
   Second, Chicago, mustered in May 15, 1900.
   Third, Chicago, mustered in May 15, 1900.
   Fourth, Chicago, mustered in May 15, 1900.
   Fifth (engineer), Chicago, mustered in July 1, 1903.
   Sixth (engineer), Chicago, mustered in July 1, 1903.
   Seventh, Moline, mustered in Sept. 30, 1893.
   Eighth, Alton, mustered in Feb. 18, 1896.
   Ninth, Quincy, mustered in May 21, 1897.
   Tenth, Peoria, mustered in Jan. 24, 1912.

LEARNED SOCIETIES IN CHICAGO.

American Library Association—Public library building; secretary, George B. Utley.
Chicago Academy of Sciences, The—Lincoln park; president, Thomas C. Chamberlin; secretary, Wallace W. Atwood.
Chicago Architectural Club—Art Institute; president, George A. Awsumb; secretary, Gifford Brabant.
Chicago Astronomical Society—President, Elias Colbert; secretary, Prof. Philip Fox.
Chicago Bar Association—Library rooms, 105 Monroe street; president, Mitchell D. Follansbee; secretary, Richard S. Folsom.
Chicago Historical Society—Dearborn avenue and Ontario street; president, Clarence A. Burley; secretary, Seymour Morris; librarian, Caroline M. McIlvaine.
Chicago Library Club—President, Miss Louise B. Krause; secretary, Augustus H. Shearer, Ph. D.
Chicago Literary Club—410 South Michigan avenue; president, Walter L. Fisher; secretary and treasurer, Frederick W. Gookin.
Chicago Medical Society—President, Charles J. Whalen, M. D.; secretary, Charles E. Humiston.
Chicago Numismatic Society—1622 Masonic Temple; president, John Kelly; secretary, Michael Carey.
Chicago Society of Anthropology—President, Geo. V. Wells; corresponding secretary, Alfred Cook.
Council for Library and Museum Extension—President, Newton H. Carpenter, Art Institute; secretary, Wallace W. Atwood, Chicago Academy of Sciences.
Geographic Society of Chicago—President, Henry J. Patten; domestic corresponding secretary, Dr. James W. Walker.
National League for Medical Freedom (Illinois branch)—1237 McCormick building; secretary, Joseph C. Mason.
Western Economic Society—President, Shailer Mathews; secretary, H. G. Moulton.
Western Society of Engineers—1735 Monadnock block; president, E. H. Lee; secretary, J. H. Warder.
Women's Medical Club—President, Dr. Sadie Bay Adair; secretary, Dr. Clara P. Seippel.

STATE SOCIETIES IN CHICAGO.

California Society of Illinois—President, William W. Durham; secretary, Edward P. Critcher, 402, 337 West Madison street.
Empire State Society of Chicago—President, George S. Seymour; secretary, Dr. John H. Bowe.
Hawkeye Fellowship Club (Iowa)—President, Edward G. Pratt; secretary, Horace G. Lozier.
Indiana Society of Chicago—President, George T. Buckingham; secretary, Edward M. Holloway, 725 Federal building.
Indiana Society, Daughters of—President, Mrs. Chester H. Briscoe; corresponding secretary, Mrs. George F. Ross.
Kansas Society of Chicago—President, T. J. Norton; secretary, Miss Rena Stillwell, Chicago Beach hotel.
Michigan Society of Chicago—President, Marquis Eaton; secretary, John T. Wagner.
New England Society of Chicago—President, La Verne W. Noyes; secretary, B. F. Paine, 415 West 61st street.
Ohio Society of Chicago—President, Orva G. Williams; secretary, Dr. Liston H. Montgomery.
Society of New England Women—President, Mrs. Frances S. Smith; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frank C. Lewis.
Wisconsin Society of Chicago—President, Dr. Frank Billings; secretary, J. G. Wray, 212 West Washington street.

MUNICIPAL COURT OF CHICAGO.

City hall, 8th and 9th floors.

Chief Justice—Harry Olson, room 915.
Chief Clerk—Frank P. Danisch.
Chief Bailiff—Anton J. Cermak.
Judges—Terms expire in 1916: John R. Caverly, John J. Rooney, P. B. Flannagan, Jacob H. Hopkins, James C. Martin, Harry P. Dolan, Joseph Sabath, John R. Newcomer, Charles A. Williams, David Sullivan. Terms expire in 1918: Harry Olson, Chief justice; William N. Gemmill, John K. Prindiville, Harry M. Fisher, John A. Mahoney, John Courtney, Edward T. Wade, Joseph P. Rafferty, Joseph S. LaBuy, John J. Sullivan, Hugh J. Kearns. Terms expire in 1920: C. Goodnow, F. Graham, John Stelk, S. E. Stelk, S. E. Fry, S. H. Trude, Joseph Z. Uhlir, D. Sullivan, E. H. Jarecki, Joseph E. Ryan, Arnold Heap.
Salaries—Chief justice, $10,000 a year; associate justices, $6,000; clerk, $6,000; chief deputy clerk, $4,000; two assistant chief deputy clerks and one auditor, $3,000; other clerks, $1,800 to $2,500; bailiff, $6,000; chief deputy bailiff, $4,000; two assistant chief deputy bailiffs, $2,500; other bailiffs, $1,500 to $2,000.
Civil Courts—First district, city hall; second district, 8855 and 8857 Exchange avenue, South Chicago.
Criminal Courts—First district: Branches 1 and 2, Criminal court building; South Clark street branches 1 and 2, 625 South Clark street; Desplaines street branch, 119 North Desplaines street; Maxwell street branch, Maxwell and Morgan streets; Hyde Park branch, 5223 Lake Park avenue; West Chicago avenue branch, 1125 West Chicago avenue; Shakespeare avenue branch, Shakespeare and California avenues; East Chicago avenue branch, 115 East Chicago avenue; Sheffield avenue branch, Sheffield avenue and Diversey boulevard; Englewood branch, 6347 Wentworth avenue; 35th street branch, 728 West 35th street (stockyards branch). Second district, 8855-8857 Exchange avenue, South Chicago.

JURISDICTION.

1. All actions on contracts when the amount claimed by the plaintiff exceeds $1,000; all actions for the recovery of personal property the value of which exceeds $1,000; all actions for the recovery of damages for the conversion of personal property when the amount sought to be recovered exceeds $1,000.
2. Criminal cases of the grade of felony, except treason and murder, and cases of habeas corpus.
3. Criminal cases below the grade of felony, except habeas corpus cases.
4. Civil actions for the recovery of money only when the amount does not exceed $1,000; actions for recovery of personal property valued at less than $1,000; actions of forcible detainer; actions and proceedings over which justices of the peace have jurisdiction and actions not otherwise provided for by the act.
5. Quasi criminal actions.
6. Proceedings for the prevention of crime; for the arrest, examination and commitment of persons charged with criminal offenses; proceedings involving use of search warrants.

THE CHICAGO ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE.

Headquarters 10 South LaSalle street.

President—Charles L. Dering.
Vice-President Interstate Division—James W. Morrisson.
Vice-President Civic-Industrial Division—John W. O'Leary.
Vice-President Local Division—Fred L. Rossbach.
Vice-President Foreign Trade Division—J. F. Nickerson.
General Secretary—Frederick L. Brown.
General Treasurer—Lucius Teter.
Board of Directors for 1915—Edward F. Mandel, Herman L. Matz, Clark D. Osborn, Charles D. Richards, George H. Crosby, George H. Van Pelt, E. B. Case, Frank A. Spink, W. P. Dunn, Angus S. Hibbard, L. A. Goddard, Thomas I. Stacey, W. W. Baird, W. W. Buchanan, Howard Elting, E. C. Ferguson, J. P. Hovland, B. J. Rosenthal.

OFFICIAL STAFF.

Business Manager—Hubert F. Miller.
Assistant Business Manager—Robert B. Beach.
Editor Chicago Commerce—William Hudson Harper.
Traffic Director—H. C. Barlow.
Industrial Commissioner—Anderson Pace.
Manager Convention Bureau—George M. Spangler, Jr.
Foreign Trade Commissioner—H. H. Garver.
Representative—H. P. Belt, Casilla de Correo, 1779, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

STREETS, ALLEYS AND PAVEMENTS.

The combined length of the streets and alleys of Chicago is 4,525 miles. The street mileage is 2,991 and the alley mileage 1,534. Of the streets 1,932.45 miles are paved. The total of each kind of pavement in use Jan. 1, 1914, was:

Pavement.	Miles.	Pavement.	Miles.
Asphalt	661.42	Bituminated concrete	5.25
Asphalt concrete.	13.84	Block asphalt...	1.74
Asphalt mac'd'm	22.55		

Pavement.	Miles.	Pavement.	Miles.
Brick	230.19	Slag	7.48
Cedar	241.57	Novaculite	2.00
Concrete	7.81	Rock asphalt.....	0.57
Creosoted block.	45.80	Tar macadam...	7.07
Granite	108.30	Wood asphalt....	0.05
Macadam	572.06		
Medina stone...	1.19	Total	1,932.45

"CLOSED" HOURS ON BRIDGES OF CHICAGO.

Following are the hours when the bridges of Chicago are closed to river traffic: Bridges on the main river, on the south branch as far south as 12th street, inclusive, and on the north branch from Kinzie street, inclusive, 6:30 to 9 a. m. and 4:30 to 6:30 p. m.; on the north branch from Kinzie, exclusive, to Halsted street, inclusive, and on the south branch from 12th street, exclusive, to Halsted street, inclusive, 6 to 7 a. m. and 5:30 to 6:30 p. m.; all other bridges from 6 to 7 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. Rush street bridge may be opened half an hour earlier in evening to admit passage of passenger boats.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

Room 811 City Hall Square building.

Commissioner—Leonora Z. Meder.
Duties—This department, established in March, 1914, operates two bureaus known as the bureau of social survey and the bureau of employment. Its duties are to collect information and data regarding social conditions in the city and to recommend to the city council measures for the betterment of these conditions. It operates the municipal lodging houses for men and women.

CHICAGO PARKS AND BOULEVARDS.

LINCOLN PARK SYSTEM.

Commissioners (appointed by governor with consent of senate)—Timothy J. O'Byrne, Leo Austrian, Bernard Jung, N. N. Lampert, William Rehm, Bertram M. Winston, John P. Friedlund.

Officers—President, Timothy J. O'Byrne; vice-president, Bernard Jung; auditor, B. M. Winston; secretary, George D. Crowley; superintendent, Edwin A. Kaust; attorney, Francis O'Shaughnessy; treasurer, Frederick H. Rawson.

Office—In Lincoln park near Clark and Center streets.

The Lincoln park district consists of the towns of North Chicago and Lake View, with Fullerton avenue as the dividing line, and is bounded on the north by Devon avenue, on the south by the Chicago river and extends from Lake Michigan on the east to the north branch of the river and North Western avenue on the west.

The area of the Lincoln park district is 12.64 square miles. The total area of the parks and boulevards is 699.94 acres, with 9.33 miles of boulevards.

Lincoln Park—Lincoln park, previously known as Lake park, began its history under its present name by resolution passed by the common council of Chicago under date of June 5, 1865. The park proper is 317 acres in extent and extends from Diversey boulevard to Oak street along the lake front. To this 235 acres of land has been added by filling in Lake Michigan north of Diversey boulevard. This extension will contain a seventy-acre yacht harbor and will have bathing facilities.

The park contains a large floral department, also an extensive zoological garden containing about 1,800 animals. Boating and bathing facilities are furnished and the park lagoon—one mile in length—gives an admirable course for racing. The Academy of Sciences is located in the park at the foot of Center street. This building was erected in 1893 and contains about 250,000 specimens. It is noted for its collection of local natural history specimens and for its complete collection of mollusks.

The park has provided facilities for outdoor games during both the winter and summer seasons.

Stanton Park—At Vedder, Vine and Rees streets; area 5 acres; equipped with fieldhouse and outdoor gym facilities.

Lake Shore Playground—Area 9.160 acres; is situated between Pearson street and Chicago avenue, extending from the Chicago avenue pumping works to the lake. This park is fitted up as a playground, containing a shelter house, and with outdoor gymnasium apparatus.

Seward Park—Contains 1.73 acres; is fitted with outdoor and indoor gymnasium and has a fieldhouse which contains reading rooms, assembly hall, clubrooms, a branch of the public library and facilities for gymnastic work and aquatic sports.

Hamlin Park—Wellington avenue and Robey street; area 10 acres; is fully equipped with fieldhouse and out-of-door gymnasium facilities.

Welles Park—Western avenue and Montrose boulevard; area 10 acres.

LENGTH OF NORTH SIDE BOULEVARDS.

In miles and fractions of miles.

Dearborn parkway, .123.	North avenue, .450.
Diversey parkway, 2.356.	Lincoln park West, .450.
Fullerton parkway, .510.	North Shore, .336.
Garfield avenue, .030.	Ohio, .682.
Lake Shore drive, .745.	Sheridan road, 4.148.
Lake View, .490.	North State parkway, .250.
Lincoln parkway, .539.	

SOUTH PARKS.

Commissioners (appointed by Circuit court judges)—Albert Mohr, Charles L. Hutchinson, Joseph Donnersberger, Edward Tilden, John Barton Payne.

Officers—John Barton Payne, president; Joseph Donnersberger, auditor; George M. Reynolds, treasurer; John F. Neil, secretary; Robert Redfield, attorney; J. F. Foster, general superintendent; H. C. Carbaugh, superintendent of employment.

Offices—In Washington park, 57th street and Cottage Grove avenue.

The south park district is bounded on the north by the Chicago river and the Illinois and Michigan canal, east by Lake Michigan and the state of Indiana, south by 87th street and 138th street and west by South Cicero avenue and State street.

The area of the south park district is 92.6 square miles; population is in excess of 600,000. The total area of parks is 2,043.98 acres and of parks and boulevards 2,494.59 acres, consisting of twenty-four parks and 32.98 miles of boulevards. The following is a list of the parks and boulevards:

Jackson Park—Area 542.89 acres; bounded on the north by 56th street, east by Lake Michigan, south by 67th street and west by Stony Island avenue; this park is provided with facilities for boating, rowboats and launches, has two golf courses, one of nine holes and the other eighteen holes, with golf shelter, lockers and showers for both men and women; it has baseball and football fields, tennis courts, refectory, beach bathing, music court, the Field museum of natural history occupying the World's Fair art building located in the northern part of the park, and in the winter skating is provided. It also has a playground for small children.

Washington Park—Area 371 acres; bounded on the north by 51st street, east by Cottage Grove avenue, south by 60th street, west by South Park avenue; has the same accommodations for the public as Jackson park except the golf facilities and the museum and in addition has roque courts, archery range, bathing facilities, accommodations for fly casting, wading pool and sand court for children and a house for the game of curling.

Marquette Park—Area 322.68 acres; bounded on the north by 67th street, east by California avenue, south by 71st street and west by the Grand Trunk Western railroad. The east 80 acres have been improved. It has ball fields and tennis courts and skating in the winter It also has an eighteen hole golf course.

Grant Park—Area 205.14 acres; bounded on the north by Randolph street, east by Lake Michigan, south by Park row, west by Michigan avenue. This park is under construction. Temporary provision is made for athletic work in the northern part of the park. The Logan monument and the Art institute are located in this park.

Midway Plaisance—The connecting way between Washington and Jackson parks; bounded on the north by 59th street, east by Stony Island avenue, south by 60th street, west by Cottage Grove avenue. Has tennis courts and in the winter skating and hockey.

McKinley Park—Area 74.88 acres; bounded on the north by 37th street and Archer avenue, east by Robey street, south by 39th street, west by Western Avenue boulevard. Has swimming pool, outdoor gymnasiums for men and women, tennis courts, ball field, children's playground, wading pool and skating in the winter.

Gage Park—Area 20 acres; situated at the intersection of Western avenue and 55th street. Has wading pool, ball field and tennis court.

Sherman Park—Area 60.60 acres; bounded on the north by 52d street, east by South Racine avenue, south by Garfield boulevard, west by Loomis street. Has recreation buildings which include an assembly hall used by the people free of charge for various entertainments, clubrooms for meetings of the various clubs of the community, reading room supplied with periodicals by the park commissioners, lunchroom, gymnasiums for men and for women, shower and plunge baths and locker rooms. There are also outdoor gymnasiums for men and women, playground for children, wading pool and swim-

ming pool with the necessary dressing booths. Provision is made for baseball, football, tennis and boating. There is also a band stand under which concerts are given during the summer every Sunday evening. Also skating in the winter.

Ogden Park—Area 60.56 acres; bounded on the north by 64th street, east by South Racine avenue, south by 67th street, west by Loomis street. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in Sherman park, except lunch counter.

Palmer Park—Area 40.48 acres; bounded on the north by 111th street, east by South Park avenue, south by 113th street, west by Indiana avenue. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in Sherman park, except boating and lunch counter.

Hamilton Park—Area 29.95 acres; bounded on the north by 72d street, east by C., R. I. & P. railway, south by 74th street, west by C. & W. I. railway. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in Sherman park, except swimming pool and boating.

Bessemer Park—Area 22.88 acres; bounded on the north by 89th street, east by Muskegon avenue, south by 91st street, west by South Chicago avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except lunch counter and boating.

Mark White Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 29th street, east by Halsted street, south by 30th street, west by Poplar avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating and lunch counter.

Armour Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 33d street, east by 5th avenue, south by 34th street, west by Shields avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Cornell Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 50th street, west by South Lincoln street, south by 51st street, east by Wood street. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating and lunch counter.

Davis Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 44th street, east by Marshfield avenue, south by 45th street, west by Hermitage avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Russell Square—Area 11.47 acres; bounded on the north by 83d street, east by Bond avenue, south by Baker avenue, west by Houston avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating and lunch counter.

Calumet Park—Area 66.19 acres; bounded on the north by 95th street, east by Lake Michigan, south by 102d street, west by Avenue G and a line about 50 feet east of C., L. S. & E. railway.

Hardin Square—Area 7.41 acres; bounded on the north by 25th street, east by the Rock Island right of way, south by 26th street, west by Wentworth avenue.

Fuller Park—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 45th street, east by Princeton avenue, south by 46th place, west by Stewart avenue. Improved with same facilities as Sherman park in a more extensive form.

Grand Crossing Park—Area 19.16 acres; bounded on the north by 76th street, east by Dobson avenue, south by 78th street, west by Ingleside avenue.

No. 16 Park—Area 18.52 acres; bounded on the north by 103d street, east by Bensley avenue, south by 105th street, west by Oglesby avenue.

No. 17 Park—Area 20 acres; bounded on the north by 130th street, east by Carondelet avenue, south by 132d street, west by Exchange avenue.

No. 18 Park—Area 20.19 acres; bounded on the north by 90th street, east by St. Lawrence avenue, south by 91st street, west by South Park avenue.

Michigan Avenue—80 to 100 feet wide; from Garfield boulevard to Randolph street.

Garfield Boulevard—200 feet wide; from South Park avenue to Western Avenue boulevard on the line of 55th street.

Western Avenue Boulevard—200 feet wide; a strip of land east of and adjoining the center line of Western avenue from the Illinois and Michigan canal to 55th street (Garfield boulevard).

Grand Boulevard—198 feet wide; on the line of South Park avenue from 35th to 51st street.

Drexel Boulevard—200 feet wide; first street east of Cottage Grove avenue and extending from Oakwood boulevard to 51st street.

Prairie Avenue—66 feet wide; the street of that name from 16th to 29th street.

South Park Avenue—66 feet wide; being the street of that name between 35th and 29th streets.

Jackson Street—66 feet wide; being the street of that name extending from Michigan avenue to the south branch of the Chicago river.

Oakwood Boulevard—100 feet wide; the first street south of 39th street, between Grand boulevard and Cottage Grove avenue.

Thirty-Third Street—66 feet wide; being the street of that name between Michigan avenue and South Park avenue.

Sixteenth Street—50 feet wide; being the street of that name between Michigan avenue and Prairie avenue.

Twenty-Ninth Street—66 feet wide; being the street of that name between Prairie avenue and South Park avenue.

Fifty-Seventh Street—100 feet wide; being the street of that name between the I. C. railroad right of way and the west line of Jackson park.

Marquette Road—66 feet wide; being the street of that name from Jackson park to California avenue.

Normal Avenue—66 feet wide; from Garfield boulevard to 72d street.

Loomis Street—66 feet wide; being the street of that name from Garfield boulevard to 67th street.

Hyde Park Boulevard—100 feet wide; being that part of 51st street between Drexel avenue and Jackson park.

Yates Avenue—100 feet wide; being the street of that name from Jackson park to 71st street.

Seventy-First Street—100 feet wide; being the street of that name from Yates avenue to Bond avenue.

Bond Avenue—66 feet wide; being the street of that name from 71st street to 83d place.

WEST CHICAGO PARKS.

Commissioners (appointed by governor with consent of senate)—John Anda, James C. Denvir, William F. Grower, Michael Kolassa, Edward Mullen, Peter J. O'Brien, Camillo Volini, M. D.

Officers—William F. Grower, president; James C. Denvir, auditor; Edward Mullen, treasurer; Timothy Cruise, secretary; Frederick Papenbrook, assistant secretary and chief accountant; Jens Jensen, consulting landscape architect; Alfred C. Schrader, superintendent and engineer; Jacob C. Lebosky, attorney; Patrick Wall, acting captain of police.

Office—Union park, Lake street and Ashland boulevard.

The west park district comprises all that part of the town of West Chicago lying between the Illinois and Michigan canal and the Chicago river and the following described lines: Beginning at the north branch of the Chicago river at Belmont avenue, thence west to North Kedzie avenue, thence south along Kedzie avenue to North avenue, thence west on North avenue to North Austin avenue, thence south along Austin avenue to West 12th street, thence east along 12th street to South Kenton avenue, thence south along Kenton avenue to West 39th street, thence east along 39th street to the Illinois and Michigan canal.

The area of the west park district is 35.5 square miles. The total area of the parks and boulevards is 1,252.99 acres, consisting of nineteen parks and playground areas and 29.527 miles of boulevard; area of parks, 808.214 acres. The following is a list of the parks and boulevards:

Humboldt Park—Area 205.86 acres; bounded on the north by West North avenue, east by California and Sacramento avenues, south by Division and Augusta streets and west by Kedzie avenue; has rose garden with pergola and gar-

den hall and fountains; refectory building, also a pavilion and boat landing; music court, a wading pool and shelter for children; is provided with facilities for boating, has baseball diamonds and tennis courts, and in winter skating is provided.

Garfield Park—Area 187.53 acres; bounded on the north by Kinzie and Lake streets, east by Central Park and Homan avenues, south by Madison street and Colorado avenue, west by Hamlin avenue. Has a conservatory, the largest in the country, refectory building, outdoor natatorium, boat landing and pavilion, music court and bandstand, water courts with fountain, basin and extensive flower gardens. Has a golf course, with fieldhouse containing lockers for men and women; also has tennis courts and facilities for fly casting, and in winter skating is provided.

Douglas Park—Area 181.99 acres; bounded on the north by West 12th street, east by California avenue, south by West 19th street and west by Albany avenue. Has refectory building and pavilion, music court, flower gardens, outdoor gymnasiums and natatorium, with swimming pools, shower baths and dressing rooms for men and women. Facilities are provided for baseball, boating and lawn tennis, and in winter skating is provided.

Union Park—Area 17.37 acres; bounded on the north by Lake street; east by Ogden avenue and Bryan place, south by Warren avenue and west by Ashland boulevard. In this park the offices of the West Chicago park commissioners are located. Facilities are provided for lawn tennis during the summer and skating during the winter.

Jefferson Park—Area 7.02 acres; bounded on the north by Monroe street, east by Throop street, south by Adams street and west by Loomis street.

Vernon Park—Area 6.14 acres; bounded on the north by Macalister place, east by South Racine avenue, south by Gilpin place and west by Loomis street.

Wicker Park—Area 4.03 acres; bounded on the north and east by Wicker Park avenue, south by Fowler street and west by Robey street.

Holstein Park—Area 1.94 acres; bounded on the north by Ems streets, south by Hamburg street and located one block east of Western avenue. A fieldhouse has been provided containing gymnasiums and shower baths for men and women, library and reading room and assembly hall. Has an outdoor gymnasium and playfield and a children's playground, and in winter skating is provided.

Campbell Park—Area 1.38 acres; a strip of land 100 feet wide lying between Oakley boulevard and Leavitt street and one block north of Polk street.

Shedd's Park—Area 1.13 acres; located at 23d street and Millard avenue, opposite Lawndale station of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company.

Bernard A. Eckhart Park—Area 8.125 acres; bounded on the north by Cornell street, east by Chase street, south by Chicago avenue and west by Noble street. A fieldhouse has been provided containing gymnasium and shower baths for men and women, lunchrooms, library and reading room and assembly hall; also an outdoor swimming pool with shower baths and dressing rooms for men and women. An outdoor gymnasium for men and women, playfield with wading pool and sand courts for children and tennis courts and ball grounds have been provided; also skating in the winter.

Stanford Park—Area 2.89 acres; bounded on the north by Barber street, east by Jefferson street, south by 14th place and west by South Union avenue. In this park the same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in the small parks and playgrounds mentioned above.

Dvorak Park—Area 3.85 acres; bounded on the north by 20th street, east by Fisk street, south by 21st street and west by May street. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in the B. A. Eckhart park.

Franklin Park—Area 8.26 acres; bounded by West 14th street, West 15th street, South Keeler avenue and South Kolin avenue. Baseball and skating facilities are provided.

Pulaski Park—Area 3.2 acres; bounded by Noble, Blackhawk, Cleaver and Bradley streets; contains elaborate fieldhouse, swimming pool and other facilities for recreation.

Harrison Park—Area 8.124 acres; bounded by West 18th street, West 19th street, South Wood street and South Lincoln street. An outdoor natatorium has been provided, also the necessary facilities for baseball and skating.

Sheridan Park—Area 3.44 acres; bounded by Polk, May and Aberdeen streets and first east and west 16-foot alley north of Taylor street. An outdoor natatorium has been provided, together with an outdoor gymnasium for men and women, children's playground and a large field for baseball and skating.

Humboldt Park Natatorium and Playground—Area 1.057 acres; adjacent to Humboldt park on the south, at the southwest corner of North Sacramento boulevard and Augusta street. Contains an outdoor natatorium and children's playfield, with sand court wading pool and children's playground apparatus.

New Park in Austin ("Warren's Wood")—Area 154 acres; bounded by Adams street, Central avenue, Austin avenue and the right-of-way of the Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Railway company; baseball, tennis and skating provided for.

Humboldt boulevard, 2.94 miles long, 100 feet to 400 feet wide, from Diversey boulevard bridge to Humboldt park, connecting the west park system with the Lincoln park system on the north, is named for house-numbering purposes as follows:

Logan Boulevard—From the Diversey boulevard bridge to North Kedzie boulevard.
North Kedzie Boulevard—From Logan boulevard to Palmer square.
Palmer Square—From North Kedzie boulevard to Humboldt boulevard.
Humboldt Boulevard—From Palmer square to Humboldt park.

Franklin boulevard, 1.5 miles long, 250 to 400 feet in width, connecting Humboldt and Garfield parks, is named for house-numbering purposes as follows:

North Sacramento Boulevard—From Humboldt park south to Franklin boulevard.
Franklin Boulevard—West from North Sacramento boulevard to North Central Park boulevard.
North Central Park Boulevard—South from Franklin boulevard to Garfield park.

Douglas boulevard, 1.68 miles long, 250 feet wide, connecting Garfield and Douglas parks, is named for house-numbering purposes as follows:

Independence Boulevard—From Garfield park south to Douglas boulevard.
Douglas Boulevard—East from Independence boulevard to Douglas park.

Marshall boulevard, 2.17 miles long, 250 feet wide, from Douglas park to the Illinois and Michigan canal, connecting the west and South park systems, is named for house numbering purposes as follows:

Marshall Boulevard—From Douglas park south to West 24th boulevard.
West 24th Boulevard—East from Marshall boulevard to South California boulevard.
South California Boulevard—From West 24th boulevard south to West 31st boulevard.
West 31st Boulevard—From South California boulevard east to South Western Avenue boulevard.
South Western Avenue Boulevard—South from West 31st boulevard to the Illinois and Michigan canal.

West Washington boulevard, 6.319 miles long, from 66 to 100 feet wide, from Canal street west to the city limits, through Union park and Garfield park, a continuation of Washington street on the south side.

Jackson boulevard, 6.195 miles long, from 66 to 80 feet wide, from the Chicago river west to South Central avenue, passing through Garfield park, a continuation of Jackson boulevard on the south side.

Ashland boulevard, 1.26 miles long, 100 feet wide, from Lake street south to 12th street, is named for house-numbering purposes as follows:
North Ashland Boulevard—From West Lake street south to West Madison street.
South Ashland Boulevard—From West Madison street south to West 12th street.

West 12th Street boulevard, 0.98 mile long, 70 feet wide, from Ashland boulevard to the intersection of Oakley and Ogden boulevards, a continuation of West 12th street.

Ogden boulevard, 0.74 mile long, from 70 to 112 feet wide, from the intersection of Oakley boulevard and West 12th Street boulevard, through Douglas park.

South Central Park boulevard, 0.33 mile long, 80 feet wide, from West Madison street to Colorado avenue, along the east side of Garfield park.

Oakley boulevard, 3 miles long, is named for house numbering purposes as follows:
North Oakley Boulevard—South from West North avenue to West Madison street.
South Oakley Boulevard—South from West Madison street to intersection of Oakley, Ogden and 12th Street boulevards.

North Homan boulevard, 0.25 mile long, from West Madison street to West Lake street, along the east side of Garfield park.

Sacramento boulevard, 1.59 miles long, from Franklin boulevard to Douglas park, is named for house numbering purposes as follows:
North Sacramento Boulevard—From Franklin boulevard south to West Madison street.
South Sacramento Boulevard—From West Madison street south to Douglas park.

SMALL PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS.

Special Park Commission (appointed by the mayor)—Aldermen Jacob Lindheimer (chairman), Henry D. Capitain, John J. Coughlin, Edward F. Cullerton and Frank McDonald, and Messrs. Oscar F. Mayer, Jens Jensen, Cyril Fiala, Paul Drzymalski, Peter S. Goodman, George Landau, Charles E. Bock, F. A. Lindstrand, Samuel J. Rosenblatt, Rev. Julius Rappaport, Charles S. Frost, Mrs. Pauline Prince, Hugo Krause.

Secretary—Walter Wright.

Superintendent of Parks and Forester—J. H. Prost.

Superintendent of Playgrounds and Bathing Beaches—Theodore A. Gross.

Office of Commission—1004 city hall.

The special park commission is appointed by the mayor by authority of the city council. It has charge of a number of small parks and squares which are under the immediate jurisdiction of the city, and it also conducts several bathing beaches on the lake shore and a number of municipal playgrounds. The parks are provided with ornamental and drinking fountains, wherever it is practicable, lagoons, swings, tennis courts and landscape and other features according to circumstances. The playgrounds are provided with play apparatus, athletic fields, baseball diamonds, basket ball courts, skating ponds, drinking fountains, running tracks, gymnastic apparatus and buildings containing toilet rooms, offices, sand courts and roofed platforms. The bathing beaches are provided with bathhouses containing dressing rooms, lockers, checkrooms, washrooms, toilets and office.

In 1913 the total appropriation was $386,670.56. The expenditures amounted to $310,270.37, distributed as follows: Parks, $46,168.82; playgrounds, $53,372.34; forestry, $7,188.74; beaches, $199,801.30, and office, $3,739.17.

Following is a list of the small parks, playgrounds and bathing beaches in charge of the special park commission, with the area of the parks in acres. Two parks maintained privately are included in the list and are so described:

Adams Park—75th place, 76th street and Dobson avenue; 1½.

Aldine Square—Vincennes avenue, 37th place and alley north of 38th place; 1½.

Amy L. Barnard Park—105th street, between Longwood boulevard and Walden parkway; 1¼.

Arbor Rest—Chestnut, Rush and Cass streets; ⅓.

Arcade Park—111th place, 112th street, Morse avenue and Watt avenue; 9-10.

Archer Point—Archer avenue, 20th street and Dearborn street; ⅛.

Auburn Park—Normal, Stewart and Hawthorne avenues; 6.

Austin Park—Waller avenue, Northwestern railway, Austin avenue and Lake street; 4½.

Belden Avenue Triangle—North Clark street, Sedgwick street and Belden avenue; ⅓.

Bickerdike Square—Ohio street, Bickerdike street, Emerson avenue and Armour street; 1.

Blackstone Point—Lake Park avenue, Blackstone avenue and 49th street; ⅓.

Buena Circle—Buena avenue and Kenmore avenue; ½.

Buena Terrace—Sheridan road, Broadway and Buena terrace; 1-3.

Chamberlin Triangle—Greenwood avenue, 43d street and Lake avenue; 27-100.

Colorado Point—Colorado avenue, Monroe street and Francisco avenue; ¼.

Columbus Circle—Exchange avenue, South Chicago avenue and 83d street; ½.

Congress Park—Van Buren street, Rockwell street, Harrison street and Washtenaw avenue; ¾.

Crescent Park—Crescent road, Prescott avenue, Ormonde avenue and Grassmere road; 8.

DeKalb Square—Lexington street, Hoyne avenue, Flournoy street and DeKalb street; ¾.

Dauphin Park—87th street, Illinois Central railroad, 91st street and Dauphin avenue; 5 1-10.

Dickinson Park—North Lavergne avenue, Dickinson avenue and Belle Plaine avenue; 1½.

Douglas Monument Park—Woodland park, Illinois Central, 35th street and alley west of railroad; 3.

East End Park—East End avenue, 51st street, 53d street and the lake; 10.

Eldred Grove—Long avenue, Norwood Park avenue, North Lockwood and Northwestern railway; 1.

Ellis Park—86th street, Langley avenue, 87th street and Elmwood court; 4.

Eugenie Triangle—Eugenie street, North Clark street and North LaSalle street; ⅓.

Fernwood Park—103d street, 95th street, Stewart avenue and Canal street; 8.

Gage Farm and Nursery—22d street, 26th street, west of Oak Park avenue; 240 acres.

Governor's Parkway—North St. Louis avenue, North Homan avenue and West Kinzie street.

Green Bay Triangle—North State street, Rush street and Bellevue place; ⅓.

Gross Park—Otto street, North Paulina street, School street, Ravenswood avenue; ½.

Groveland (private)—Cottage Grove avenue, 34th street and Illinois Central railway; 3½.

Harding Avenue Parkway—West Byron and West Addison streets and Springfield and North Crawford avenues; 3.

Higgins Road Triangle—Milwaukee avenue and Higgins road.

Holden Park—Lake street, West Grand avenue, Central avenue and Park avenue; 4.

Irving Park—Irving Park boulevard, Northwestern railway, near North Keeler avenue; ⅓.

Kedzie Park—Kedzie avenue, between Palmer place and North avenue; 2.

Kinzie Parkway—Kinzie street, between North Laramie avenue and Willow avenue; 1¼.

Kosciusko Triangle—Kosciusko avenue, between Milwaukee avenue and N. Melvina avenue; 33.

Lily Gardens, The—Lowe avenue, Chicago & Western Indiana railroad, 71st and 73d streets; 3.

McKenna Triangle—38th street, Archer avenue and Campbell avenue; ⅓.

Merrick Park—Pine avenue, Willow avenue, East Grand avenue and Kinzie street; 6½.

Midway, The—Midway, between Waller and Austin avenues; 1½.

Montrose Point—Montrose avenue, Sheridan road and Broadway; ½.

Mulberry Point—Nickerson avenue, Ceylon avenue and Mulberry avenue; ⅜.

Myrtle Grove—Hobart avenue, Myrtle avenue and Grant place; 1½.
Normal Park—67th street, 69th street, Lowe avenue and Western Indiana railroad; 2½.
Norwood Circle—Hobart avenue, Colfax place and Circle avenue; 2½.
Oakland Park—Lake Park avenue, 39th street and Illinois Central road; ¾.
Oak Park—Oak, Rush and State streets; ⅛.
Ogden Arrow—North Clark street, Wells street and Ogden front; ⅜.
Patterson Park—Leavitt, Boone and DeKalb streets; ¾.
Pullman Park—111th street and place, Cottage Grove avenue and Morse avenue; ⅜.
Railway Gardens—Avondale and Ceylon avenues, south of Northwestern railroad; also on Norwood Park avenue, north of Northwestern railroad; 2½.
Rice Triangle—Grand avenue and Western avenue; ⅛.
Roberts Square—Winnemac avenue, North Laramie avenue, Argyle avenue and North Lockwood avenue; 5.
Rocky Ledge—Lake Michigan and 79th street; 3¼.
Rutherford Park—Humboldt, North New England and North Oak Park avenues; 4⅛.
Sacramento Avenue Parkway—Sacramento avenue, 26th street and House of Correction; ⅛.
Sayre Park—New England avenue, West Belden avenue, Newcastle avenue and Humboldt avenue; 3½.
Schoenhofen Place—Canal street, Canalport avenue and 18th street; ¾.
Washington Square—North Clark street, Walton place, North Dearborn street and Brenan street; 3.
Winnemac Avenue Park—Robey street, Winnemac avenue, Foster avenue and Clay street; 40.
Woodland Park (private)—Cottage Grove avenue, Illinois Central road, between 34th and 35th streets; 3¾.

UNIMPROVED.

Parkway—In center of Canal street, between West 43d street and West 44th street.
Triangle at West Belmont avenue, Elston avenue and California avenue.
Triangle at West 69th street, Vincennes avenue and Lafayette avenue.
Triangle at Blue Island avenue, 16th street and Throop street.
Tract fronting on Montgomery avenue, west of Rockwell street and north of West 42d street.

MUNICIPAL PLAYGROUNDS.

Names, location and dimensions of the municipal playgrounds in Chicago:

Audubon—Hoyne avenue, Cornelia avenue and Hamilton avenue; 125 by 165 feet.
Commercial Club—West Chicago avenue, near North Lincoln street, main ground 200 by 125 feet; annex, 120 by 123 feet.
Corkery—South Kildare avenue and 25th street; 157 by 266.
Dante—Forquer and Ewing streets, west of Desplaines; 90 by 235 feet.
Fiske—Ingleside avenue and 62d street; 400 by 300.
George E. Adams—Seminary avenue, south of Center street; 102 by 288 feet.
Hamlin Avenue—Springfield avenue, Hamlin avenue, 16th street, north to Avers avenue; 300 by 598 feet.
Holden—Bonfield street, near West 35th; 696 by 116 feet.
John B. Drake—Calumet avenue, between 26th and 28th streets; 194 by 181 feet.
Max Beutner—Wentworth avenue and 33d and LaSalle streets; 113 by 200 and 346 by 258 feet.
McCormick—Sawyer avenue and 28th street; 275 by 125 feet.
McLaren—West Polk street, near Laflin; 175 by 185 feet.
Mosely—Wabash avenue and 24th street; 200 by 200 feet.
Northwestern Elevated—Alaska and Larrabee streets; 90 by 350 feet.
Orleans—Institute place and Orleans street; 136 by 126 feet.
Sampson—15th street, near Loomis; 215 by 125 feet.
Walter Christopher—22d street, west of Robey; 225 by 125 feet.
Washington—Carpenter street and Grand avenue; 128 by 174 feet.
Wrightwood Avenue—Corner Greenview and Wrightwood avenues; 454 by 361 feet.

MUNICIPAL BATHING BEACHES.

Ohio Street Beach—Ohio street and Lake Michigan.
Walker—Lake Michigan, foot of 25th street.
Rocky Ledge—Lake Michigan, foot of 79th street.
Swimming Pool—Washington Heights; 104th street; Vincennes road and Charles street.

SUMMARY OF PARK AREAS.

	Acres.
South park system	2,494.59
West park system	1,252.99
Lincoln park system	699.94
Other parks and squares	143.56
Unimproved	54.83
Total	4,645.91

GARNISHMENT LAW OF ILLINOIS.

Section 14 of the act of 1872 as amended in 1897 and 1901 declares: "The wages for services of a wage earner who is the head of a family and residing with the same, to the amount of fifteen ($15) dollars per week, shall be exempt from garnishment. All above the sum of fifteen ($15) dollars per week shall be liable to garnishment."

Employers are obliged to pay wages amounting to $15 or less, notwithstanding the service of a writ of garnishment, providing the person to whom wages are due makes affidavit that he is the head of a family and is living with the same.

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LICENSE RATES IN CHICAGO DEC. 1, 1914.

Per year unless otherwise specified.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theaters—	Rate.
(a) Highest admission fee, except for box seats, $1.00 or more	$1,000.00
(b) Highest admission fee, except for box seats, exceeds 50c, but is less than $1.00	400.00
(c) Highest admission fee, except for box seats, exceeds 30c, but does not exceed 50c	300.00
(d) Highest admission fee, except for box seats, exceeds 20c, but does not exceed 30c	250.00
(e) Highest admission fee, except for box seats, does not exceed 20c	200.00
Lectures, art exhibits, etc	200.00
Concerts	100.00
Penny arcades, etc	200.00
Halls for Dances, Bazaars, etc.—	
(a) Seating capacity not exceeding 300 persons	25.00
(b) Seating capacity more than 300 persons, but not exceeding 500 persons	50.00
(c) Seating capacity more than 500 persons, but not exceeding 800 persons	75.00
(d) Seating capacity exceeding 800 persons	100.00
Summer gardens, per week	20.00
Amusement parks, per week	40.00
Picnic grounds	10.00
Roller or ice skating rinks	200.00
Baseball, Football, Etc., Fields—	
(a) Seating capacity 15,000 persons or more	1,000.00
(b) Seating capacity less than 15,000 persons, but not less than 10,000 persons	700.00
(c) Seating capacity less than 10,000 persons, but more than 4,000 persons	300.00
(d) Seating capacity not exceeding 4,000 persons	75.00
Wrestling Matches—	
(a) Seating capacity 500 persons or less, per day	5.00
(b) Seating capacity more than 500 persons, but not more than 1,000 persons, per day	10.00
(c) Seating capacity more than 1,000 persons, but not more than 2,000 persons, per day	20.00
(d) Seating capacity more than 2,000 persons, but not more than 3,000 persons, per day	30.00
(e) Seating capacity more than 3,000 persons, but not more than 4,000 persons, per day	40.00
(f) Seating capacity more than 4,000 persons, but less than 5,000 persons, per day	50.00
(g) Seating capacity 5,000 persons or more, per day	60.00
Poultry, Horse, Stock, Dog, Etc., Shows—	
(a) Highest admission fee exceeds 75c, per day	25.00
(b) Highest admission fee exceeds 50c, but does not exceed 75c, per day	15.00
(c) Highest admission fee exceeds 10c, but does not exceed 50c, per day	10.00
(d) Highest admission fee does not exceed 10c, per day	1.00
Circuses, Menageries, Etc.—	
(a) Seating capacity more than 6,000 persons, per day	150.00
(b) Seating capacity more than 3,000 persons, but not more than 6,000 persons, per day	50.00
(c) Seating capacity more than 1,500 persons, but not more than 3,000 persons, per day	35.00
(d) Seating capacity more than 750 persons, but not more than 1,500 persons, per day	25.00
(e) Seating capacity more than 400 persons, but not more than 750 persons, per day	10.00
(f) Seating capacity not more than 400 persons, per month	10.00
Air domes, sideshows, etc., per day	$10.00
Swimming and diving shows, per week	2.00
Platform, walk-around, etc., shows, per week	2.00
Skill and strength testing devices, per week	.50
Merry-Go-Rounds, Coasters, Etc.—	
(a) Highest fee or fare for one ride does not exceed 5c, per week	2.00
(b) Highest fee or fare for one ride exceeds 5c, but does not exceed 10c, per week	5.00
(c) Highest fee or fare for one ride exceeds 10c, per week	10.00
Pony or animal rides, etc., per week	.50
Fireworks exhibitions, per day	50.00
Entertainments not included in the foregoing, per day	5.00

Note—Where a license fee is fixed at so much per week, no license to issue for a less period than ten weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Rate.
Acetylene gas, collection or compression of	$150.00
Acetylene gas, sale or distribution of	5.00
Auctioneers	300.00
Auctioneers, special sales, per day	10.00
Automobiles, public passenger (on stands), seating three persons or less	2.50
Automobiles, public passenger (on stands), seating four to eight persons	5.00
Automobiles, public passenger (on stands), seating nine to twenty persons	10.00
Automobiles, public passenger (on stands), seating more than twenty persons	25.00
Automobiles, public passenger (not on stands)	5.00
Automobiles, passenger, 35 horse power or less (wheel tax)	10.00
Automobiles, passenger, more than 35 horse power (wheel tax)	20.00
Automobile delivery wagons, capacity less than one ton (wheel tax)	15.00
Automobile trucks (wheel tax)	30.00
Automobiles, demonstrating or testing (wheel tax)	1.00
Automobiles (state fee)—	
25 horse power or less	4.00
35 horse power and more than 25 horse power	6.00
50 horse power and more than 35 horse power	8.00
More than 50 horse power	10.00
Electric vehicles	5.00
Manufacturers of and dealers in	15.00
Bakeries	5.00
Bathing beaches, etc	15.00
Billiard and pool tables, each	5.00
Bill posting, with wagons	100.00
Bill posting, without wagons	25.00
Boarding stables	10.00
Boats, launches, etc., $2.00, $10.00 and	25.00
Bowling alleys, each	5.00
Brewers	500.00
Brokers	25.00
Cabs, public	1.00
Carbonated waters, etc	20.00
Cars, elevated railway, each	50.00
Cartridges and shells, $10 and	25.00
Catch basins and sewers, cleaners of, per wagon	10.00
Chauffeurs (state fee)—Original	5.00
Chauffeurs (state fee)—Renewal	3.00
Cigarette dealers	100.00
Coupes, public	1.00
Deadly weapons, dealers in	25.00
Delicatessen stores	5.00
Detective agencies	100.00
Distillers	500.00
Dispensaries, medical	20.00
Dog, male or spayed female	2.00
Dog, unspayed female	3.00
Drain layers	5.00

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	Rate.
Drivers of public passenger horse drawn vehicles	$1.00
Drug stores	5.00
Dry cleaners	15.00
Electrical contractor, certificate of registration (renewal $10.00)	25.00
Engineers, stationary	2.00
Fireworks, sale of	10.00
Fireworks, permit to discharge	10.00
Fitness, certificates of (for handling high explosives)	5.00
Fishmongers	15.00
Garages	25.00
Gunpowder and explosives, sale or use of	25.00
Hacks, public	2.50
Hospitals	100.00
Housemovers	5.00
Ice dealers, retail, per wagon	10.00
Junk dealers	50.00
Junk wagons, each	10.00
Liquors, malt, wholesale (one to six gallons)	50.00
Liquors, malt, wholesale (more than six gallons at a time)	500.00
Liquors, spirituous, wholesale	100.00
Liquors, vinous, wholesale	50.00
Liquors, malt and vinous, in amusement places (by special permit), per day	6.00
Livery stables	10.00
Lumber yards	100.00
Marriage (county)	1.50
Mason contractor (renewal $25.00)	50.00
Meat food products establishment	15.00
Meat markets	15.00
Milk dealers	10.00
Milk peddlers, per wagon	10.00
Motor bicycles and motor tricycles (wheel tax)	3.00
Motor bicycles (state fee)	2.00
Moving picture films, storage of	25.00
Moving picture operators (original)	3.00
Moving picture operators (renewal)	2.00
Moving picture operators (assistant)	1.00
Natatoriums and swimming pools	15.00
Nurseries, public	10.00
Omnibuses, public	5.00
Operators of public motor vehicles (original)	2.00
Operators of public motor vehicles (renewal)	$1.00
Pawnbrokers	300.00
Peddlers—Basket	10.00
Coal, charcoal and coke	5.00
Fish (Thursdays and Fridays only)	15.00
Hand cart	25.00
Oil, per wagon	10.00
Pack	15.00
Wagon, each	50.00
Wood, per wagon	10.00
Plumbers, master or employing (renewal $10.00)	50.00
Plumbers, journeymen	1.00
Poulterers	15.00
Public cart, horse-drawn ("express"), each	1.00
Public cart, automobiles ("express")	15.00
Public passenger horse-drawn vehicles (not on stands)	5.00
Rendering tanks, each	20.00
Restaurants	15.00
Roofers, composition	10.00
Runners	25.00
Sale stable	25.00
Saloons	1,000.00
Scavengers, night	50.00
Scavengers, offal	100.00
Scavengers, private, per wagon	5.00
Second-hand dealers	50.00
Shooting galleries	25.00
Slaughtering, rendering, etc	300.00
Soap factories	150.00
Tanneries	50.00
Tenders, boiler or water	1.00
Ticker	1.00
Undertakers	10.00
Undertakers' assistant (permit)	5.00
Vehicles (wheel tax)—	
One horse	5.00
Two horse	10.00
Three-horse	15.00
Four-horse	25.00
Six (or more) horse	35.00
Weighers, public	10.00
Workshops	2.00

Note—Further information relative to licenses may be obtained from the city clerk, rooms 107-8 city hall, phone main 447.

FOREIGN CONSULS AND CONSULATES IN CHICAGO.

Argentine Republic—Albert W. Brickwood, Jr., 1201, 79 West Monroe street.
Austria-Hungary—Hugo Silvestri (consul-general), 817, 108 South LaSalle street.
Belgium—Dr. Cyrille Vermeren, 1200, 25 East Washington street.
Bolivia—F. W. Harnwell, 1502, 105 S. LaSalle-st.
Brazil—S. R. Alexander, 10, 183 N. Wabash-av.
Chile—M. H. Ehlert, 616, 29 South LaSalle street.
Costa Rica—B. Singer, 616, 29 South LaSalle-st.
Cuba—Calixto G. Becerra, 601, 189 W. Madison-st.
Denmark—Georg Bech, 79, 154 W. Randolph-st.
Dominican Republic—Frederick W. Job, 832, 140 South Dearborn street.
Ecuador—Frutos T. Plaza, 914 Lakeside place.
France—William Huck (acting), 1166, 175 West Jackson boulevard.
Germany—Alfred Geissler (consul-general), 916, 122 South Michigan avenue.
Great Britain—Horace D. Nugent (consul-general), 805 Pullman building.
Greece—N. Salopoulos, 24, 143 N. Dearborn street.
Guatemala—Jule F. Brower, 1331, 38 S. Dearborn street.
Honduras—J. B. Balleras, 123 W. Madison street.
Italy—Count Giulio Bolognesi, 432, 72 W. Adams street.
Japan—Saburo Kurusu, 929, 122 S. Michigan-av.
Mexico—Esteban A. Navarro, 230 S. LaSalle-st.
Netherlands—John Vennema (consul-general), 140 South Dearborn street.
Nicaragua—Berthold Singer, 616, 29 S. LaSalle-st.
Norway—Oscar H. Haugan, 210, 133 West Washington street.
Panama—A. Navarro E., 21 N. LaSalle street.
Paraguay—D. T. Hunt, 704, 140 S. Dearborn-st.
Persia—(Vacancy).
Peru—Hiram J. Slifer, 861, 209 S. LaSalle street.
Portugal—S. C. Simms (vice-consul), 1690 East 72d place.
Russia—A. Wolff (consul-general), 10 S. LaSalle street.
Siam—Milward Adams, 404 South Michigan-av.
Spain—B. Singer, 616, 29 South LaSalle street.
Sweden—C. G. Puke, 315, 108 S. LaSalle street.
Switzerland—A. Holinger, 201, 179 West Washington street.
Turkey—Theodore Proulx (acting), Ashland block.
Uruguay—Rudolph C. Liebrecht, Transportation building.
Venezuela—Albert W. Brickwood, Jr., 1201, 79 West Monroe street.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

South California avenue, near 26th street. Statistics for calendar years.

	1912.			1913.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Prisoners received	10,276	1,181	11,453	13,543	1,568	15,111
Prisoners discharged	10,569	1,204	11,773	13,046	1,514	14,560
From Juvenile court	175	.....	175	402	.....	402
Discharged by Juvenile court	293	.....	293	308	.....	308
Prisoners receiving medical treatment	10,310	590	10,900	18,398	2,282	20,680

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CHICAGO BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Cubs of the National league and the White Sox of the American league played for the 1914 baseball championship of Chicago with the following result:

SOUTH SIDE, OCT. 7.

White Sox.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Weaver, ss.	4	0	2	3	1	0	0	3	0	0
Blackburne, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	4	0
Collins, cf.	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Fournier, 1b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
Roth, rf.	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	0
Demmitt, lf.	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
Faber, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Daly	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cicotte, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schalk, c.	4	1	2	3	0	0	0	4	0	0
Breton, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0
Wolfgang, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Bodie, lf.	3	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	8	11	4	3	0	27	16	0

*Batted for Faber in eighth.

Cubs.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Leach, cf.	3	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
Good, rf.	4	1	3	4	0	0	0	1	2	1
Saier, 1b.	4	0	2	2	0	0	1	10	1	0
Zimmerman, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	6	0
Schulte, lf.	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Derrick, ss.	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	2
Sweeney, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0
Bresnahan, c.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	7	1	0
Vaughn, p.	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Total	32	4	9	11	2	2	1	27	21	3

White Sox	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2
Cubs	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0—4

Two base hits—Good, Weaver, Leach, Schalk, Bodie. Struck out—By Wolfgang, 1 (Sweeney); by Faber, 1 (Schulte); by Cicotte, 1 (Vaughn); by Vaughn, 6 (Fournier 3, Wolfgang, Faber, Daly). Base on balls—Off Wolfgang, 1; off Vaughn, 4; off Faber, 1. Double plays—Zimmerman-Bresnahan-Saier, Sweeney-Leach; Roth-Fournier. Hits—Off Wolfgang, 7 in 5 innings; off Faber, 2 in 3 innings. Passed ball—Bresnahan. Time—2:02. Umpires—O'Loughlin at plate, Quigley on bases, Chill and Eason in outfield.

WEST SIDE, OCT. 8.

Cubs.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Leach, cf.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
Good, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saier, 1b	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
Zimmerman, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Schulte, lf.	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
Derrick, ss.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Sweeney, 2b.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	5	0
Bresnahan, c.	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	2	0
Cheney, p.	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	1
Total	32	2	4	6	2	0	0	27	15	3

White Sox.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Weaver, ss.	5	1	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	1
Blackburne, 2b.	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	5	0
Collins, cf.	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	6	0	0
Fournier, 1b.	5	0	2	3	0	0	0	14	0	0
Roth, rf.	4	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Demmitt, lf.	5	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Schalk, c.	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	5	1	0
Breton, 3b.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Bodie	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berger, 3b.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Scott, p.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Total	39	5	13	15	2	1	1	27	13	1

*Batted for Breton in sixth.

Cubs	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
White Sox	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0—5

Two base hits—Demmitt, Schulte, Cheney, Fournier. Struck out—By Cheney, 8 (Fournier, Blackburne, Roth 2, Breton, Scott 2, Berger); by Scott, 4 (Saier, Zimmerman, Cheney, Schulte). Wild pitch—Cheney. Time—2:03. Umpires—Eason at plate, Chill on bases, O'Loughlin and Quigley in outfield.

SOUTH SIDE, OCT. 9.

White Sox.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Weaver, ss.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Berger, ss.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Blackburne, 2b.	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	2	0
Collins, cf.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	1
Fournier, 1b.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	11	1	1
Roth, rf.	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Demmitt, lf.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Schalk, c.	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	5	0	0
Breton, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
Benz, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
*Bodie	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wolfgang, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	31	1	5	5	3	1	1	27	10	3

*Batted for Benz in seventh.

Cubs.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Leach, cf.	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Good, rf.	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Saier, 1b.	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	15	1	0
Zimmerman, 3b.	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	4	1
Schulte, lf.	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0
Derrick, ss.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Sweeney, 2b.	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	0
Bresnahan, c.	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0
Humphries, p.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Total	28	2	4	4	3	5	0	27	16	1

White Sox	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Cubs	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Struck out—By Benz, 3 (Schulte 2, Bresnahan); by Wolfgang, 2 (Zimmerman, Humphries); by Humphries, 3 (Benz, Breton, Roth). Hits—Off Benz, 2 in 7 innings. Wild pitch—Humphries. Time—1:50. Umpires—Chill at the plate, Eason on the bases, O'Loughlin and Quigley in the outfield.

WEST SIDE, OCT. 11.

Cubs.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Leach, cf.	4	0	2	3	1	0	0	3	0	0
Good, rf.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saier, 1b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	1	0
Zimmerman, 3b.	4	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Schulte, lf.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Williams, lf.	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derrick, ss.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	1
Sweeney, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0
†Knisely	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Johnston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bresnahan, c.	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	5	4	0
Vaughn, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Archer	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lavender, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
§Corriden	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	4	8	12	1	0	0	30	15	2

*Batted for Vaughn in eighth. †Batted for Sweeney in tenth. ‡Ran for Knisely in tenth. §Batted for Lavender in tenth.

White Sox.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Weaver, ss.	5	2	2	3	0	0	0	3	4	0
Blackburne, 2b.	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Collins, cf.	4	0	2	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Fournier, 1b.	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	11	1	1
Roth, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bodie, lf.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Demmitt, lf.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schalk, c.	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	9	2	0
Breton, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
*Kuhn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berger, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cicotte, p.	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0
Total	34	3	6	10	0	3	0	†29	14	1

*Batted for Breton in tenth. †Two out when winning run was scored.

Cubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2—4
White Sox	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—3

Two base hits—Collins, Fournier, Weaver, Zimmerman, Schalk, Knisely, Bresnahan, Leach. Struck out—By Vaughn, 5 (Bodie, Cicotte 2, Roth, Breton); by Lavender, 1 (Roth); by Cicotte, 8 (Derrick 2, Sweeney, Vaughn 2, Saier 2, Schulte). Double play—Schalk-Weaver. Hits—Off Vaughn, 5 in 8 innings. Balk—Lavender.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST BASEBALL PALACE

Comiskey Park, home of the "White Sox," 35th street between Wentworth and Shields avenues, containing fourteen acres, the largest field devoted to baseball in the United States and with a seating capacity of 35,000 persons, grandstand and bleachers. Twelve hundred tons of steel were used in the construction of the plant, which is re-enforced with concrete.

Hit by pitcher—By Cicotte, 1 (Bresnahan). Time—2:13. Umpires—Quigley at the plate, O'Loughlin on the bases, Eason and Chill in outfield.

SOUTH SIDE, OCT. 12.

White Sox.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Weaver, ss.	4	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	2	0
Blackburne, 2b.	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
Collins, cf.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
Fournier, 1b.	3	0	1	1	1	0	1	12	0	0
Roth, rf.	3	0	2	4	1	0	1	2	0	0
Demmitt, lf.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Schalk, c.	3	2	2	3	0	0	0	6	0	0
Breton, 3b.	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0
Scott, p.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0
*Bodie	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Faber, p.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Total	26	3	9	14	3	4	2	27	11	0

*Batted for Scott in fifth.

Cubs.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Leach, cf.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Good, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saier, 1b.	4	0	2	4	0	0	0	14	1	0
Zimmerman, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Schulte, lf.	2	1	1	3	1	0	0	2	0	0
Derrick, ss.	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0
Sweeney, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
*Williams	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bresnahan, c.	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	0
Cheney, p	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
†Knisely	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	5	9	3	2	0	24	13	0

*Batted for Sweeney in ninth. †Batted for Cheney in ninth.

White Sox	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	*	—	3
Cubs	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	1

Two base hit—Schalk. Three base hits—Saier, Schulte, Weaver, Roth. Struck out—By Scott, 1 (Derrick); by Faber, 4 (Cheney, Good, Williams, Leach); by Cheney, 2 (Roth, Fournier). Base on balls—Off Scott, 3; off Cheney, 3; off Faber, 1. Hits—Off Scott, 4 in 5 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Faber, 1 (Schulte). Wild pitch—Cheney. Time—1:50. Umpires—O'Loughlin at plate, Quigley on bases, Eason right field, Chill left field.

WEST SIDE, OCT. 13.

Cubs.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Leach, cf.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Good, rf.	5	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	1
Saier, 1b.	5	1	3	6	0	0	0	15	0	1
Zimmerman, 3b.	5	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	5	1
Schulte, lf.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Derrick, ss.	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	3	1
Sweeney, 2b.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	1
Bresnahan, c.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Vaughn, p.	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
*Johnston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zabel, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Knisely	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37	3	10	13	2	1	1	27	12	6

*Ran for Vaughn in seventh. †Batted for Zabel in ninth.

White Sox.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Weaver, ss.	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1
Blackburne, 2b.	4	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Collins, cf.	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
Fournier, 1b.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	10	1	1
Roth, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	4	0	0
Demmitt, lf.	4	1	2	3	0	0	1	2	0	0
Schalk, c.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	0
Breton, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Benz, p.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
Cicotte, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	5	5	6	2	1	4	27	10	3

Cubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
White Sox	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	—	5

Two base hit—Demmitt. Home run—Saier. Struck out—By Vaughn, 3 (Collins, Weaver, Fournier); by Zabel, 1 (Benz); by Benz, 3 (Saier, Bresnahan, Vaughn). Base on balls—Off Vaughn, 2; off Benz, 2. Double play—Weaver-Fournier. Hits—Off Vaughn, 5 in 7 innings; off Benz, 9 in 8 2-3 innings. Passed ball—Bresnahan. Time—2:10. Umpires—Eason at plate, Chill on bases, Quigley in right field, O'Loughlin in left field.

SOUTH SIDE, OCT. 15.

White Sox.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Weaver, ss.	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0
Blackburne, 2b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Collins, cf.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fournier, 1b.	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	6	1	0
Roth, rf.	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	3	0	0
Demmitt, lf.	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Schalk, c.	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	7	1	0
Breton, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Scott, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cicotte, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	27	3	2	3	4	0	0	27	11	0

Cubs.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Leach, cf.	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Good, rf.	4	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saier, 1b.	4	0	2	4	0	0	0	18	0	0
Zimmerman, 3b.	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Schulte, lf.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Derrick, ss.	4	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	4	1
Sweeney, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
*Bresnahan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Archer, c.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Humphries, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Vaughn, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Knisely	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lavender, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	33	2	8	13	1	0	0	24	15	1

*Batted for Vaughn in eighth. †Batted for Sweeney in ninth.

White Sox	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	*	—	3
Cubs	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	2

Two base hits—Zimmerman, Saier (2), Roth. Three base hit—Good. Struck out—By Cicotte, 7 (Sweeney, Humphries, Schulte, Vaughn, Knisely, Good, Zimmerman); by Humphries, 2 (Blackburne, Fournier); by Vaughn, 1 (Blackburne); by Lavender, 1 (Fournier). Base on balls—Off Scott, 1; off Humphries, 2; off Vaughn, 2. Hits—Off Scott, 2 in 1-3 inning; off Humphries, 2 in 3 2-3 innings; off Vaughn, 0 in 3 1-3 innings. Time—2:10. Umpires—Chill at plate, Eason on bases, O'Loughlin in left field, Quigley in right field.

SUMMARY.

Games won: White Sox, 4; Cubs, 3.

Paid attendance	115,770
Total receipts	$77,973.25
Players' share	27,880.79
Each club's share	21,147.56
Commission's share	7,797.32

Each player on the winning team received $597.44 and each player on the losing team $428.93. The winners received 60 per cent and the losers 40 per cent of the players' share.

PREVIOUS CITY SERIES.

(Games won.)

1903—White Sox, 7; Cubs, 7.
1905—Cubs, 4; White Sox, 1.
1906—White Sox, 4; Cubs, 2.
1909—Cubs, 4; White Sox, 1.
1911—White Sox, 4; Cubs, 0.
1912—White Sox, 4; Cubs, 3.
1913—White Sox, 4; Cubs, 2.
1914—White Sox, 4; Cubs, 3.

GOLF.

WESTERN OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

James M. Barnes, professional, of the Whitmarsh Country club, Philadelphia, won the western open golf championship on the Interlachen links, Minneapolis, Aug. 25-26, 1914, with a score of 293 for the seventy-two hole contest. William Kidd of St. Louis was second with 294. Championship record to date:

1899—Will Smith (Midlothian), Glen View.
1900—No championship meet held.
1901—Lawrence Auchterlonie (Glen View), Midlothian, 160.
1902—Willie Anderson (Pittsfield), Euclid, 299.

WILLETT TEAMING

THE A. T. WILLETT COMPANY began in 1868 with twenty horses. The one horse two wheel dray was the popular wagon of that time. Some of our first customers whom early settlers will recall were McKinley-Gilchrist, C. T. Reynolds & Co., Davis Bros., H. A. & H. D. Bogardus, Mauran Wright & Co., and R. B. Boak & Co. Of this old bunch only R. B. Boak & Co. and the Willett Co. still survive.

To-day we operate three hundred teams and motor trucks. A few of our customers are Steele-Wedeles Co., Montgomery Ward & Co., International Paper Co., The Tribune, James S. Kirk & Co., Procter & Gamble Co., W. F. McLaughlin & Co. and The Daily News.

One reason for our success is the personal loyalty we feel for our customers. Our customers are part of our gang and in labor troubles we stick with them to the finish.

The service of the Willett Company has never failed to any customer for a single hour since 1868.

WILLETT TEAMING

1903—Alexander Smith (Nassau), Milwaukee, 318 (72 holes).
1904—Willie Anderson (Apawamis), Kent Country (Grand Rapids, Mich.), 304.
1905—Arthur Smith (Columbus, O.), Cincinnati, 278.
1907—Robert Simpson (Omaha), Hinsdale, Ill., 307.
1908—Willie Anderson (Onwentsia), St. Louis, 299.
1909—Willie Anderson (St. Louis), Chicago, 288.
1910—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Chicago, 151 (36 holes).
1911—Robert Simpson (Kenosha), Grand Rapids, 146 (36 holes).
1912—Macdonald Smith (Del Monte, Cal.), Idlewild, Chicago, 299.
1913—John J. McDermott (Atlantic City), Memphis, 295.
1914—James M. Barnes (Philadelphia), Interlachen, Minneapolis, 293.

WESTERN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Charles Evans, Jr., of the Edgewater (Chicago) club, won the championship in the sixteenth annual tournament of the Western Golf association on the links of the Kent Country club at Grand Rapids, Mich., July 27-Aug. 1, 1914. He defeated his opponent, James D. Standish of the Detroit Country club, 11 up, 9 to play, in the final match. Championship record to date:
1899—David R. Forgan (Onwentsia), Glen View, 6 up.
1900—Wm. Waller (Onwentsia), Lake Forest, 1 up.
1901—Phelps B. Hoyt (Glen View), Midlothian, 6 up.
1902—H. C. Egan (Exmoor), Wheaton, 1 up.
1903—Walter E. Egan (Exmoor), Cleveland, 1 up.
1904—H. C. Egan (Exmoor), Highland Park, 6 up, 5 to play.
1905—H. C. Egan (Exmoor), Glen View, 3 up, 2 to play.
1906—D. E. Sawyer (Wheaton), Glen Echo, 5 up, 4 to play
1907—H. C. Egan (Exmoor), Wheaton, 5 up, 4 to play.
1908—Mason Phelps (Midlothian), Rock Island, 6 up, 5 to play.
1909—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Flossmoor, 1 up.
1910—Mason Phelps (Midlothian), Minikahda, 2 up, 1 to play.
1911—Albert Seckel (Riverside), Detroit, 8 up, 7 to play.
1912—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Denver, 1 up.
1913—Warren K. Wood (Homewood), Homewood, 4 up, 3 to play.
1914—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Grand Rapids, 11 up, 9 to play.

OLYMPIC CUP.

The Chicago District Golf association team, consisting of Fraser Hale, Kenneth P. Edwards, J. C. Le Duc and E. H. Bankard, Jr., won the Olympic cup on the links of the Kent Country club, Grand Rapids, Mich., July 25, 1914, with a score of 628. The Intercollegiate Golf association was second with 631. Winners of event to date:
1905—At Chicago, Western Pa. A., 655.
1906—At St. Louis, Western G. A., 635.
1907—At Cleveland, Metropolitan G. A., 641.
1908—At Rock Island, Western G. A., 632.
1909—At Chicago, Western G. A., 623.
1910—At Minneapolis, Western G. A., 615.
1911—At Detroit, Western G. A., 606.
1912—At Chicago, Western G. A., 622.
1913—At Chicago, Western G. A., 628.
1914—At Grand Rapids, Chicago Dist. G. A., 628.

WOMEN'S WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mrs. Harry D. Hammond of the Highland Golf club, Indianapolis, Ind., won the twelfth annual championship of the Women's Western Golf association on the links of the Hinsdale (Ill.) Golf club, Aug. 24-28, 1914. In the eighteen hole final she defeated Mrs. Fred S. Colburn of the Glen View club 5 up, 3 to play. Record of event:
1901—Miss Bessie Anthony (Glen View), Onwentsia, 3 up, 1 to play.
1902—Miss Bessie Anthony (Glen View), Onwentsia, 1 up.
1903—Miss Bessie Anthony (Glen View), Exmoor, 3 up, 2 to play.
1904—Miss Frances Everett (Exmoor), Glen View, 1 up.
1905—Mrs. Charles L. Dering (Midlothian), Homewood, 4 up, 2 to play.
1906—Mrs. Charles L. Dering (Midlothian), Exmoor, 1 up.
1907—Miss Lillian French (Windsor), Midlothian, 1 up.
1908—Mrs. W. Frances Anderson (Hinsdale), St. Louis Country club, 3 up, 2 to play.
1909—Miss Vida Llewellyn (LaGrange), Homewood, 6 up, 5 to play.
1910—Mrs. Thurston Harris (Westward Ho), Skokie, 3 up, 2 to play.
1911—Miss Caroline Painter (Midlothian), Midlothian, 3 up, 2 to play.
1912—Miss Caroline Painter (Midlothian), Hinsdale, 1 up.
1913—Miss Myra Helmer (Midlothian), Memphis, 5 up, 3 to play.
1914—Mrs. Harry D. Hammond (Highland, Indianapolis), Hinsdale, 5 up, 3 to play.

WESTERN GOLF ASSOCIATION.

President—Frank L. Woodward, Denver, Col.
Secretary—R. R. Stone, Chicago, Ill.
Treasurer—C. C. Paddleford, Chicago, Ill.

BOWLING.

ILLINOIS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The seventeenth annual Illinois State Bowling association tournament was held in Chicago April 18-May 7, 1914. The five-man event was won by the Blatz team with a score of 2,975. The two-man event was won by Holden and Karpen with 1,273 points, the individual event by Al Toemmel with 684 points and the all around event by G. Ahrbeck with 1,883 points. Record of winners to date:

FIVE-MAN TEAMS.	Score.
1898—Interclub league, Chicago..?	2,425
1899—Interclub league, Chicago	2,581
1900—Chicago league, Chicago	2,574
1901—Chicago league, Chicago	2,944
1902—Chicago league, Chicago	2,900
1903—South Chicago league, Chicago	2,875
1904—Chicago league, Chicago	2,853
1905—West Side Business Men's league, Chicago	2,855
1906—Bensingers, Chicago	2,882
1907—Lake View league, Chicago	2,920
1908—Howard Majors, Chicago	2,857
1909—Lincolns No. 1, Chicago	2,960
1910—Lipmans, Chicago	2,977
1911—Chalmers-Detroits	2,865
1912—Bruck's league, Chicago	2,884
1913—Concordia Reds	2,878
1914—Blatz, Chicago	2,975

TWO-MAN TEAMS.	
1904—O. W. Schmidt-H. Steers	1,269
1905—P. Ward-D. McGuire	1,216
1906—C. H. Wood-F. Bartsch	1,270
1907—F. Bomer-G. Bomer	1,223
1908—Jack Hoffenkamp-H. Glassner	1,339
1909—J. J. Zust-W. P. Gomph	1,249
1910—Phil Wolf-Jack Reilly	1,218
1911—Louis Levine-Fred Bliss	1,269
1912—Harry Ruth-Fred Collins	1,256
1913—James Stevens-John Rosendal	1,243
1914—Paul Holden-Peter Kerpen	1,273

INDIVIDUALS.	
1898—W. B. Hanna, Chicago	*172 5-6
1899—H. E. Shepard, Chicago	*190
1900—W. V. Thompson, Interclub	*187 11-12
1901—Fred Worden, Anson	*201 7-9
1902—J. E. Berlin, Sheridan	*201 7-9
1903—Fred Worden, Star	643
1904—Andrew Hall, Chicago	630
1905—R. Wienold, Monroe	711
1906—James Foley, Union	662
1907—C. Heitschmidt, Lake View	649
1908—Dan Ward, Tosettis	687
1909—Otto A. Kupfer, Southwest	678
1910—Andrew Hall, Chicago	725
1911—Arthur Anderson, Lake View	665

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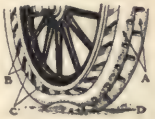

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	Score.
1912—George Haug, Chicago	671
1913—Arthur Lutz, Berghoffs	721
1914—Al Toemmel, Planters	684

ALL EVENTS.

1904—H. Steers, Chicago	1,803
1905—Al Toemmel, Chicago	1,769
1906—D. Woodbury, Chicago	1,826
1907—August Trapp, Chicago	1,851
1908—Eddie Meyer, Indianapolis	1,854
1909—Sylvester A. Murray, Chicago	1,841
1910—Phil Wolf, Chicago	1,836
1911—W. V. Thompson, Chicago	1,882
1912—Fred Collins, Chicago	1,826
1913—Al Toemmel, Chicago	1,877
1914—George Ahrbeck, Cappers	1,883

*Averages.

Illinois Bowling Association Officials (1914)—President, Oscar W. Schmidt, Chicago; secretary, J. C. Mueller, Chicago; treasurer, W. J. Diener, Chicago.

CHICAGO CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

FIVE-MAN TEAMS.

1904-5—Hoffmanns	2,885
1905-6—Kloempkens	2,874
1906-7—Quirk No. 1	2,896
1907-8—Eclipse	2,827
1908-9—Lederers	2,865
1909-10—Boller Pianos	2,961
1910-11—Seng's Springs	2,899
1911 (December)—Goodfriends	2,990
1912—El Utilas	2,960
1913—O'Learys	2,876

TWO-MAN TEAMS.

1904-5—Meyer-Peterson	1,283
1905-6—Faetz-Schneider	1,221
1906-7—Woodbury-Stoike	1,246
1907-8—Ehlman-Weeks	1,240
1908-9—Peifer-Steers	1,250
1909-10—Fienner-Collier	1,298
1910-11—Nelson-Metcalfe	1,303
1911 (December)—Blouin-Rolfe	1,312
1912—Toemmel-Kelly	1,310
1913—Meyer-Bangart	1,219

INDIVIDUALS.

1904-5—George A. Rost	671
1905-6—Robert Wienold	659
1906-7—James Hartwell	678
1907-8—Charles Nelson	684
1908-9—E. D. Peifer	659
1909-10—H. A. Walker	697
1910-11—R. Kirch	676
1911 (December)—Ned Nelson	711
1912—Joe Shaw	674
1913—Jay Thompson	673

ALL EVENTS.

1905—Eddie Meyer	1,845
1906—Matt Faetz	1,876
1907—D. Woodbury	1,957
1908—James Blouin	1,912
1909—Charles Langmeyer	1,892
1910—H. A. Walker	1,942
1911—Al Teommel	1,902
1911 (December)—Ned Nelson	1,870
1912—Al Toemmel	1,843
1913—William Metcalf	1,888

Officers Chicago Bowling Association (1914)—President, Frank Pasdeloup; first vice-president, Dave Luby; second vice-president, Walter Trischman; secretary, J. C. Mueller; treasurer, W. J. Diener.

WINDY CITY TOURNAMENT.

Winners in Windy City bowling tournament ending Feb. 9, 1914:
Five-Man Event—Novotnys; score, 2,901.
Two-Man Event—Bob Wagner-Herman Lehmpuhl; score, 1,274.
Singles—D. E. Meaney; score, 699.
All Events—A. Knappes; score, 1,884.

K. C. TOURNAMENT.

Winners in Knights of Columbus bowling tournament ending Feb. 14, 1914.
Five-Man Event—Barry Council; score, 2,846.
Two-Man Event—J. Lillig-T. Reynolds; score, 1,141.
Singles—J. J. Kane; score, 631.

ATHLETICS.

CENTRAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

INDOOR.

The Chicago Athletic association team again won the championship of the Central Amateur Athletic union Feb. 28, 1914, at the annual tournament, which was held in the Patten gymnasium, Evanston. The point winners ranked as follows: Chicago Athletic association, 34; Illinois Athletic club, 24; Notre Dame university, 17; University of Chicago, 16; unattached, 8; Northwestern university, 5; First Regiment Athletic association, 1. The most notable performance was that of Joie Ray of the I. A. C., who ran two miles in the record time of 9:31⅘. The best previous C. A. A. record for the distance was 9:41⅘. Loomis of the C. A. A. in the sixty-yard dash made a record of :06⅘.

OUTDOOR.

The Illinois Athletic club won first honors in the Central A. A. U. outdoor championship meet at Dayton, O., July 4, 1914, making a score of 57 points. The Chicago Athletic association was second with 45 points. The other teams finished in the following order: University of Illinois, 30 points; University of Wisconsin, 15; Detroit Y. M. C. A., 6; University of Chicago, 5.

ALL AROUND CHAMPIONSHIP.

Avery Brundage won the all around championship of the Central Amateur Athletic union at Grant park, Chicago, Aug. 29, 1914, with a total of 6,671 points, H. Goelitz was second with 5,859 points and A. Hutchinson third with 5,580 points.

CONFERENCE INDOOR MEET.

Illinois won the fourth annual indoor track and field meet of the Western Intercollegiate Athletic association, held in Patten gymnasium, Evanston, Ill., March 22, 1914, with 36 points. The other point winners were: Wisconsin, 26⅘; Chicago, 20¼; Northwestern, 14½; Purdue, 6⅘; Ohio State, 4⅘. O. J. Murray of Illinois made the 50-yard dash in :05⅗ and Wahl of Wisconsin in the running high jump cleared the bar at 6 feet 2 inches. Record of conference indoor championship:

Year. University.	Points.
1911—Chicago	36
1912—Illinois	31
1913—Wisconsin	33¼
1914—Illinois	36

FIRST REGIMENT A. A. MEET.

The twentieth annual indoor meet of the First Regiment Athletic association was held in the regimental armory, Chicago, Feb. 7, 1914. The Chicago Athletic association won first place with 41 points, the Illinois Athletic club was second with 39 points and Notre Dame third with 10 points. Joie Ray ran five miles in 25:46⅘, establishing a new C. A. A. record. Howard Osborne of the Northwestern university ran the half mile in 1:57⅕, which beat the old mark of 1:58⅘, held by Ira Davenport. In the 40-yard low hurdles George Burgess of the I. A. C. made a new mark of :04⅘. He also tied the old mark of :05⅘ for the 40-yard high hurdles.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO INTERSCHOLASTIC.

The thirteenth annual interscholastic athletic meet of the University of Chicago took place on Marshall field June 13, 1914. The University High of Chicago won with 27¾ points; Hutchinson, Kas., was second with 14 1-6 and Roodhouse, Ill., third with 12. Winners:
100-yard dash—Butler, Hutchinson; :10.
220-yard dash—Carter, University High; :22.
440-yard run (A)—Galloway, Oklahoma City; :53⅘.
440-yard run (B)—Schiverick, University High; :52⅘.
880-yard run (A)—Cummings, Hector, Minn.; 2:00.
880-yard run (B)—Spink University High; 2:01⅘.
1-mile run—Tenney, West High, Des Moines, Iowa; 4:36⅘.
2-mile run—Nott, LaGrange; 10:16⅘.

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CHICAGO NEW YORK

120-yard high hurdles—Zoellin, Lewis Institute; :16⅘.
220-yard low hurdles—Packer, Marshalltown, Iowa; :26⅘.
Running high jump—Larson, Dixie High, Utah; 5 ft. 8 in.
Running broad jump—Butler, Hutchinson; 21 ft. 10½ in.
Discus throw—Husted, Washington school, Roodhouse; 119 ft. ¼ in.
12-lb shot-put—Jeffrey, North Salem, and Hustel, Washington school; 46 ft.
12-lb. hammer—Kimball, Muskegon; 150 ft. 10 in.
Pole vault—Graham, University High, and Ervin, South Division High; 11 ft. 2 in.

LITTLE FIVE TRACK MEET.

Lake Forest won the fourth annual "Little Five" track meet held at Monmouth, Ill., May 23, 1914, with 40 points. The other teams finished as follows: Knox, 28; Beloit, 27; Monmouth, 23; Armour, 8. Summary:
120-yard hurdles—Won by Buckheit, Lake Forest. Time, :16⅕.
1-mile run—Won by Gharrity, Beloit. Time, 4:40⅖.
440-yard run—Won by Rhind, Lake Forest. Time, :52⅖.
100-yard dash—Won by Martin, Beloit. Time, :10⅕.
880-yard run—Won by Evans, Beloit. Time, 2:02⅗.
220-yard dash—Won by Tierney, Armour. Time, :23⅕.
2-mile run—Won by Smith, Lake Forest.
220-yard hurdles—Won by H. Powelson, Knox. Time, :26⅘.
1-mile relay—Won by Lake Forest. Time, 3:37⅗.
Pole vault—Won by Buckheit, Lake Forest. Height, 11 feet ½ inch.
Shotput—Won by Berry, Lake Forest. Distance, 37 feet 5 inches.
High jump—Won by Powelson, Knox. Height, 5 feet 8 inches.
Discus throw—Won by Jacobsen, Beloit. Distance, 107 feet 8 inches.
Broad jump—Won by Buckheit, Lake Forest. Distance, 19 feet 11½ inches.
Hammer throw—Won by Berry, Lake Forest. Distance, 143 feet 6 inches.

OTHER INTERSCHOLASTIC MEETS.

University of Illinois—At the interscholastic athletic meet at the University of Illinois May 16, 1914, University High school of Chicago won in class A with 42½ points and the LaGrange High school in class B with 28½ points.
University of Michigan, May 23—Won by University High of Chicago with 35½ points; Lewis Institute, Chicago, second, 27½; Keewatin academy, third, 23.
University of Pennsylvania, May 16—Won by Hill school, Pottstown, Pa.
Princeton, May 23—Won by Hill school of Pottstown, Pa., with 28 points; West Philadelphia high school, second, 16; Newark, N. J., Central, 15.

CENTRAL A. A. U. OFFICIALS.

President—Charles A. Dean, Chicago.
Secretary-Treasurer—George B. Waterstraat, Chicago.
Official Handicapper—Frank A. Martin.

YACHTING.

THE LIPTON CUP.

There was no contest in 1914 for the silver cup donated by Sir Thomas Lipton to the Columbia Yacht club of Chicago, to be competed for annually by 21-foot cabin class yachts. The races for the America cup having been postponed at the request of the challenger on account of the war in Europe, in which his country was a participant, the Columbia Yacht club deemed it an act of courtesy to postpone the Lipton cup contest likewise.

RECORD OF WINNERS.

1902—La Rita, Chicago.
1903—La Rita, Chicago.
1904—Ste. Claire, Detroit.
1905—Ste. Claire, Detroit.
1906—Cherry Circle, Chicago.
1907—Cherry Circle, Chicago.
1908—Chicago, Chicago.
1909—Spray, Chicago.
1910—Spray, Chicago.
1911—Columbia, Chicago.
1912—Susan II., Chicago.
1913—Susan II., Chicago.
1914—No race.

MICHIGAN CITY RACES.

Distance, 32.1 nautical miles.

COLUMBIA YACHT CLUB.

The twenty-third annual Michigan City race of the Columbia Yacht club was sailed June 20, 1914, and was won by Ogden T. McClurg's class R sloop XXIX., which covered the course in 5:01:40. The Leda reached the goal only 17 seconds later. The class winners with corrected time of each follow:
25-foot sloops—XXIX., L. P. Y. C., 5:01:40.
20-foot yawls—Mudhen, J. P. Y. C., 7:06:49.
30-foot sloops—Thetis, L. P. Y. C., 5:24:31.
21-foot raceabouts—Invader, C. Y. C., 5:08:21.
30-foot sloops—Chloris, J. P. Y. C., 5:17:48.
21-foot cabin class—Edith II., 5:22:29.
35-foot sloops—Leda, C. Y. C., 5:01:57.
Medium yawls—Tannis, C. Y. C., 6:06:39.
Schooners—Natant, C. Y. C., 6:32:10.
Mixed class—Rascal, J. P. Y. C., 5:02:15.

JACKSON PARK YACHT CLUB.

The Jackson Park Yacht club's fourteenth annual race from Chicago to Michigan City was sailed Sept. 5, 1914, and was won by the 20-footer Katherine in 3:31:03 corrected time. The class winners with corrected time of each follow:
20-foot class—Katherine, 3:03:03.
25-foot class—Winonah II., 3:55:40.
30-foot B class—Thetis, 3:46:39.
30-foot A class—Capsicum, 3:52:18.
21-foot raceabouts—Invader, 3:36:57.
21-foot cabin class—Edith II., 3:43:32.
35-foot sloops—Iroquois, 4:17:05.

MACKINAC CUP RACE.

The Chicago Yacht club's eleventh annual long distance race was sailed Aug. 14, 1914, the goal being Mackinac island. The race was won by the class P sloop Olympian, which made the distance in 61 hours and 36 minutes. Head winds were encountered the whole way and it was estimated that the actual distance covered was more than 500 miles. Winners of the event to date.

1904—Vencedor.
1905—Mistral.
1906—Vanadis.
1907—Vencedor.
1908—Valmore.
1909—Valmore.
1910—Valmore.
1911—Mavourneen.
1912—Polaris.
1913—Olympian.*
1914—Olympian.

*To Petoskey, Mich.

The best record to Mackinac island, 28:21:51 for the 331 miles, was made by the Mavourneen in 1911.

THE LIPTON TROPHY.

The fifth race for the special trophy donated by Sir Thomas Lipton was sailed over a triangular course of fifteeen miles on Lake Michigan, off Chicago, July 26, 1914. The winner was the Fred A. Price syndicate class P sloop Valiant, which covered the distance in 1:49:03. Record of event:

Winner.	Time.	Winner.	Time.
1910—Valmore	...3:24:10	1913—Polaris	....1:45:50
1911—Valmore	...2:35:28	1914—Valiant	....1:49:03
1912—Michicago	...2:45:05		

SIR JOHN NUTTING CUP.

RECORD OF WINNERS.

1906—Pequod.
1907—Pequod.
1908—No race.
1909—Sand Dab.
1910—Invader.
1911—Invader.
1912—Invader.
1913—No race.
1914—No race.

OTHER CHICAGO YACHT RACES (1914).

Chicago Yacht club's triangular race, June 26-28—Olympian and Valiant tied; last leg of race prevented by bad weather.

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Chicago Yacht club's fall regatta, Aug. 29—Class P, won by Valiant; 20-foot sloops, Rascal; 21-foot raceabouts, Invader; 30-foot B sloops, Thetis; 30-foot A sloops, Capsicum; 35-foot sloops, Redskin; 21-foot cabin class, Edith II.

Lake Michigan Yachting association regatta, July 4—Class P sloops, Valiant; 20-foot sloops, Rascal; 25-foot yawls, Mayflower; 25-foot sloops, XXIX.; 30-foot sloops, Thetis; 21-foot raceabouts, Thetis; 30-foot class A, Pilot; 21-foot cabin class, Edith II.; 35-foot yawls, Rambler; mixed class, Larikin.

Bennett Cup, Sept. 12—Won by Edith II.

NORTHWESTERN REGATTA.

The annual regatta of the Northwestern Yachting association was held on Lake Mendota, at Madison, Wis., Aug. 5-8, 1914. In the class A contest the Athearn of Oshkosh won three out of four races and was awarded the championship cup. The class B contest was won by Mistral II. of Pine lake and the class D contest by Water Witch. The commodore of the association is Dr. O. L. Schmidt of Chicago and the secretary-treasurer is H. G. Harmon of Oshkosh.

SWIMMING.

CENTRAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

INDOOR.

The Central Amateur Athletic union's championship swimming contests in 1914 resulted as follows:

220 yards—Won by Harry Hebner, I. A. C., in the I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Jan. 8. Time, 2:21 (American record).

100 yards—Won by Perry McGillivray, I. A. C., in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Jan. 8. Time, :56.

880 yards—Won by Perry McGillivray, I. A. C., in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Jan. 8. Time, 12:32.

150 yards back stroke—Won by H. J. Hebner, I. A. C., in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Feb. 5. Time, 1:56⅘.

1 mile—Won by M. McDermott, I. A. C., in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Feb. 5. Time, 25:49⅘.

400 yards, relay—Won by I. A. C. (Vosburgh, Raithel, P. McGillivray, Hebner). Time, 3:48⅘.

Plunge for distance—Won by John P. Lichter, C. A. A., in C. A. A. tank, Chicago, Feb. 25. Sixty feet in :21⅘ (world's record).

50 yards—Won by A. C. Raithel, I. A. C., in C. A. A. tank, Chicago, Feb. 25. Time, :25.

220 yards, breast stroke—Won by M. McDermott, I. A. C., in C. A. A. tank, Chicago, Feb. 25. Time, 2:43.

500 yards—Won by Perry McGillivray, I. A. C., in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, March 5. Time, 7:09⅘.

Water polo game—Won by the I. A. C. team by 8 to 3 in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, March, 5, 1914.

ILLINOIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Illinois state championship swimming contests took place Aug. 14, 1914, at the Columbia Yacht club dock at the foot of Randolph street. Winners, time and distance:

100-yard swim—Won by McGillivray, I. A. C. Time, :58.

Plunge for distance—Won by Lichter, C. A. A. Distance, 51 feet.

50-yard swim—Won by Hebner, I. A. C. Time, :21⅘.

200-yard breast stroke—Won by McDermott, I. A. C. Time, 2:57⅘.

880-yard swim—Won by Hebner, I. A. C. Time, 13:05.

Fancy diving contest with ten-foot board—Won by Wohlfeld, I. A. C.

220-yard swim—Won by McGillivray, I. A. C. Time, 3:05.

1-mile swim—Won by McDermott, I. A. C. Time, 28:16.

440-yard swim—Won by Hebner, I. A. C. Time, :27⅘.

High diving contest, 27-foot board—Won by Wohlfeld, I. A. C.

110-yard back stroke—Won by Hebner, I. A. C. Time, 1:34.

400-yard relay—Won by C. A. A. (Healy, Harless, Rawleigh, Mallen). Time, 5:00.

CHICAGO RIVER SWIM.

The seventh annual Chicago river swim took place Aug. 8, 1914, over a course approximately 1¾ miles in length, beginning at the Columbia Yacht clubhouse at Randolph street and Lake Michigan and ending at the Washington street bridge. The contest was under the auspices of the Illinois Athletic club. The winner was Perry McGillivray of the I. A. C., who covered the distance in 40:02. Mike McDermott, I. A. C., was second in 41:10, and William Vosburgh, I. A. C., third in 43:25. Record of the event:

Year and winner.	Time.
1908—S. C. Jensen, I. A. C.	44:41⅖
1909—H. J. Handy, I. A. C.	36:12⅘
1910—Perry McGillivray, I. A. C.	38:03
1911—Joseph Steuer, unattached	43:21
1912—W. R. Vosburgh, Univ. of Illinois	1:03:22
1913—Perry McGillivray, I. A. C.	46:54⅘
1914—Perry McGillivray, I. A. C.	40:02

Note—Prior to 1912 the course used was about 1½ miles in length; in 1912 it was 2¾ miles; in 1913, 2 miles, and in 1914, 1¾ miles.

WILSON BEACH RACE.

Year and winner.	Time.
1906—H. J. Handy, I. A. C.	1:09:00
1907—L. Chiville, Y. M. C. A.	1:17:00
1908—H. J. Handy, I. A. C.	1:12:00
1909—W. S. Merriam, M. C., Indianapolis	:52:25
1910—M. McDermott, C. Y. M. C. A.	1:06:25
1911—M. McDermott, C. A. A.	1:04:27
1912—L. Chiville, I. A. C.	1:00:46⅘
1913—Perry McGillivray, I. A. C.	:54:20
1914—No race.	

LAKE MICHIGAN MARATHON.

Perry McGillivray of the I. A. C. won the first annual lake Marathon swim held by the Columbia Yacht club Aug. 22, 1914, in 1:06:02. The course was 12,000 feet or a little over 2¼ miles in length and was laid out in the vicinity of the clubhouse. M. McDermott, I. A. C., was second in 1:10:47 and C. Brown, Hamilton club, third in 1:15:37.

RECORDS HELD BY CHICAGO SWIMMERS.

The following records are held by A. C. Raithel, Perry McGillivray, Harry J. Hebner and Michael McDermott, all of the Illinois Athletic club, Chicago. The marks are for indoor tanks of sixty feet length, with one exception noted below.

WORLD RECORDS—FREE STYLE.

Yards.	Holder.	Date made.	Time.
40	A. C. Raithel,	March 6, 1913	:19
100	A. C. Raithel,	May 1, 1913	:54⅗
120	Perry McGillivray,	Jan. 8, 1914	1:08⅖
150	Harry J. Hebner,	Feb. 5, 1914	1:31⅕
200	Harry J. Hebner,	Jan. 8, 1914	2:07⅖
220	Harry J. Hebner,	Jan. 8, 1914	2:21

AMERICAN RECORDS—FREE STYLE.

250	Perry McGillivray,	Feb. 5, 1914	2:53⅗
300	Perry McGillivray,	Feb. 5, 1914	3:20⅕
440	Perry McGillivray,	Oct. 31, 1912	5:23⅖
500	Perry McGillivray,	Feb. 6, 1913	6:15⅗
880	Perry McGillivray,	Dec. 4, 1913	11:29⅕

WORLD RECORDS—BACK STROKE STYLE.

40	Harry J. Hebner,	Feb. 23, 1911	:23⅘
50	Harry J. Hebner,	March 6, 1913	:30
75	Harry J. Hebner,	April 1, 1911	:49
100	Harry J. Hebner,	April 1, 1911	1:08⅗
150	Harry J. Hebner,	Jan. 9, 1913	1:50⅗
Meters.			
100	Harry J. Hebner,	Jan. 8, 1914	1:15⅘
100	Harry J. Hebner,	July 10, 1912	1:20⅘

WORLD RECORDS—BREAST STROKE STYLE.

Yards.			
100	Michael McDermott,	March 13, 1912	1:11⅗
200	Michael McDermott,	March 13, 1912	2:38⅘

Note—Hebner's time of 1:15⅘ in 100 meters back stroke race was for indoor tank, sixty foot length; the time of 1:20⅘ was made in the outdoor tank at Stockholm, Sweden, at the time of the Olympic games there in 1912. The record is also an Olympic mark, as well as world's.

SKATING.

ILLINOIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Illinois skating championships were decided at Garfield park, Chicago, Feb. 15, 1914, with the following results:

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COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL
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½ mile—Won by Harry Kaad, Illinois Athletic club. Time, 1:01⅘.
1 mile—Won by Harry Kaad. Time, 2:43⅘.
2 miles—Won by Harry Kaad. Time, 5:49⅕.

WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Washington park, Chicago, Feb. 22, 1914.
½ mile—Won by Charles Fisher, Milwaukee, Wis. Time, 1:35⅘.
2 miles—Won by Charles Fisher. Time, 7:35⅘.

SHOOTING.

GRAND CHICAGO HANDICAP.

The fifth annual Grand Chicago handicap shoot took place on the grounds of the Chicago Gun club June 20-21, 1914. Sam Hunter of Vancouver, B. C., was the winner with a score of 90 targets broken out a possible 100. He shot from the 23 yard mark. J. H. May of Chicago was second with a total of 88. Grand Chicago handicap winners to date:

1910—Albert Southard, Pecatonica, Ill.....94
1911—W. F. Riley, Chicago, Ill.....93
1912—Henry Carstens, Lowell, Ind.....93
1913—J. F. Caldwell, Concordia, Kas.....98
1914—Sam Hunter, Vancouver, B. C.....90

ILLINOIS STATE SHOOT.

The thirty-eighth annual state shoot of the Illinois State Sportsmen's association took place at Springfield July 14, 15 and 16, 1914. J. H. Amberg of Chicago won the Chicago board of trade diamond medal with a score of 92. G. Reitz of Gilman won the state amateur championship after three shoot-offs with a score of 166 to 165 for Bart Lewis of Auburn. The handicap shoot at 150 targets was won by E. K. Crothers of Bloomington.

REVOLVER SHOOTING.

ILLINOIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

J. L. Byrne won the revolver championship of Illinois at the 1st regiment armory, Chicago, April 27, 1914, by making a score of 440 out of a possible 500. W. P. Northcott won the pistol competition with 422 points. Col. W. H. Whigham the pocket revolver title with 177 points and Capt. E. Bittel the novice event with 224 points.

MOTORING.

[By C. G. Sinsabaugh, editor of Motor Age.]

Chicago still retains its honors in the line of motoring promotions, for no other city in the country was as active as was Chicago in 1914. Still Chicago did not come up to its usual mark, there being fewer competitions than usual. The Elgin road races, promoted by the Chicago Automobile club, were more interesting than ever before because of the brilliant field of starters. The Kane county meet attracted fifty-eight entries, the largest number ever brought together in a road racing carnival in this country. Both races were won by DePalma.

The Chicago Automobile club also attempted to stage its Chicago-Boston day and night reliability and secured the Glidden trophy for the piece de resistance. But it took so long to get the stock car rule through the A. A. A. that it was found impossible to get enough entries to warrant running off this national reliability.

But Chicago maintained its reputation for promoting interclub team matches and, as usual, the Chicago Automobile club and the Chicago Athletic association came together in two matches. The summer match was a two day affair to Peoria and return, the seventh annual clash between these two organizations. It was won by the Chicago Automobile club, led by J. T. Brown, the first victory for the C. A. C. in five years. The fall match was a one day run to Brook, Ind., and return, which was won by the Cherry Circle. This match brought out a record breaking entry, fifty-eight cars contesting.

The Chicago Motor club also had its usual Banta trophy team match between its amateur and trade teams, and again the amateurs won.

MOTORCYCLING.

NORTH SHORE CLUB RACES.

The annual racing meet of the North Shore Motorcycling club occurred May 16 and 17, 1914, on the Hawthorne track, Chicago. Winners and time in chief events:

15 miles, open professional, 61 inch class—Charles Balke, Los Angeles; 13:37⅘.
10 miles, open professional, 61 inch class—Joe Wolters; 9:10⅘.
5 miles, private owners, 61 inch class, stock machines—Munn; 5:11.
5 miles, stripped stock, open professional, 61 inch class—Balke; 4:22⅘.
5 miles, open professional, 30.50 inch class—Balke; 4:55.
5 miles, open professional, 61 inch class—Balke; 4:24.
5 miles, amateur, private owners—Lueders; 5:07⅘.
5 miles, professional, 30.50 inch class—Balke; 4:52⅕.
10 miles, national F. A. M. championship, 61 inch class—Balke; 8:48⅕.
5 miles, stock machines, 61 inch class—Goudy; 4:49.
15 miles, open professional, 61 inch class—Balke; 13:09⅘.

CHICAGO MOTORCYCLE CLUB RACES.

The Chicago Motorcycle club race meet at Hawthorne June 6-7, 1914, was marred by the death of Charles Balke, the speedy Los Angeles rider, who was killed by running into a steam roller as he was practicing on the track Sunday morning, June 7. All the professional riders refrained from taking part in the races that day. Winners and time in principal events:

5 miles, open, 61 inch class—Charles Balke; 4:40⅘.
5 miles, amateur, 61 inch class—W. Lueders; 5:00⅘.
10 miles, open, 61 inch class—Ray Creviston; 8:47⅕.
5 miles, professional, 61.60 inch class—J. Gass; 5:38.
10 miles, amateur, 61 inch class—J. Gass; 11:27.
10 miles, professional, 61 inch class—J. J. Douglas; 10:22.
15 miles, amateur, 61 inch stock—Hallwright; 16:25.

BICYCLING.

Kelsey Cleveland won the annual road race of the Chicago Cycling club over the Lincoln park-Rogers Park course of twenty miles, May 30, 1914, in 52:20. He had a time allowance of nine minutes. The time prize was won by Louis H. Kuehl in 47:11.

WRESTLING.

INTERNATIONAL GYMNASTIC UNION CHAMPIONS.

The International Gymnastic union wrestling matches of 1914 ended Feb. 8 with the following athletes as winners of The Daily News medals and champions in their respective classes:

SENIORS.

Name and club—	Class.
H. Torps, Sleipner Athletic club	125 pounds
S. Vorres, Chicago Hebrew Institute	115 pounds
A. Forst, Pilsen Sokol	135 pounds
B. Hausen, Sleipner Athletic club	145 pounds
B. Reuben, Chicago Hebrew Institute	158 pounds
A. Minkley, Chicago Turngemeinde	Heavy weight

JUNIORS.

J. Vorres, Chicago Hebrew Institute	115 pounds
L. Janowitz, Chicago Hebrew Institute	125 pounds
C. Geller, Chicago Hebrew Institute	140 pounds
H. Svoboda, Pilsen Sokol	Heavy weight

CENTRAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Winners in the Central Amateur Athletic union's wrestling championship tournament in the Irving Park Country club gymnasium, Chicago, Jan. 24, 1914:

135 pound class—Won by Lewis Cook in final match with Joe Scholer in 10:00.
145 pound class—Won by Peter Katansky in final with Joe Melard in 10:00.
Heavy weight class—Won by Anton Jaeger in final with Fred Feefeldt in 7:19.
Winners in other classes—108 pounds, R. Goudie; 115 pounds, H. Torpa; 125 pounds, E. J. Meehan.

CUTLER VS. FRISTENSKY.

Charley Cutler, American heavy weight, defeated Gustav Fristensky, Bohemian, in a wrestling match at the Coliseum, Chicago, Feb. 24, 1914. He won the match in straight falls, taking

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the first fall in 2:08 with a chancery hold and scissors on the arm, and the second in 8:35 with a chancery and reverse body lock.

ROQUE.

Washington Park Tournament.

The third annual tournament of the Western Roque association was held on the Washington park courts July 20-26, 1914. Dr. H. E. Lyman of Topeka, Kas., won in the first division with eight victories and no defeats and was awarded the championship diamond medal. F. H. Sheldon of Kansas City was the winner in the second division and J. De Cook of Chicago in the third division.

LINCOLN PARK TOURNAMENT.

The second annual tournament of the Western Roque association, inc., was held on the Lincoln park courts Aug. 3-9, 1914. C. C. King of Chicago won the Landon medal and was the leader in the first division. The winners in the second and third divisions were A. H. Moore and Ernest Cook, respectively.

FENCING.

W. F. Grebe of the Illinois Athletic club won the Illinois state fencing championship with foils in the tenth annual fencing tournament of the Amateur Fencers' League of America April 22 at the I. A. C., Chicago. A. E. Sauer, also of the I. A. C., won the saber title.

BASKET BALL.

CONFERENCE CHAMPIONS.

1908—Chicago.	1912—Wisconsin.*
1909—Chicago.	Purdue.*
1910—Chicago.	1913—Wisconsin.
1911—Minnesota.*	1914—Wisconsin.
Purdue.*	*Tied in percentage.

LITTLE FIVE CHAMPIONS.

1910—Beloit.	1913—Lake Forest.
1911—Lake Forest.	1914—Beloit.
1912—Beloit.	

CENTRAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Seward Park Meteors won the Central A. A. U. basket ball championship at the Irving Park A. A. gymnasium Feb. 18, 1914, defeating the Wilson Avenue Triangles and the West Side Browns 50 to 18 and 50 to 27.

The unlimited weight basket ball championship of the Central A. A. U. was won Feb. 21, 1914, by the West Side Browns, who defeated the St. Marys of Evanston 43 to 23 in the Irving Park A. A. gymnasium.

WIND-BAROMETER TABLE FOR THE GREAT LAKES.

[Prepared by United States weather bureau.]

Height of barom. (lake level).	Direction of wind.	Character of weather and wind indicated.
29.40 to 29.60, and steady	West	Fair, slight changes in temperature, gentle to fresh winds.
29.40 to 29.60, rising	West	Fair, cooler, fresh west to northwest winds.
29.40 to 29.60, falling	South	Warmer, increasing southerly winds.
29.60, or above, falling rapidly	East to south	Warmer, rain or snow within 36 hours, increasing east to southeast winds.
29.60, or above, rising rapidly	West to north	Cool and clear, quickly followed by warmer, variable winds.
29.60, or above, steady	ariable	No immediate change, but winds will go to south inside of 36 hours.
29.40, or below, falling slowly	South to east	Rain or snow, increasing easterly winds.
29.40, or below, falling rapidly	South to east	Rain or snow, high easterly winds, followed within 48 hours by clearing, cooler, west to northwest winds.
29.40, or below, rising slowly	South to west	Clearing, colder, fresh to brisk west to northwest winds.
29.20, or below, falling rapidly	South to east	Severe storm of wind and rain, and wind shifting to northwest within 36 hours.
29.20, or below, falling rapidly	East to north	Severe northeaster, with heavy rain or snow, and winds backing to northwest.
29.20, or below, rising rapidly	Going to west	Clearing and cooler, probably cold wave in winter.

PRINCIPAL HOTELS IN CHICAGO.

Arlington.....839 North Dearborn street
Auditorium.....430 South Michigan avenue
Bismarck.....177 West Randolph street
Blackstone.....636 South Michigan avenue
Briggs house.....148 West Randolph street
Chicago Beach.....51st street and Cornell avenue
Congress hotel.....520 South Michigan avenue
Commercial hotel.....538 South Wabash avenue
Continental.....5 South Wabash avenue
De Jonghe's.....12 East Monroe street
Drexel Arms....39th street and Drexel boulevard
Fort Dearborn.....125 West Van Buren street
Grand Pacific.....232 South Clark street
Great Northern.....237 South Dearborn street
Hotel Brevoort.....120 West Madison street
Hotel Del Prado.59th street and Dorchester avenue
Hotel Grace.....75 West Jackson boulevard
Hotel Grant.....6 North Dearborn street
Hotel Mayer.....1154 South Wabash avenue
Hotel Luzerne.....N. Clark and Center streets
Hotel Metropole..23d street and Michigan avenue
Hotel Morrison.....83 West Madison street
Hotel Warner.33d street and Cottage Grove avenue
Hotel Windermere..56th street and Cornell avenue
Hyde Park.....51st street and Lake Park avenue
Jackson.....Halsted street and Jackson boulevard
Kaiserhof.....324 South Clark street
Lakota.....30th street and Michigan avenue
LaSalle.....10 North LaSalle street
Lexington.....Michigan avenue and 22d street
Majestic.....29 Quincy street
Palmer house.....115 South State street
Planters.....17 North Clark street
Plaza.....North Clark street and North avenue
Revere house.N.Clark street and W.Austin avenue
Scratoga.....29 South Dearborn street
Sherman house.....106 West Randolph street
Stratford.....75 East Jackson boulevard
Union hotel.....72 West Randolph street
Vendome.....62d street and Kenwood avenue
Victoria.....332 South Clark street
Virginia.....Ohio and Rush streets
Wellington.....241 South Wabash avenue
Windsor-Clifton.....28 East Monroe street

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PRICES OF MESS PORK AND LARD FOR FORTY YEARS.

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices for mess pork and prime steamed lard in the Chicago market for the past forty years and the months in which extreme prices were reached:

YEAR.	MESS PORK			LARD.		
	Lowest in	Range.	Highest in	Lowest in	Range.	Highest in
1875	Jan	$17.70 @23.50	Oct	Nov	$11.80 @15.75	Apr. and May.
1876	Oct	15.20 @22.75	Apr	Sept	9.55 @13.85	Mar. and Apr.
1877	Dec	11.40 @17.95	Jan	Dec	7.55 @11.55	Jan.
1878	Dec	6.02½@11.35	Jan	Dec	5.32½@ 7.80	Aug.
1879	Jan	7.27½@13.75	Dec	Aug	5.30 @ 7.75	Dec.
1880	Apr	9.37½@19.00	Oct	June	6.35 @ 7.85	Nov.
1881	Jan	12.40 @20.00	Sept	Feb	9.20 @13.00	July.
1882	Mar	16.00 @24.75	Oct	Mar	10.05 @13.10	Oct.
1883	Sept. and Oct	10.20 @20.15	May	Oct	7.15 @12.10	May.
1884	Dec	10.55 @19.50	May, June, July	Dec	6.45 @10.00	Feb.
1885	Oct. and Nov	8.00 @13.25	Feb	Oct	5.82½@ 7.10	Feb. and Apr.
1886	May	8.20 @12.20	Dec	May	5.82½@ 7.50	Sept.
1887	Jan	11.60 @24.00	May	June and Oct	6.20 @ 7.92½	Dec.
1888	Dec	12.90 @16.00	Oct	Jan	7.25 @11.20	Oct.
1889	Dec	8.35 @13.37½	Jan	Dec	5.75 @ 7.55	Jan.
1890	Dec	7.50 @13.62½	Apr	Dec	5.50 @ 6.52½	Apr.
1891	Dec	7.45 @13.00	May	Feb	5.47½@ 7.05	Sept.
1892	Apr	9.25 @15.05	Dec	Jan	6.05 @10.60	Dec.
1893	Aug	10.25 @21.80	May	Aug	6.00 @13.20	Mar.
1894	Mar	10.67½@14.57½	Sept	Mar	6.45 @ 9.05	Sept.
1895	Dec	7.50 @12.87½	May	Dec	5.15 @ 7.17½	Mar.
1896	Aug	5.50 @10.85	Jan	July	3.05 @ 5.85	Jan.
1897	Dec	7.15 @ 9.00	Sept	June	3.42½@ 4.90	Sept.
1898	Oct	7.65 @12.30	May	Jan. and Oct	4.62½@ 6.82½	May.
1899	May and Oct	7.85 @10.45	Jan	May	4.90 @ 5.77½	Jan.
1900	Nov	10.37½@16.00	Oct	Feb	5.65 @ 7.40	Oct.
1901	Jan	12.60 @16.80	Mar	Jan	6.90 @10.25	Sept.
1902	Feb. and Mar	15.00 @18.70	July	Feb	9.07½@11.60	Sept.
1903	Oct	10.95 @18.37½	Mar	Oct	6.20 @11.00	Sept.
1904	Sept	10.60 @16.50	Feb	May	6.15 @ 7.92½	Feb.
1905	Apr	11.70 @16.50	Oct	Jan	6.55 @ 8.10	Aug.
1906	Jan	13.45 @20.00	July	Jan	7.32½@ 9.85	Nov.
1907	Sept. and Oct	13.75 @17.75	Feb	Oct	8.42½@ 9.97½	Feb.
1908	Feb	10.75 @16.60	July	Feb	6.97½@10.45	Oct.
1909	Jan	16.25 @25.20	Sept	Jan	9.40 @12.65	Sept. and Oct.
1910	Oct	17.25 @27.00	July	Aug	11.50 @14.65	Mar.
1911	Oct	14.50 @21.50	Feb	Apr	7.70 @10.67½	Jan.
1912	Jan	15.00 @19.62½	Apr	Feb	8.65 @11.97½	Oct.
1913	Jan	17.50 @22.75	July and Sept	Jan	9.47½@11.87½	July.
1914*	Oct	16.50 @24.50	Aug	Sept	9.10 @11.60	Nov.

*Jan. 1 to Nov. 24.

CHICAGO WEATHER.

[Compiled in Chicago office of the weather bureau.]

MONTH.	TEMPERATURE.						PRECIPITATION.		WEATHER.		
	Highest, degrees.	Date.	Lowest, degrees.	Date.	Mean for month, degrees	Normal, degrees.	Inches per month.	Normal, inches.	Clear days.	Partly cloudy days.	Cloudy days.
1913—November	72	21	20	11	47.2	39.2	1.47	2.50	9	5	16
December	57	4	18	7	37.4	29.3	.45	2.07	9	4	18
1914—January	60	28	4	12	32.4	23.7	3.01	2.00	4	4	23
February	48	28	−6	8	20.2	25.4	.93	2.16	7	8	13
March	65	15	10	2	35.7	34.4	1.87	2.55	6	9	16
April	81	21	20	8	48.3	45.9	1.07	2.88	10	9	11
May	92	26	40	12	62.3	56.5	5.22	3.37	17	9	5
June	95	9	51	16	70.2	66.3	3.53	3.66	11	13	6
July	99	23	59	19	75.0	72.4	2.11	3.64	15	16	0
August	96	18	61	14	74.2	71.2	3.76	2.88	14	13	4
September	88	20	50	23	66.6	64.6	1.56	3.02	19	5	6
October	81	7	28	27	59.4	53.2	2.89	2.55	14	5	12

COLDEST DAYS IN CHICAGO.

The cold spell ending Jan. 7, 1912, established a record for duration of below zero weather in Chicago—72 hours. The maximum reached was 16 degrees below zero. The longest previous below zero stretch was 71 hours, Jan. 21, 22 and 23, 1883, when the maximum reached was 17 degrees below zero. Following are the coldest days officially recorded in Chicago:

Dec. 24, 1872	−23	Jan. 15, 1893	−16
Jan. 29, 1873	−16	Jan. 25, 1897	−20
Jan. 9, 1875	−20	Feb. 9, 1899	−21
Jan. 3, 1879	−18	Jan. 25, 1904	−15
Jan. 22, 1883	−17	Feb. 13, 1905	−18
Jan. 5, 1884	−18	Jan. 7, 1912	−16
Feb. 9, 1888	−18		

HOTTEST DAYS IN CHICAGO.

July 21, 1901, when the temperature rose to 103 degrees above zero, was the hottest day in the history of Chicago so far as the weather bureau records go. The next hottest was July 5, 1911, when 102 degrees was recorded. The hottest days in each year since 1899 were:

Sept. 5, 1899	98	Aug. 11-Sept. 1, 1907	92
Aug. 5, 1900	94	July 11-Aug. 3, 1908	96
July 21, 1901	103	Aug. 8, 1909	93
June 12, 1902	91	June 24, 1910	97
July 1-Aug. 24, 1903	92	July 5, 1911	102
July 17, 1904	94	Aug. 31, 1912	95
July 18, 1905	95	June 30-July 29, 1913	99
June 28, 1906	93	July 23, 1914	99

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CHICAGO GRAIN STATISTICS.

The following tables show the extreme prices in each year for forty years for cash wheat, corn and oats, indicating the month in which such prices were obtained:

Year.	Wheat. Lowest in	Range.	Highest in
1875	Feb	$0.83¼@1.30½	Aug.
1876	July	.83 @1.26¾	Dec.
1877	Aug	1.01½@1.76½	May.
1878	Oct	.77 @1.14	Apr.
1879	Jan	.81½@1.33½	Dec.
1880	Aug	.86½@1.32	Jan.
1881	Jan	.95⅝@1.43¼	Oct.
1882	Dec	.91⅛@1.40	Apr. and May.
1883	Oct	.90 @1.13½	June.
1884	Dec	.69 @ .96	Feb.
1885	Mar	.73⅝@ .91¾	Apr.
1886	Oct	.69⅜@ .84¾	Jan.
1887	Aug	.80⅜@ .94¾	June.
1888	Apr	.71⅛@2.09	Sept.
1889	June	.75½@1.08¾	Feb.
1890	Feb	.74¼@1.08¼	Aug.
1891	July	.84¾@1.16	Apr.
1892	Oct.	.69¼@ .91¾	Feb.
1893	July	.54¼@ .85	Apr.
1894	July	.50⅜@ .63¾	Apr.
1895	Jan	$0.48⅞@ .81½	May.
1896	Aug	.53 @ .94⅜	Nov.
1897	Apr	.66⅛@1.06	Dec.
1898	Oct	.62 @1.85	May.
1899	Dec	.64 @ .79½	May.
1900	Jan	.61⅛@ .87½	June.
1901	July	63⅜@ .77¼	June.
1902	Oct	.67⅛@ .95	Sept.
1903	Jan	.70¾@ .93	Sept.
1904	Jan	.81¼@1.22	Sept., Oct., Dec.
1905	Aug	.77⅛@1.24	Feb.
1906	Aug	.69½@ .94¾	May.
1907	Jan	.71 @1.22	Oct.
1908	July	.84⅛@1.24	Aug.
1909	Oct	1.03 @1.60	June.
1910	Oct	.91¼@1.29½	July.
1911	Apr	.89¼@1.17	Oct.
1912	Nov.–Dec	.85 @1.22	Apr. and May
1913	July-Aug	.84 @1.15⅜	Jan.
1914*	July	.77¼@1.33	Sept.

Year.	Corn. Lowest in	Range.	Highest in
1875	Dec	$0.45½@ .76⅛	May and July.
1876	Feb	.38⅜@ .49	May.
1877	Mar	.37⅝@ .58	Apr.
1878	Dec	.29⅞@ .43⅝	Mar
1879	Jan	.29⅜@ .49	Oct.
1880	Apr	.31½@ .43¾	Nov.
1881	Feb	.35⅜@ .76⅜	Oct.
1882	Dec	.79¼@ .81½	July.
1883	Oct	.46 @ .70	Jan.
1884	Dec	.34½@ .87	Sept.
1885	Jan	.34¼@ .49	Apr. and May.
1886	Oct	.33⅜@ .45	July.
1887	Feb	.33 @ .51⅛	Dec
1888	Dec	.33½@ .60	May.
1889	Dec	.29¼@ .60	Nov.
1890	Feb	.27¼@ .54¾	Nov.
1891	Dec	.39½@ .80	Nov.
1892	Jan	.37½@1.00	May.
1893	Dec	.34½@ .44⅞	May.
1894	Feb	.33¾@ .59½	Aug.
1895	Dec	.24⅞@ .54¾	May.
1896	Sept	.19½@ .30⅝	Apr.
1897	Jan. and Feb	.21¾@ .32⅜	Aug.
1898	Jan	.26 @ .38	Dec.
1899	Dec	.30 @ .38¼	Jan.
1900	Jan	.30¼@ .49½	Nov.
1901	Jan	.36 @ .62⅜	Nov.
1902	Oct	.55 @ .88	July.
1903	Mar	.41⅜@ .53	July and Aug.
1904	Jan	.42¾@ .58½	Nov.
1905	Jan	.42 @ .64½	May.
1906	Feb. and March	.39 @ .54¾	June.
1907	Jan	.39¾@ .66⅜	Oct.
1908	Feb	.50½@ .82	May and Sept.
1909	Jan	.58¼@ .77	June.
1910	Oct	.47½@ .68	Jan.
1911	Jan., Feb., Mar	.45½@ .75	Oct.
1912	Nov	.53 @ .83	Aug.
1913	Jan	.46½@ .78¼	Aug. and Sept.
1914*	Jan	.60 @ .86	Aug.

Year.	Oats. Lowest in	Range.	Highest in
1875	Dec	$0.29½@ .64½	May.
1876	July	.27 @ .35	Sept.
1877	Aug	.22 @ .45¾	May.
1878	Oct	.18 @ .72½	July.
1879	Jan	.19½@ .36¾	Dec.
1880	Aug	.22½@ .35	Jan. and May
1881	Feb	.29½@ .47¾	Oct.
1882	Sept	.30½@ .62	July.
1883	Sept	.25 @ .43½	Mar.
1884	Dec	.23 @ .34¾	Apr.
1885	Sept	.24¼@ .36½	Apr.
1886	Oct	.22⅞@ .35	Jan.
1887	Mar. and April	.23½@ .31⅜	Dec.
1888	Sept	.23½@ .38	May.
1889	Oct	.17⅝@ .26¾	Feb.
1890	Feb	.19¼@ .45	Nov.
1891	Oct	.26 @ .56½	Apr.
1892	Jan	.28 @ .34⅝	Aug.
1893	July	.21⅝@ .32¼	May.
1894	Jan	.26 @ .50	June.
1895	Dec	.16⅝@ .31½	June.
1896	Sept	.14¾@ .20¼	Feb. and Mar
1897	Feb	.15⅝@ .23⅞	Dec.
1898	Aug. and Sept	.20¼@ .32	May.
1899	Aug	.19¼@ .28¼	Feb.
1900	Aug	.21 @ .26¼	June.
1901	Jan	.23¼@ .42½	Nov.
1902	Aug	.25 @ .56	July.
1903	Mar	.31¼@ .45	July.
1904	Oct	.28¼@ .46	Feb.
1905	Sept	.25 @ .34¾	July.
1906	Mar	.28⅞@ .42¾	June.
1907	Jan	.33½@ .56⅜	Sept.
1908	Aug	.45 @ .60½	July.
1909	Oct	.33⅛@ .62½	May.
1910	Oct	.28¾@ .49	Feb.
1911	Mar	.28⅞@ .47¼	Oct.
1912	Nov	.30¼@ .58⅛	Apr.
1913	March	.31⅝@ .45¾	Sept.
1914*	Aug	.33¾@ .51⅞	Sept.

*Jan. 1 to Nov. 24.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Year.	No. sales.	Consideration.
1897	18,924	$101,195,313
1898	13,358	93,100,276
1899	14,336	108,210,111
1900	14,356	87,917,998
1901	15,871	100,664,279
1902	18,063	111,441,112
1903	19,880	107,680,304
1904	24,450	102,870,570
1905	28,940	139,601,896
1906	31,562	$141,342,020
1907	26,380	131,982,811
1908	29,321	133,325,630
1909	32,821	140,908,512
1910	30,058	155,464,768
1911	37,615	154,320,911
1912	45,743	113,693,768
1913	54,092	135,669,729
1914*	42,999	96,716,866

TORRENS SYSTEM.

TRANSFERS.

Year.	Number.	Consideration.
1903	309	$741,030
1904	445	1,142,410
1905	748	1,254,049
1906	988	1,607,189
1907	976	1,267,406
1908	1,006	1,683,337
1909	1,253	$2,186,587
1910	1,789	3,295,850
1911	2,014	3,225,138
1912	2,786	4,434,250
1913	3,397	5,393,548
1914*	3,584	4,308,085

*First eleven months.

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DECATUR
CARLINVILLE
HILLSBORO
STAUNTON
EDWARDSVILLE
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CHICAGO'S DEATH ROLL.

Dec. 1, 1913, to Dec. 1, 1914.

Ackerman, David (1844), former alderman, Feb. 27.
Ackley, Timothy (1874), lumberman, Oct. 13.
Adler, Abraham K. (1871), architect, Oct. 29.
Allan, John B. (1860), manufacturer, July 29.
Allerton, Samuel W. (1828), packer, in Pasadena, Cal., Feb. 22
Alexander, Gerard M. (1849), retired merchant, in Pasadena, Cal., March 31.
Alt, Frank H. (1867), manufacturer, in San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 14.
Anderson, Augustus G. (1858), attorney, April 16.
Anderson, Paul L. (1870), artist, April 4.
Andrews, A. H. (1837), manufacturer, in Milwaukee, Wis., June 10.
Arend, August (1834), druggist, Nov. 9.
Balke, Charles, motorcycle racer, June 7.
Barker, Milton E. (1846), realty dealer, in Wilmette, Ill., July 27.
Barnard, Edith Ethel (1879), educator, March 8.
Barnard, Frederick (1836), pioneer printer, in Oak Park, April 10.
Barnhart, Kenneth (1858) merchant, Dec. 6, 1913.
Barrett, Edward J. (1849), fire department employe, Oct. 16.
Barry, John (1850), steamship official, at Pomona, Cal., March 26.
Bass, Mrs. Ann Elizabeth (1844), in Evanston, May 29.
Bassett, Gertrude (1890), teacher, Jan. 23.
Baxter, "Billy" (1861), minstrel, July 12.
Bedell, Leila G. (1837), physician, in Tryon, N. C., March 28.
Beecher, Frederick C. (1844), coal merchant, July 31.
Beilfuss, Albert W. (1854), alderman, July 30.
Beman, Solon S. (1853), architect, April 23.
Benson, John (1830), manufacturer, May 18.
Bent, George (1827), clergyman, May 25.
Benton, Francis (1828), Mexican war veteran, April 30.
Bergmann, Adolph L. (1848), former sanitary district trustee, in Momence, Ill., Jan. 8.
Berry, Henry Clay (1829), former head of K. of P. supreme lodge, Aug. 9.
Berven, Henry H. (1837), grocer, June 30.
Bilhorn, John G. (1855), clergyman, Sept. 28.
Bingham, James A. (1847), merchant, May 24.
Birkhoff, George Jr. (1852), real estate dealer and consul, near Holland, Mich., June 27.
Black, James A. (1839), clergyman, Jan. 21.
Blackman, Mrs. Clara M. (1839), March 14.
Blatchford, Eliphalet W. (1826), manufacturer, Jan. 25.
Boehm, Peter M., major U. S. A., retired, June 14.
Boettiger, Adam (1829), retired business man, Feb. 1.
Bonney, Charles L. (1858), lawyer, in Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 16.
Borden, James W. (1820), realty dealer, July 11.
Bowes, Mrs. Ella E. L. (1850) club woman, Sept. 20.
Braden, Joseph C. (1858), insurance broker, April 15.
Bradford, Henry A. (1856), realty dealer, July 23.
Brady, James T. (1868), lawyer, Oct. 19.
Brandenburg, George, real estate dealer, Sept. 11.
Brewer, Horatio S. (1846), surgeon, May 18.
Brooks, James G. C. (1837), lumberman, April 15.
Brown, Mrs. Corinne S. (1849), educator, in New York, N. Y., March 15.
Brown, William P. (1861), cotton operator, in New York, N. Y., Oct. 5.
Brundage, Alfred B. (1860), physician, July 21.
Buckner, John C. (1858), deputy revenue collector, Dec. 17, 1913.
Burkett, Erastus J. (1841), civil war veteran, Feb. 21.
Burton, Le Grand S. (1846), real estate dealer, in Berlin, Germany, June 7.
Busse, Fred A. (1866), former mayor of Chicago, July 9.
Busse, Frederick W. (1834), business man, Jan. 2.
Byrne, John P. (1854), piano dealer, May 8.
Byrnes, Daniel (1863), attorney, Jan. 25.
Callahan, John W. (1862), manager Chicago Tunnel company, Feb. 12.
Campbell, Alexander F. (1852), former police inspector, Dec. 23, 1913.
Carpenter, Mrs. Louise G., Feb. 6.
Carr, Camillo C. C. (1842), brigadier-general, U. S. A., retired, July 24.
Carroll, W. A. (1860), publisher, May 31.
Case, Mrs. Maria F. (1824), Aug. 3.
Catlin, Charles E. (1856), manager, Nov. 15.
Cavally, Count Alexander de (1854), July 23.
Chase, Marvin S. (1844), railroad official, May 27.
Cheney, D. C. (1856), railroad official, May 29.
Chetlain, Augustus L. (1824), general in civil war, March 15.
Clayton, William H. (1854), jeweler, June 5.
Cole, Aaron H. (1856), biologist, Dec. 31, 1913.
Collins, Sumner J. (1848), railroad official, April 30.
Conover, Mrs. Charles H., social leader, April 16.
Cornell, Mrs. Helen G. (1833), Nov. 14.
Coulter, Adrian B. (1840), optician, June 10.
Couthoui, Jessie, elocutionist, Aug. 5.
Crosby, Frederick W. (1849), banker, in St. Augustine, Fla., March 31.
Crouse, John N. (1842), dentist, Jan. 16.
Cummins, James S. (1857), lawyer, March 23.
Dahlen, William (1862), musician, Oct. 23.
Dale, Harvey S. (1857), insurance official, in Pass Christian, Miss., April 17.
Dale, John T. (1841), lawyer, May 15.
Daley, James E. (1865), labor leader, Sept. 9.
Dawson, Bailey (1830), politician, June 14.
Deering, William (1826), manufacturer, near Miami, Fla., Dec. 9.
De Lang, Mrs. Marie C. (1826), March 27.
Devine, Mark A. (1833), pioneer, July 16.
Dick, Samuel W. (1866), reclamation official, May 16.
Diggles, Joseph W. (1866), manufacturer, Feb. 9.
Dorney, Maurice J. (1851), priest, March 15.
Dorrance, Charles (1854), business man, Sept. 16.
Duddleston, George (1848) former alderman, Nov. 13.
Duncan, John A. (1852), manufacturer, July 6.
Durand, Herbert C. (1876), news editor, April 26.
Dwight, Harvey A., business man, May 16.
Eberhart, John F. (1829), real estate dealer, Jan. 13.
Eddington, Walter J. (1848), railroad official, May 29.
Erhart, George A. (1855), packer, Sept. 14.
Eiker, Charles F. (1863), treasurer, in Cleveland, O., June 7.
Elmore, Alexander (1830), grain broker, April 1.
Emanuel, N. B. (1848), musician, June 2.
Erwood, John (1859), engineer, April 14.
Esher, Edward B., attorney, Aug. 29.
Fairfield, Mrs. Marjorie N. (1882), settlement worker, Aug. 14.
Faithorn, John N. (1852), railroad official, March 28.
Farr, Albert G. (1881), banker, Dec. 22.
Fehring, William B. (1875), physician, Jan. 10.
Field, Joseph N. (1831), brother and former partner of Marshall Field, in Bowden, England, April 29.
Finstad, Hans (1859), cafe owner, June 21.
Fischer, George P. (90), Hollywood, Cal.; arrived in Chicago, 1847; died July 11.
Fitch, Walter (1861), broker, in Eau Claire, Wis., July 16.
Flanders, John J. (1848), architect, in Glencoe, Ill., May 6.
Fleager, Arthur B. (1871), attorney, in Sheldon, Ill., Jan. 1.
Ford, Charles N. (1849), jeweler, Feb. 10.
Fowler, Frank Lincoln (1870), lawyer, in Wilmette, May 2.
Franklin, George W. (1834), veteran of civil war, in Evanston, April 1.
French, William M. R. (1843), director Art institute, June 3.
Furlong, Mrs. Margaret (1851), Feb. 5.
Gamble, Edwin H. (1851), banker, in Evanston, July 14.
Gardner, James T. (1858), railroad man, April 9.
Gately, John (1857), merchant, Feb. 2.
Gatzert, Mrs. Henrietta, July 4.

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Gibson, Henry H. (1855) publisher, March 25.
Giles, William A. (1836), jeweler, near Phœnix, Ariz., Dec. 17, 1913.
Gill, William H. (1857), merchant, June 5.
Gillespie, William C. C. (1822), board of trade member, March 15.
Gindele, George A. (1844), contractor, Oct. 10.
Givins, Mrs. Emma S. (1858), charity worker, at Lake Bluff, Ill., Aug. 19.
Goll, Henry H. (1840), traction pioneer, Sept. 13.
Goodall, Harvey L. (1885), editor, June 10.
Goodwin, Caleb (1832), pioneer, April 11.
Gorrell, A. V. (1831), clergyman, May 23.
Goss, Frederick L. (1847), printing press manufacturer, Nov. 10.
Grant, John C. (1848), educator, March 21.
Gray, George W. (1834), clergyman, in Evanston, Dec. 21.
Green, Albert P. (1856), business man, in Orange, Vt., Aug. 14.
Greenebaum, Henry (1833), banker, Feb. 2.
Griffin, Thomas A. (1852), manufacturer, at sea, Aug. 12.
Groves, Mrs. Adelaide B. (1832), Oct. 26.
Gustafson, Axel, writer, Nov. 10.
Haire, John P. (1831), clergyman, Oct. 19.
Hale, George W. (1838), manufacturer, Oct. 16.
Hambleton, Charles E. (1840), veteran of civil war, in Lake Forest, Ill., Jan. 10.
Hammond, Lewis M. (1835), retired business man, March 4.
Hanna, John T. (1838), attorney, Aug. 8.
Hannah, Alexander D. (1843), hotel owner, Dec. 15.
Hanson, Christian H. (1842), former Danish consul, May 12.
Hardy, Cyrus A. (1848), insurance man, Feb. 16.
Harland, Leonard H. (1843), manufacturer, May 25.
Harms, Henry (1832), Chicago contractor, at Dundee, Ill., March 1.
Harper, Robert Francis (1865), archæologist, in London, Aug. 6.
Hartwell, Abraham V. (1828), railroad man, May 5.
Head, Franklin H. (1835), capitalist, in Maplewood, N. H., June 28.
Henrotin, Charles (1843), first president of Chicago Stock Exchange, July 25.
Henson, Poindexter S. (1831), clergyman, April 24.
Hild, Frederick H. (1859), librarian, in Charlottesville, Va., Aug. 11.
Hill, Lysander (1834), lawyer, Oct. 30.
Hillis, David M. (1841), capitalist, Sept. 15.
Hirsh, Jacob (1836), clothing manufacturer, April 28.
Hobbs, James B. (1830), capitalist, in Portland, Me., Aug. 13.
Hoechster, Emil (1836), deputy sheriff, March 4.
Hogan, Andrew J. (1849), educator, Sept. 30.
Holmes, Mrs. Kate R. (1839), Nov. 19.
Hooker, Henry M. (1825), paint and glass dealer, April 16.
Hornby, Mrs. Judith Ann, teacher, Feb. 2.
Hotchkiss, Charles T. (1832), officer in civil war, Aug. 28.
Howard, Patrick J., former city clerk, April 8.
Hoyt, Howard H. (1857), insurance agent, Nov. 3.
Hughes, George R. H. (1832), attorney, June 22.
Humphrey, William R. (1861), industrial commissioner, Jan. 18.
Humphrey, John (1838), former state senator, Oct. 3.
Hurley, James J. (1876), priest, Feb. 8.
Jackson, Henry G. (1838), clergyman, in River Forest, Nov. 10.
Jackson, Philip (1858), insurance official, Jan. 18.
Jackson, William S. (1841), former president of the board of trade, Nov. 18.
James, Mrs. E. J., in Winnetka, Nov. 13.
Johnson, Charles W. (1861), contractor, Aug. 27.
Jones, Mrs. Sarah H. (1837), at Downers Grove, Ill., Jan. 27.
Jordan, Isaac M. (1872), attorney, Jan. 14.
Judd, Edward P. (1836), book dealer, Nov. 1.
Judge, Thomas F. (1832), former election commissioner, July 23.
Junge, Capt. F. W. (1822), insurance broker, Sept. 28.
Karel, John, banker, in St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 23.
Kelly, Thomas (1843), real estate dealer, June 11.
Kemper, William (1849), merchant, March 18.
Keough, W. C. H. (1864), attorney, in New Orleans, La., March 29.
King, John C. (1849), lawyer, May 29.
Kirby, William T., banker, April 16.
Kirkwood, Thomas S. (1841), retired business man, in Atlantic City, N. J., Dec. 22.
Koehler, Philip (1840), lawyer, March 23.
Koelling, Karl (1831), composer, May 3.
Kune, Julius (1831), veteran of civil war, Aug. 29.
Lahiff, Edward M. (1863), writer, in County Cork, Ireland, April 10.
Laibe, Francis J. (1866), surgeon, Feb. 8.
Lange, Francis (1858), priest, July 23.
Larned, Walter C. (1850), author and art critic, June 19.
Lauer, Frank (1840), singer, Jan. 10.
Lawson, Mrs. Victor F. (1851), Oct. 2.
Leach, Mrs. Catherine (1835), Feb. 8.
Lee, Daniel E. (1843), postoffice employe, July 19.
Legg, James (1816), retired business man, Jan. 25.
Lemke, Herman C. (1837), civil war veteran, Feb. 2.
Lewis, Andrew (1831), lake captain and civil war veteran, July 2.
Liebling, Emil (1851), pianist, Jan. 20.
Loomis, Mrs. Elizabeth A. (1834), in Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.
Loomis, Mrs. Elizabeth J., May 24.
Loper, Charles M. (1864), educator, Feb. 10.
Louderback, De Lancy H. (1848), real estate operator, April 9.
Lowenthal, Solomon L. (1868), attorney, May 23.
Lumbard, Henry (1831), manufacturer, Feb. 13.
Lyford, Oliver S. (1823), retired railroad official, in Wheaton, Ill., Oct. 12.
Lyman, David B. (1840), lawyer, April 8.
Mackin, Joseph C. (1841), politician, March 10.
Marks, Simon (1840), jeweler, June 7.
Martens, Louis W. (1838), realty dealer, July 14.
Marx, Zero (1849), sign maker, in Rochester, Minn., Dec. 31, 1913.
Mason, Huntington (1875), broker, May 25.
Matson, John L. (1868), traction official, Oct. 18.
Matthes, J. H., chemist, June 29.
Mayer, Gottfried (62), packer, April 3.
Meek, Seth Eugene (1850), scientist, July 6.
Meyer, Carl (1827), merchant, Aug. 19.
Miller, Darius (1859), railroad president, at Glacier Park, Mont., Aug. 23.
Mills, Stephen B. (1840), real estate dealer, April 22.
Mitchell, John T. (1854), whist expert, Nov. 7.
Monroe, James O. (1831), commission merchant, Feb. 4.
Mongomery, Liston H. (1848), physician, Aug. 24.
Moore, Daniel G. (1844), physician, Feb. 17.
Mugler, Geo. A., real estate dealer, Oct. 24.
Munn, James W. (1863), railroad official, March 13.
McCall, William A., publisher, Feb. 22.
McClurg, Lowrie (1857), book publisher, in Winnetka, June 24.
McDonald, J. J. (1843), insurance manager, Feb. 7.
McFatrich, James B. (1862), physician, April 26.
McGrath, Stephen J. (1848), postman, Jan. 30.
McHenry, William E. (1845), grain broker, Feb. 16.
McIntyre, Robert (1851), M. E. bishop, Aug. 30.
Netterstrom, Charles M. (1848), contractor, Feb. 10.
Newman, Frederick J. (1878), manufacturer, March 8.
Nichols, E. R. (1842), commission merchant, March 18.
Nickerson, Samuel M. (1830), banker, in East Brewster, Mass., July 20.
Noonan, Thomas J., theater manager, in Portland, Ore., Feb. 28.
Nourse, Henry O. (1853), superintendent, in Lyndhurst, Va., March 24.
O'Bryan, Edward (1865), attorney, in Miami, Fla., March 6.
Octigan, Thomas Clark (1851), manufacturer, Feb. 11.
Odell, Robert S. (1856), insurance official, June 15.
Ogden, Francis (1830), capitalist, in Houston, Tex., June 9.
Ohlheiser, Joseph O., musician, in Auburn, N. Y., Aug. 16.

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Orchard, John G. (1845), Chicago banker, at White Springs, Fla., March 15.
O'Reilly, Charles A. (1876), clergyman, June 5.
Osborn, Eugene E. (1853), railroad official, in Frederick, Md., July 20.
Osborn, Hartwell (1840), soldier in civil war, Nov. 14.
Osborne, Henry S. (1840), attorney, Feb. 5.
Osgood, James H. (1816), retired business man, Nov. 2.
Owen, Ernest Dale (1850), lawyer, May 14.
Parks, Thomas N. (1854), educator, in Evanston, May 5.
Pasdeloup, Charles F. (1854), justice of the peace, at Fox Lake, Ill., April 16.
Pearce, Myron L. (1821), real estate dealer, Jan. 15.
Periolat, James F. (1863), furrier, Oct. 6.
Perkins, Henry S. (1833), composer and teacher, Jan. 20.
Perrin, William R. (1860), manufacturer, June 1.
Perry, Miss Carlotta, writer, March 4.
Perry, Frank N. (1861), clergyman, in New Orleans, La., Jan. 30.
Peters, Mathias (1824), inventor and manufacturer, April 2.
Phelps, Delos P. (1837), attorney, June 28.
Phillips, Thomas P. (1846), banker, in Altadena, Cal., Dec. 12, 1913.
Pickard, Josiah L. (1824), educator, at Pasadena, Cal., March 27.
Piper, Henry (1840), baker, Sept. 28.
Potter, Mrs. Frances S. (1867), suffragist, Mar. 25.
Pratt, Henry (1844), contractor, Feb. 27.
Pratt, Nelson D. (1844), sales manager, May 22.
Price, Vincent C. (1832), baking powder inventor, July 14.
Primley, Jonathan P. (1852), manufacturer, in Pasadena, Cal., Feb. 9.
Probst, Charles W. (1849), former alderman, March 20.
Purington, Dillwyn V. (1841), manufacturer, at Ocean Springs, Miss., April 2.
Pynchon, Edwin (1850), physician, Aug. 29.
Quales, Niles T. (1831), physician, May 23.
Quayle, Margaret, Feb. 17.
Ranney, Miss Harriet A., teacher, Feb. 11.
Raymond, Lowry B. (1871), broker, in Brookline, Mass., July 19.
Reed, John Warner (1832), manufacturer, in Hinsdale, April 11.
Remick, William A. (1848), lumberman, June 24.
Rice, Henry (1836), merchant, at West End, N. J., June 8.
Richards, Arthur M. (1838), railroad official, Feb. 26.
Richardson, Samuel (1835), banker, April 10.
Risley, Willis F. (1839), commission merchant, Feb. 17.
Robbins, Simon V. (1852), educator, Oct. 15.
Rockwood, Frank B. (1840), wholesale grocer, Feb. 14.
Rogers, George M. (1854), master in chancery, April 15.
Root, Elizabeth, teacher, Feb. 27.
Ross, S. Crawford (1885), lawyer, Dec. 22.
Rowe, James (1860), clergyman, March 31.
Rusco, Volney E. (93), 2823 Logan boulevard; arrived 1850; died Feb. 3.
Russell, James S. (100), Lincoln, Neb., April 2.
Rutherford, Mrs. Alice, Jan. 4.
Ryan, Timothy E. (1847), former west town assessor, Oct. 24.
Sandberg, N. J. (1836), furniture dealer, Feb. 10.
Sawyer, Mrs. Cordelia N. (1826), Aug. 5.
Schaffner, Louis (1827), veteran of civil war, May 5.
Schlesinger, Leopold (1843), retired merchant, in San Francisco, Cal., March 15.
Schroeter, Carl (1846) inventor, May 1.
Scott, George E. (1829), lumberman, Oct. 20.
Sears, Richard W. (1863), mail order merchant, in Waukesha, Wis., Sept. 28.
Sebastian, John (1849), railroad official, in Evanston, March 1.
Scully, Alexander B. (1856), steel company president, May 7.
Seyferlich, Charles F. (1850), fire marshal, April 8.
Seymour, Claude, merchant, April 7.
Shaw, Mrs. Mary Ia (1816), Sept. 30.
Sherman, I. N., manufacturer, Sept. 7.
Silverman, Lazarus, merchant, Jan. 25.
Simons, Charles J. (1843), physician, June 18.
Simpson, Robert (1837), real estate owner, in Evanston, June 23.
Singer, Charles, broker, in Paris, France, June 8.
Smith, Byron L. (1853), banker, March 22.
Smith, Edward L. (1841), merchant, Aug. 14.
Smith, Perry H. (1854), postoffice official, near Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 12.
Smith, Thomas P. (1823), commission merchant, Oct. 16.
Smyth, William P. (1881), treasurer John M. Smyth company, in Tucson, Ariz., Jan. 11.
Snell, Mrs. Celia Logan, Feb. 21.
Soden, Francis H., electrician, Feb. 14.
Spaulding, Mrs. Ida (1858), Oct. 24.
Stahl, Mrs. Fleta C. (1834), March 8.
Steere, George S. (1854), lawyer, Jan. 22.
Stewart, Mrs. Graeme (1855), Jan. 28.
Stratford, Henry K. (1821), physician, July 28.
Strong, Mrs. Adele M. (1860), Jan. 6.
Stumer, Michael (1840), merchant, May 23.
Sullivan, David (1856) judge, Feb. 28.
Sweet, Frederick L. (1864), auditor, March 23.
Sykes, Raymond G. (1849), manufacturer, Feb. 10.
Tanner, Henry S. (1848), chairman Industrial Board of Illinois, in Chicago, Jan. 14.
Tennant, Robert G. (1853), insurance man, April 11.
Terry, Milton S. (1840), theologian and author, in Los Angeles, Cal., July 13.
Thearle, Harry B. (1858), manufacturer, Sept. 30.
Thies, Wilhelm, physician, in Janesville, Wis., Jan. 14.
Thompson, Charles C., publisher, Jan. 27.
Thompson, R. S. (1837), lawyer, June 2.
Thorp, David L., publisher, in Evanston, Ill., July 3.
Tiffany, Henry S. (1845), printer and publisher, Feb. 13.
Tilden, Charles A. (1859), cashier, Oct. 8.
Toman, Mrs. Mary (1830), Feb. 6.
Tree, A. M., in Southampton, England, Sept. 26.
Tripp, Arnold, 1849, attorney, Sept. 7.
Troxel, Thomas G. (1844), soldier, Dec. 29, 1913.
Trumbull, Mrs. Lyman (1831), at Saybrook Point, Conn., April 12.
Turner, C. M. (1850), insurance official, Feb. 19.
Tyrrell, William E. (1857), business man, in Lombard, Ill., Sept. 28.
Underwood, W. H. (1858), railroad official, March 25.
Van Keuren, Mrs. Mary J., April 2.
Veeder, Albert H. (1844), lawyer, July 13.
Vogt, Frederick (1866), auditor, Feb. 17.
Wagg, Howard N. (1852), alderman, Nov. 4.
Ward, A. Montgomery (1843), mail order merchant, in Highland Park, Dec. 7, 1913.
Warren, William S. (1853), former president board of trade, in Hinsdale, Ill., Aug. 20.
Washburne, Mrs. Abbie W. (1827), April 28.
Waterhouse, Harper C. (1836), veteran of civil war, July 6.
Weil, M. (1853), rabbi, Aug. 23.
Weldon, Fred (1862), bandmaster, May 6.
Wells, Mrs. Elizabeth (1829), Sept. 30.
Wheeler, John Kittredge (1849), former Chicago pastor, in Los Angeles, Cal., May 5.
White, Charles (1831), physician, Jan. 21.
Whitney, Charles (1849), jurist, in Waukegan, Ill., July 18.
Wiley, Frank F. (1858), secretary, July 8.
Williams, Arthur L. (1854), jeweler, in Waukesha, Wis., April 13.
Williams, Benezette (1844), engineer, in Western Springs, Ill., June 22.
Williams, John R. (1872), insurance, Jan. 21.
Williams, W. M. (1841), major U. S. A., retired, Aug. 5.
Wimpfheimer, Eugene H. (1842), manufacturer, June 6.
Wood, Samuel C. (1833), civil war veteran, Oct. 30.
Wolcott, James H. (1825), piano dealer, Jan. 16.
Wolf, Christian (1858), manufacturer, April 12.
Woodbury, Sidney H. (1856), retired business man, Jan. 25.
Young, Jesse B. (1844), minister, soldier and author, July 30.

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OLD RESIDENTS OF CHICAGO.

Nov. 15, 1914.

In the following list of men and women who have lived in the city or its suburbs for sixty-four years or more there are doubtless many omissions, though an effort has been made to make it as complete as possible. Additions to, changes of residence and other corrections of this list, which will be continued in future editions of this publication, will be gladly received. Names marked with an * are those of persons born in Chicago or Cook county. Ages when known are given in parentheses:

1829—Le Beau, Mrs. Emily Beaubien (89), 5737 Race avenue.
1832—Allison, John, Northfield.
Heartt, Adaline N. (83), 3219 Prairie avenue.
Keenon, Mrs. Eleanor H.* (82), 2145 W. Adams street.
Outhet, Miss Elizabeth (83), 522 Pleasant street, Oak Park.
1833—Brooks, F. T. (88), 5224 Ainslie street.
Foote, George C.* (81), 1123 W. Van Buren-st.
Vanatta, Charles (82), 2336 Grand avenue.
1834—Ludwig, Catherine, 1465 W. Superior street.
1835—Dewey, Mrs. Mary R. (82), 5700 Jackson-av.
Gordon, Nellie Kinzie* (79), Savannah, Ga.
Harman, William (80), 3840 West End avenue.
Hubbard, Elijah K.* (79), Middletown, Conn.
Sinclair, George (80), 4327 Berkeley avenue.
Thies, Mrs. A. C., 1157 West Van Buren street.
Whitehead, William H. (79), 1808 Chicago avenue, Evanston, Ill.
Young, Mrs. George H. (81), 327 Warren avenue.
1836—Brooks, Mrs. E. C. (82), 1072 Sheridan road.
Goeden, Susan (80), 1900 Estes avenue.
Hampton, Mrs. S. A. (89), 651 Warren avenue.
Lewis, Mrs. Jane (92), 5004 Blackstone avenue.
Morrison, E. W. (78), 4145 Kenmore avenue.
McNulty, Mary (79), 1751 West Erie street.
1837—Ashman, Thomas (96), 106 N. Washtenaw-av.
Bohlander, John* (77), Hinsdale.
Calhoun, William A.* (77), 1043 Wilcox avenue.
Colby, Mary A. (77), 2839 Indiana avenue.
Collins, Miss Elizabeth (95), 2700 South Park-av.
Doty, Harvey C. (81), 1104 Grand avenue.
Fraser, Mrs. D. R. (79), 1245 Washington-bd.
Goodrich, H. A.* (77), 522 Deming place.
Howland, Mrs. Jane E. (80), 5405 Woodlawn-av.
Kimbark, Mrs. Seneca D.,* Chicago Beach hotel.
Pratt, Charles O.* (77), 2119 Wilcox avenue.
Startup, Jane D. (78), 1414 Garfield court.
1838—Blair, Claudius* (76), 7429 Eberhart avenue.
Clark, Catherine C.* (76), 7628 S. Sangamon-st.
Collins, W. M. (78), 5604 Princteon avenue.
Edbrooke, W. S.* (76), 1646 North Oakley-av.
Flagg, Emma J. T.* (76), 14 Woodland park.
Hubbard, Gurdon S.* (76), Windsor-Clifton hotel.
Hughes, Edward (76), 54 Lewis street.
Irwin, Mrs. Caroline F. (79), 668 Roscoe-bd.
Mattes, Peter (78), 613 Belden avenue.
Mitchell, Phœbe Le Beau (82), 963 Eddy street.
O'Neil, John J. (77), 230 West Illinois street.
Russer, Henry, 216 Rush street.
Sinclair, Mrs. J. E.* (76), Maywood.
1839—Chase, Mrs. Benjamin F. (80), 3353 Forest-av.
Cherry, Mrs. C. H.* (75), 6550 Kenwood avenue.
Clark, Dena G. (75), 210 Foster avenue.
Gray, Allen W.* (75), 3213 Washington-bd.
Harpel, Eliza* (75), 51 East Oak street.
Height, Margaret A. (77), 310 West 60th place.
Lewis, Charles J. (76), 1900 Carroll avenue.
Lewis, John (82), 2414 Gladys avenue.
Periolat, Clemens F. (75), 710 Masonic Temple.
Pitkin, Mary J., 224 Schiller street.
Russell, Isaac (75), 2135 Carroll avenue.
Smith, Mrs. Joshua,* 4648 S. Marshfield avenue.
Speer, Charles W. (75), 246 S. Sangamon street.
Trou, Mrs. Anna, 1239 North Halsted street.
1840—Bishop, Orris A.* (74), 3721 Forest avenue.
Farrar, Mrs. S. B. (74), 3130 Dearborn street.
Fishbeck, Mary* (74), 6938 Wentworth avenue.
Fuller, Mrs. Ann C. (75), 810 Oakwood avenue, Wilmette.
George, John B. (78), 3119 S. Wabash avenue.
Gray, Mrs. Sarah H.* (74), 1410 Washington-bd.
Hamilton, Henry E.* (74), 817 N. Dearborn-st.
Jackson, Abram V. (79), 3267 N. Western-av.
Kent, Benjamin A. (95), 110 Lake street, Oak Park, Ill.
Lewis, Mrs. W. F.* (74), 615 West Congress-st.
Link, Marie (81), 57 East Walton place.
Miller, Mathilde C. (75), 3515 64th street.
Murphy, Mrs. Hiram P. (75), 4402 Greenwood-av.
Ray, James* (74), 1439 West 12th place.
Rehm, Jacob (86), 1517 N. Dearborn street.
Robinson, Robert W.* (74), 1879 North Sacramento avenue.
Seamens, Mrs. Amelia (74), 868 Carroll avenue.
1841—Bohlander, Peter* (73), Hinsdale, Ill.
Breit, Adam (76), 1302 Wolfram street.
Ebert, Albert E. (74), 276 Michigan avenue.
Foster, Orrington C. (73), 1401 N. Dearborn-st.
Lammers, Maria (81), 2 Catalpa court.
Lewis, Eli R.* (73), 7458 Normal avenue.
Loring, Stella Dyer* (73), 4600 Ellis avenue.
Merriell, George H. (75), 150 South Leavitt-st.
Peck, Clarence I.* (73), 2254 Michigan avenue.
Sauter, John* (73), 5946 Normal avenue.
Smith, Graeme Lisle* (73), 1238 Eddy street.
Smith, Orson* (73), 50 Bellevue place.
Wheeler, E. B.* (73), Arlington Heights, Ill.
1842—Armstrong, John M.* (72), 628 Briar place.
Brettmann, Henry (72), 2836 Armitage avenue.
Burton, Mrs. Stiles (94), Congress hotel.
Cleveland, Henry H.* (72), 1210 Milwaukee-av.
Clybourn, Henry C.* (72), 1390 Humboldt-bd.
Cowper, John H. (73), 1918 Warren avenue.
Cullerton, Edward F.* (72), 4242 W. Harrison-st.
Curtis, DeWitt H. (75), 1302 Washington-bd.
Dickerman, Mrs. Martha B.* (72), 5946 Normal avenue.
Ertinger, Katherine (76), 3257 Wentworth-av.
Fries, William (72), 4054 North Paulina street.
Hall, Mrs. J. S. (72), 3701 Sheridan road.
Hamilton, David G.* (72), 2929 Michigan-av.
Jax, Nicholas (78), 2310 Seminary avenue.
Johnson, George B.* (72), 532 West Adams-st.
Kellogg, J. H. (84), 2238 Michigan avenue.
Law, Mrs. Ellen (82), 1944 Warren avenue.
Leibunguth, Caroline* (72), Downers Grove, Ill.
Meyer, Mary (75), 125 West 16th street.
Parsons, Mrs. Julia W. K. (72), 1192 Garfield-bd.
Rooney, Henrietta B. (72), 2080 Jackson-bd.
Russell, Ellen I.* (72), 888 Carroll avenue.
Schnur, Peter* (72), 783 North Winchester-av.
Simon, Peter (85), 484 Sedgwick street.
Tebbetts, Mrs. W. G.* (72), 2977 N. Paulina-st.
Vincent, Mrs. Sarah A. (88), 5117 Kimbark-av.
Ward, Mrs. E. J. Watson (89), 339 East 62d-st.
Watson, N. W. (83), 4100 Lake avenue.
Watson, Silas B. (75), 3317 Park avenue.
Weller, George W.* (72), 7008 Normal avenue.
1843—Allmendinger, Peter (72), 438 Arlington-pl.
Bernard, Mrs. Gwinthellyn* (71), 46 Best avenue.
Follansbee, George A. (71), 2342 Indiana avenue.
Ford, Elisha M. (78), 1000 Warren avenue.
Garraghan, Bedelia K.* (71), 3424 Prairie-av.
Getzler, W. H., 217 Frankfort street.
Gaffney, James (73), 1210 Morse avenue, Rogers Park.
Gavin, Rev. E. W.* (71), Waukegan, Ill.
Grimme, Louis (87), 3253 Herndon street.
Holden, William H.* (71), 1143 Forest avenue, Evanston.
Ludwig, Katherine (90), 215 West Goethe-st.
Magee, Henry W. (73), 5626 Dorchester avenue.
McDonald, Mrs. P. S.* (71), 2839 Indiana-av.
McNamara, James* (71), 1892 Fillmore street.
Neebes, William J. (79), 3823 Forest avenue.
Perkins, Mrs. Marion Heald (75), 2319 Lincoln street, Evanston.
Perry, Mrs. Silas O.* (71), 343 East 53d street.
Remond, Mrs. E. Pelletier (93), 3222 Archer-av.
Rohmer, A. (87), Hinsdale, Ill.
Schaefer, M. (81), Gross Point.
Sherman, Charles D.* (71), Riverside, Ill.
Simons, Edward* (71), 1082 Armitage avenue.
Spahn, Joseph M. (71), 10307 Indianapolis-av.
Stannard, Helen F., 871 Jackson boulevard.
Tron, Mrs. Anna Maria (81), 523 N. Halsted-st.
Turner, Mrs. Mary (71), 502 Addison street.
Weber, Herman (72), 812 Junior terrace.
Weckler, Adam J. (72), 3446 Broadway.
Wolcott, Mrs. Mary A. (88), Niles, Ill.
Williamson, Mrs. Emma B. (72), 959 South Spaulding avenue.

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1844—Arnold, Miss Katherine D.* (70), 674 Lincoln Park boulevard.
Bailey, George W.* (70), 513 West 60th street.
Bailey, Mrs. J.* (70), 355 Jackson boulevard.
Bartlett, Mrs. Mary J. (75) 2705 North Hermitage avenue.
Bennett, Robert J. (75), 4250 North Paulina-st.
Bowes, George H.* (70), 182 West 23d street.
Bradshaw, Hugh (74), 1919 Fulton street.
Butts, Milton D. (76), 4414 North Paulina-st.
Cherry, Charles H. (80), 6530 Kenwood avenue.
Crocker, Madeline (90), 3651 Wentworth avenue.
Einhorn, Joseph (90), 172 South Sangamon-st.
Fergus, John B.* (70), 837 Windsor avenue.
Fergus, John Q. (73), 3114 Vernon avenue.
Flanders, Isabel W. (85), 4911 Christiana-av.
Green, Mrs. Bessie (73), 1803 Melrose street.
Hall, Eugene* (70), 2106 South State street.
Hoyne, Thomas M. (70), 3369 Calumet avenue.
Josenhans, Mary M.* (70), 842 West 61st place.
Kastens, Katherine (89), 935 Perry street.
Kay, Joseph A.* (70), Elston and Linder-avs.
Knopp, Bernard* (70), 599 Mildred avenue.
Lawrence, Susan L. (93), 16 St. John's court.
Macdonald, Ada Lane, 6347 Blackstone avenue.
Mann, Mathias* (70), 3793 North Clark street.
Marshall, James F.* (70), 2978 Vernon avenue.
Mason, George (74), 511 West Monroe street.
Mattes, Frank* (70), 1606 North Asland avenue.
Morgan, George C. (81), 6112 Stony Island-av.
Nicholson, John G.* (70), 1509 Montrose avenue.
Peck, Helen M.* (70), 2726 North Robey street.
Reed, Florence S.* (70), 1028 Diversey-bd.
Rehm, William (70), 123 Grand avenue.
Reid, Mrs. Elizabeth G.* (70), 1023 North Halsted street.
Runge, Henry (78), 436 West Chicago avenue.
Russer, Mrs. Caroline (70), 44 Pearson street.
Sauter, Charles J.* (70), 2142 Cleveland avenue.
Schram, C. B. (80), 51 South Halsted street.
Seavert, E. G. (76), 34 North Grove place.
Skinner, Miss Elizabeth (70), 100 Rush street.
Smith, Frederick A.* (70), 609 Rush street.
Snowden, Orpha (89), 1552 Lill avenue.
Tibbetts, Elizabeth* (70), 2763 North Paulina-st.
Van Horn, Mrs. A. G. Sinclair (70), 4510 Perry street.
Van Zandt, George* (70), Oak Park, Ill.
Walsh, John F.* (70), 2813 North Ashland-av.
Walshe, Mrs. Robert J. (70), 2339 Calumet-av.
Weihe, John C. (74), 3017 North Winchester-av.
1845—Bacon, Rebecca S. (72), 2243 Cleveland-av.
Barrett, John P. (78), 4400 Michigan avenue.
Best, Jacob (69), 1443 Berteau avenue.
Bradley, J. Harley (70), 607 Rush street.
Breese, A. K. (69), 9711 Parnell avenue.
Breese, Mrs. A. K. (69), 9711 Parnell avenue.
Breyer, Mrs. Sophia (74), 680 Fulton street.
Casey, Mrs. Helen M. (79), 161 S. Leavitt-st.
Catlin, Charles (70), 451 Belden avenue.
Catlin, George (71), 5111 Hibbard avenue.
Clancy, Sylvester T. (71), 4008 Dearborn street.
Clark, Mrs. David W.* (69), 3125 Warren-av.
Crowe, Mrs. Marie B.* (69), 433 Grand avenue.
Cushing, Edward T.* (69), 4820 Greenwood-av.
Dalton, Mrs. Mary A. B.* (69), 758 South Kedzie avenue.
Davis, Mrs. Kate E.* (69) 135 Wells street.
Feldman, Mary (76), 1440 Wrightwood avenue.
Ford, John W.* (69), 3950 Lexington avenue.
Gilmore, William (69), 217 Central Park avenue.
Hatch, J. M. (82), 128 South Waller avenue.
Heyder, Mrs. Mary (73), 1829 Fremont street.
Jackson, Oliver* (69), 4460 Oakenwald avenue.
Jerrain, Mrs. Julie Pelletier (96), 3222 Archer avenue.
Knickerbocker, A. V.* (69) 3341 Douglas Park boulevard.
Martin, Patrick (92), 4537 Wabash avenue.
O'Brien, Timothy M., 2234 Campbell park.
Robinson, William R.* (69), 75 West Adams-st.
Rutherford, T. A. (76), N. 68th and Grand-avs.
Satterlee, George A.* (69), 2704 Michigan-av.
Schimmels, Christian* (69), 1410 S. Halsted-st.
Semmler, Mrs. Catherine* (69), 10337 Throop-st.
Sickinger, John* (69), 2847 North Hermitage-av.
Trauscht, Anna M.* (69), 2481 Archer avenue.
1846—Berger, Louis A. (82), 231 Cuyler avenue.
Block, Mrs. Mary (70), 3037 Edgewood avenue.
Bournique, Mrs. A. E.* (68), 315 East 23d street.
Boyd, Mrs. Charles L.* (68), 5009 Wabash-av.
Brachtendorf, Anton (70), 348 Mohawk street.
Brinkman, Henry (73), 92d-st. and Vincennes-av.
Brinkworth, Mrs. Emma A.* (68), 884 Irving-pl.
Brown, Edward C. (69), 6056 Kenwood avenue.
Burkhart, Mrs. A. E. (82), Austin, Ill.
Clark, John M. (78), 2000 Prairie avenue.
Culver, John (63), 2146 Railroad-av., Evanston.
Dayton, Mrs. Martha S.* (68), 6950 Lowe-av.
Dunn, Mrs. Evaline (89), 4033 West Adams-st.
Fishback, Mrs. Mary (74), 6938 Wentworth-av.
Ganshow, Mrs. Anna M. (68), 617 S. Kedzie-av.
Gray, George L. (68), 2644 Indiana avenue.
Griffin, Mrs. F. A. (78), 907 West Monroe street.
Gross, George M. (68), 3826 Rhodes avenue.
Halifax, Mrs. Martha A. (70), 424 S. Oakley-bd.
Hayes, Michael (69), 4546 West Adams street.
Healy, James T. (68), 3220 Indiana avenue.
Hitz, Louis J. (80), 95th street and Western-av.
Hough, Albert J.* (68), 4828 Kenwood avenue.
Husted, Frank T. (68), 2331 South Morgan avenue, Morgan Park.
Jacobs, Mrs. Amelia (78), 88 Cleveland avenue.
Klassen, Jacob (79), 3123 South Park avenue.
Klossman, Charlotte (74), 695 N. Maplewood-av.
Knight, Jennie H.* (68), 3336 Rhodes avenue.
Lawrence, Theodore F.* (67), 1955 N. Halsted-st.
Lemmon, Vina (67), 1552 Lill avenue.
Mackway, Mrs. Marian (78), 16 Kendall street.
Mahler, J. Martin (77), 1530 Lill avenue.
McCarthy, John Thomas, 1329 Jackson boulevard.
McHenry, Abbie Colby* (68), 1815 Indiana-av.
Mendsen, J. F. (89), 251 Washington boulevard.
Monheimer, Conrad (81), 4033 Prairie avenue.
Monroe, Benjamin F. (74), 135 East 71st place.
Muenzenberg, Charles (83), 16 Orchard street.
Munch, Peter (78), 4850 Bishop street.
Nelson, Andrew G. (88), 4635 Langley avenue.
Niehoff, Katherine (74), 1108 Wellington street.
Norton, F. F., 1178 Fillmore street.
Polkey, Margaret* (68), 3564 Vernon avenue.
Rock, Daniel J. (79), 1141 Lill avenue.
Sears, Joseph (71), Kenilworth, Ill.
Sickinger, Jacob* (68), 902 Devon avenue.
Sinclair, Mrs. A. E. A. (78), 6542 Lafayette-av.
Smalley, Mrs. Angeline K.* (68), 2544 Kimball avenue.
Smele, Mrs. James (101), 7301 Langley avenue.
Smith, James H. (70), 418 Oak street.
Stratton, Helen A., 914 West Monroe street.
Tyler, Albert S.* (67), 5401 East End avenue.
Vernon, John M. (73), Wilmette.
Volmuth, Mrs. Maria (85), 139 East Division-st.
Weir, Robert (74), 6323 Yale avenue.
Yoe, Lucien G.* (68), Highland Park.
1847—Amberg, Mrs. William A.* (67), 1301 North State street.
Barrell, James (80), 4717 Kenwood avenue.
Barts, John (68), 5135 Dearborn street.
Bender, George A. (80), 3250 Humboldt avenue
Beers, Cyrenius (68), 3417 South Paulina street.
Beers, George T. (77), 3416 South Paulina street.
Berry, Mrs. John J.* (67), 258 Bissell street.
Bishop, Joseph H. (75), 600 York place.
Brethauer, Mrs. Fredericke (71), 1506 Oakdale avenue.
Brettmann, Mrs. Louisa (67), 2836 Armitage-av.
Brinkman, Mrs. Henry (74), 92d street and Vincennes road.
Chamberlain, Thomas S. (67), 1668 West Chicago avenue.
Charlette, Mrs. Mary L. S.* (67), 1463 Fulton-st.
Chatterton, Martha S.* (67), 2024 Washington boulevard.
Clausen, Mrs. Lizzie* (67), 389 East North-av.
Condon, Caroline (81), 321 West 63d street.
Cosgrove, Matthew J.* (67), 1582 Harvard-st.
Crosby, Benjamin F. (88), Oak Park.
Curtis, Charles C.* (67), 110 Astor street.
Dony, John F.* (67), 171 Hill street.
Haggard, John D.* (67), 154 North Pine avenue.
Hart, John E. (87), 32 Beethoven place.
Henderson, Robert* (67), 1463 West Polk street.
Hespen, John R. (83), 2244 Lumber street.
Higgins, Mrs. L. A. R. (67), 383 Orchard street.
Horn, Martin (79), 546 Wells street.
Hough, Charles H.* (67), 4828 Kenwood avenue.
Hoxie, Mary H.* (67), 4440 Michigan avenue.
Hunt, Mrs. Ellen L. (85), 3224 Forest avenue.
Klein, Catherine (70), Rogers Park.
Kosh, Magdalena (88), 363 Carroll avenue.
Lauer, Maria (84), 616 East Belmont avenue,

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LOUIS RIEMER, Treasurer.
C. J. WEBER, Secretary.

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Lunn, Harvey W.* (67), 2184 West 24th place.
Manierre, William R.* (67), 1507 N. Dearborn-st.
Markus, Fritz (75), 661 Milwaukee avenue.
Meech, George A. (89), Morgan Park, Ill.
Morgan, William R.* (67), 231 S. Central-av.
Morris, Timothy E. (70), 3151 Prairie avenue.
Murphy, James C.* (67), 2340 West Polk street.
McAuliffe, John (94), 648 South Racine avenue.
Noll, Mrs. Louisa (84), 4927 St. Lawrence-av.
Redden, John, 5 Edgemont avenue.
Savage, George S. F. (97), 1857 Washington-bd.
Schmidt, Mrs. Dorothea (75), 5335 Princeton-av.
Schubert, Mrs. Margaret (73), 5635 Princeton-av.
Sherman, Frederick J. (67), 3670 Milwaukee-av.
Simon, William (76), 3221 North Clark street.
Stumpf, Sierna (83), 872 Armitage avenue.
Taylor, Mrs. Agnes M.* (67), 32 Best avenue.
Thiele, Heinrich (85), 522 Cleveland avenue.
Thiele, Maria (86), 522 Cleveland avenue.
Thilo, Mrs. Elizabeth (79), 807 N. Halsted-st.
Turner, John W.* (67), 1854 Addison street.
Vernon, Sarah A., 432 Claremont avenue.
Wayman, James B.* (67), 4858 Kenmore avenue.
Webber, Mrs. Mary A.* (67), 431½ Belden-av.
Whitehead, Edward J. (75), 5465 Blackstone-av.
Williamson, Elizabeth V., 432 Claremont-av.
Winchell, Juliet A. (72), 2223 North Tripp-av.
Waltz, Fred (77), 1279 North Clark street.
1848—Apfel, Mrs. Anna (94), 76 Hammond street.
Batterman, John Otto (84), 1015 Ashland-bd.
Belden, William* (66), 71 South Colin avenue.
Bremner, David F. (75), 5009 Greenwood avenue.
Broderick, Michael (97), 1921 Belle Plaine-av.
Bryan, Frederick W.* (66), 1423 Kenilworth-av.
Caldwell, Peter (92), 4424 Wallace street.
Cleveland, Silas E. (76), 929 West Monroe-st.
Creet, Catherine (95), 30 Spruce street.
De Wolf, Edward P.* (66), Waukegan, Ill.
Dimond, Philippine S. (77), 45 Bryant avenue.
Docter, Margaretha* (66), 6333 South Racine-av.
Douaire, Sarah S. (74), 4022 Perry street.
Dougall, John T. (66), 1079 West Grace street.
Doyle, James M. (75), 719 S. Ashland boulevard.
Eberlen, George P.* (66), 647 Sheffield avenue.
Fenster, Maria (66), 1103 South Harlem avenue.
Frauenberger, Gustav* (66), 2620 Mildred-av.
Fredericks, Mrs. Anna (73), 2021 Michigan-av.
Gray, P. W. (66), 2563 North Winchester-av.
Greenebaum, Elias (92), 4510 Grand boulevard.
Grimme, Louis E. (87), 99 Diversey court.
Gunderson, Martin A. (79), 2531 North Francisco avenue.
Hector, Jacob S. (66), 3011 Archer avenue.
Henrotin, Charles (71), 745 Lincoln parkway.
Hoge, Holmes (72), Evanston, Ill.
Huchsold, Mrs. Annie (70), 49 Canalport-av.
Joyce, Thomas (80), 3440 Prairie avenue.
Joyce, Mrs. Thomas (76), 3440 Prairie avenue.
Kappelman, Fred P. (71), 2207 Colfax street, Evanston.
Kernan, George P.* (66), 1203 West Adams-st.
Kistner, Valentine (95), 10324 Prospect avenue.
Koehsel, John E.* (66), 935 Winona street.
Kramer, M. (79), 83 East 34th street.
Langguth, J. F. (72), 2706 Byron street.
Miller, Thomas E. (81), 1449 LaSalle avenue.
Monheimer, Leonard (81), 4419 Prairie avenue.
Murphy, Joseph (91), 5648 Michigan avenue.
McConnell, John* (66), 546 Hawthorne street.
Olson, Oliver (67), 610 West Melrose street.
Page, Charles L.* (65), 40 Scott street.
Parker, John D. (74), 31 Aldine square.
Pease, O. A. (79), 875 Austin avenue.
Peck, Ferdinand W.* (66), 1826 Michigan-av.
Price, Mrs. Laura J.* (66), 888 Warren avenue.
Pringle, Mrs. Isabelle M. (95), 5746 Jackson-av.
Pringle, Margaret* (66), 5446 Jackson avenue.
Pringle, Thomas A. (68), Brainard, Ill.
Randall, Mrs. T. D. (75), 2624 Calumet avenue.
Redell, Richard F. (71), 1215 Dearborn avenue.
Reid, William G.* (66), 5214 Cornell avenue.
Renich, Mrs. Helen (67), 432 School street.
Riley, John P. (69), 338 Hudson avenue.
Rofinot, Victor F. (66), 6354 Langley avenue.
Rogan, John J. (68), 4253 South State street.
Rudolph, Joseph (89), 527 Briar place.
Sampson, John C.* (66), 1243 East 44th place.
Schimmels, Capt. C., 1410 South Halsted street.
Schlecht, Mrs. Catherine (71), 5803 Ohio street.
Schlossman, Joseph B. (66), 5341 Calumet-av.
Schmidt, Mrs. Sophie (79), Oak Park, Ill.
Scouton, T. B.* (66), 4706 Magnolia avenue.
Scudder, Mrs. Mary A.* (66), 102 Bellevue place.
Seaton, Isabel D.* (66), 1016 West Monroe-st.
Sedgwick, Mrs. A. G. (77), 603 Park avenue.
Sheppard, Robert D.* (66), Evanston, Ill.
Sinclair, J. E. (77), Maywood, Ill.
Smyth, Thomas A.* (66), 2022 West Jackson-bd.
Spikings, William H.* (66), 5031 North Crawford avenue.
Starkweather, Charles H.* (66), 4901 Woodlawn avenue.
Stewart, Bridget (80), 646 West 12th street.
Varges, Edward E. (66), 712 Summerdale-av.
Vial, Jennie* (66), LaGrange, Ill.
Walsh, James J. (80), 4839 Washington-bd.
Walter, Lorns (90), 1717 Roscoe street.
Wemple, Leonard C. (78), 662 North Curtis-st.
Zimmerman, John S. (73), 1847 Park avenue.
Zimmerman, Mrs. Minna (71), 1279 Perry street.
1849—Balken, Peter M. (77), 71 Keystone avenue, River Forest.
Boyd, Charles L. (71), 5009 Wabash avenue.
Boyd, Mrs. Charles L.* (65), 5009 Wabash-av.
Boyd, Robert (73), Hinsdale, Ill.
Brennan, Matthew J. (79), 4018 Vincennes-av.
Buggie, James (66), 2701 W. Jackson boulevard.
Clingman, Mrs. W. (85), 5499 East End-av.
Clowry, James, 4200 Ellis avenue.
Clowry, John K., 437 Blue Island avenue.
Clowry, Thomas, 2859 North Robey street.
Clowry, Mrs. Bridget (82), 463 West 14th street.
Cobb, Weldon J.* (65), Wheaton, Ill.
Cullen, Mrs. M. (65), 604 East 46th street.
Culver, John (68), 2201 Dewey-av., Evanston.
Curtis, Rev. Edward H. (71), 6455 Kenwood-av.
Curtis, Henry M. (73), 4943 Blackstone avenue.
Donoghue, Daniel R.* (65), 6325 Kenwood-av.
Doty, Virginia E.* (65), 5547 Blackstone avenue.
Doyle, A. J.* (65), Orland, Ill.
Elsey, Mrs. Anna (73), 1532 West Adams street.
Erskine, Cecilia D. W.* (65), 50 E. Schiller-st.
Foley, Mrs. Ellen (78), 656 West 20th street.
Franzen, Alexander (85), 17 Artesian avenue.
Furst, Conrad (85), 1400 Astor street.
Glasebrook, George (89), 2230 Flournoy street.
Glasebrook, Mrs. Mary Ann (85), 2230 Flournoy street.
Goodwille, Mrs. Cecilia (85), 450 Roslyn place.
Goold, John E.* (65), 2216 Prairie avenue.
Grupe, Conrad (81), 1189 North Maplewood-av.
Guenther, Rebecca E. (73), 3020 Lake Park-av.
Hatch, William H. (65), 211 Park avenue, River Forest.
Jaeger, Julius F.* (65), 1126 George street.
Jaworski, Stephen D.* (65), 1337 W. Jackson-bd.
Joslyn, Walter S. (71), 1610 Garfield boulevard.
Kehoe, Miles, 639 South Ashland avenue.
Keller, George (96), 164 Newton street.
Kindberg, N. A. (74), 1496 West Foster avenue.
Kinzie, Mrs. Arthur E.* (65), Riverside, Ill.
Laiger, Fred G. (68), 1136 Orleans street.
Larson, Iver (84), 691 North Hoyne avenue.
Lay, A. Tracy (90), 321 Michigan avenue.
Leopold, Mrs. C.* (65), 1295 North Halsted-st.
Loughlin, William M. (90), 4650 North Robey-st
Mahler, H. F. (72), 14 DeKalb street.
Melvin, Thomas H.* (65), 2508 N. Artesian-av.
Miller, Brice A. (76), 46 Roslyn place.
Moore, William J. (69), 66 Osgood street.
Nelson, Sarah Earl* (65), 6204 Greenwood-av.
Norton, Mrs. Louise C.* (65), 150 Lincoln Park boulevard.
O'Byrne, Mrs. Elizabeth (70), 2545 Washington boulevard.
Olberts, Mrs. Catherina (65), 3302 Archer-av.
Oliver, Lucy Hicks (70), 1541 West Monroe-st.
Peckler, Katharine A. (66), 4038 Archer avenue.
Peeble, Cassius M. (70), 296 West Monroe-st.
Prindiville, William H.* (65), 1212 Fullerton-av.
Ritchie, Hugh (90), 28 West Chestnut street.
Rogers, Edward K.* (65), 159 East Ontario-st.
Rooks, Mrs. Mary S., 964 Jackson boulevard.
Rumsey, George D.* (65), 62 East Division-st.
Scott, George M. (72), Riverside, Ill.
Shepard, F. A.* (65), 2030 West Harrison street.
Smith, Frank Waldo* (65), 5539 Cornell avenue.
Sutter, John D. (68), 745 Evanston avenue.
Talbot, H. Plumer, 241 Michigan avenue.
Theis, Theodore (69), 2729 Pine Grove avenue.
Thomas, Mrs. John W.* (65), 515 Jackson-bd.
Ulrich, Mrs. Maria (78), 838 Lill avenue.

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Weber, Mrs. Barbara M. (79), 1738 Wilmot-av.
Weber, Mary (65), 1634 Barry avenue.
Wood, Seth* (65), 361 West Harrison street.
1850—Baumann, Frederick (88), 43 Pine Grove-av.
Becker, Fred (80), 331 North LaSalle street.
Boddeker, B. (76), 1541 West Chicago avenue.
Bomhake, William* (64), 5442 Leland avenue.
Brown, Canute (69), 1912 Winona street.
Butterfield, Caroline S. (64), 1322 N. LaSalle-st.
Carpenter, George B. (80), 107 Lincoln Park-bd.
Catlin, Mrs. Mary E.* (64), 451 Belden avenue.
Clingman, Charles W.* (64), 4748 Kenwood-av.
Coleman, Edward* (64), 2829 Archer avenue.
Conroyd, James, 26 South Curtis street.
Dennis, John (71), 34 St. John's court.
Dunne, Michael J. (74), 4901 Dorchester avenue.
Erickson, Mrs. Martha (92), 3424 South Park-av.
Finke, Mrs. Anna M. (85), 2098 Grenshaw-st.
Goodwillie, Robert* (64), 5038 Washington Park court.
Groble, Mrs. Mary* (64), 959 Sawyer avenue.
Haake, George* (64), 2508 Sheffield avenue.
Haines, Walter S.* (64), 1401 West Adams-st.
Hawes, Robert (79), 2935 Bonfield street.
Heald, James H.* (64), Oak Park, Ill.
Houlihan, Robert D.* (64), 865 Osgood street.
Howe, Miss Frances* (64), Porter, Ind.
Husted, Julia Hoyt* (64), 429 East 55th street.
Jiroch, Joseph (68), 1837 Mohawk street.
Johnson, Peter (72), 1506 North Robey street.
Kent, Mrs. L. B.* (64), 4024 Prairie avenue.
Koehler, B. (86), 1808 West Jackson boulevard.
Kotz, Charles E.* (64), 1543 Devon avenue.
Langheinrich, Edward* (64), 2029 Sheffield-av.
Lawson, Victor F.* (64), 1500 Lake Shore drive.
Loehr, Justus P. C. (73), 2824 Burling street.
Martin, Mrs. Mary (66), 6418 Langley avenue.
Miller, Ed M. (64), 664 South Halsted street.
Moore, John M. (93), 3907 Michigan avenue.
Moore, William J. (77), 1910 Fremont street.
Morris, William (71), 499 Woodlawn avenue.
Moser, George W.* (64), 400 Maple-av., Oak Pk.
Munson, John (75), West Foster and North Kilpatrick avenues.
Newton, Hanna Reimers, 1815 Melrose street.
Norton, Mrs. Lucy, 231 East 54th street.
Nurnberger, Mrs. Emile (76), 2968 S. State-st.
Ohlerking, John H. (72), 832 West Adams street.
Pfeifer, Charles* (64), Hinsdale, Ill.
Pinkerton, William A. (68), 217 S. Ashland-bd.
Pomy, Mrs. Anna (69), 431 Webster avenue.
Poole, Manning S. (82), 3834 Langley avenue.
Powell, John, 1852 West Congress street.
Redell, Mrs. J.* (64), 547 Berenice avenue.
Reinhart, John (66), 1033 Wellington street.
Retsin, John (97), 2325 North Rockwell street.
Sammons, E. Hudson* (68), 3149 Rhodes avenue.
Schaffer, Ferdinand (65), Blue Island, Ill.
Senf, Sophia (66), River Grove, Ill.
Seelye, Henry E. (87), 1134 Chicago avenue, Evanston.
Shackleford, Collins (72), 1622 Greenleaf avenue.
Smith, Mrs. Mary Ann* (64), 1242 West Madison street.
Spies, Mary (83), 1918 Montrose avenue.
Stender, C. F. G., 308 South Hamlin avenue.
Spry, Ellen (76), 481 West Monroe street.
Uchtmann, John D. (82), 824 South Halsted-st.
Weigselbaum, Joseph* (64), 1826 Spaulding-av.
Weihe, Mrs. Caroline (73), 919 Roscoe street.
Wells, Edwin S. (85), Lake Forest, Ill.
Werkmeister, John* (64), 3308 Calumet avenue.
White, John M. (87), 5211 Cornell avenue.
Winsauer, Mrs. Louise* (64), 120 E. Walton-pl.

DIED IN 1914.

Barnard, Frederick (78), Oak Park, Ill.; arrived 1847; died April 10.
Beaubien, Mrs. Susan M. (80), 26 North Long Island avenue; arrived 1839; died Jan. 5.
Beebe, Mrs. Frances (66), 811 University place, Evanston; born in Evanston, 1848; died Feb. 22.
Blake, Mrs. Adaline J. (77), 60 East Oak street; arrived 1841; died April 17.
Bowen, Mrs. Julia E. (83), Elgin, Ill.; arrived 1831; died May 28.
Brown, Mrs. Sophie (84), 3847 South Dearborn street; arrived 1849; died Oct. 28.
Burton, Le Grand S. (68), 1254 Lake Shore drive; born in Chicago, 1846; died in Berlin, Germany, June 7.
Campbell, Mrs. Emily E. (91), 4338 Michigan avenue; arrived 1833; died March 22.
Cleveland, Treuman D. (73), 428 South Campbell avenue; arrived 1848; died Feb. 19.
Cohen, Marcus (86), 4739 Calumet avenue; arrived 1848; died Sept. 2.
Corrigan, Mrs. Maria (75), 2918 Arch street; arrived 1849; died April 21.
Dale, John T. (73), 1305 Astor street; arrived 1849; died May 15.
Dodge, J. Seymour (92), Glen Ellyn; arrived in Du Page county 1835; died Jan. 20.
Dunne, Mrs. Mary (87), 3341 Douglas boulevard; arrived 1846; died Oct. 11.
Edwards, Mrs. Anne, 4337 Ellis avenue; arrived 1849; died July 21.
Flanders, John J. (68), Glencoe; born in Chicago 1848; died May 6.
Fox, James (92), 803 South Albany avenue, arrived 1842; died Jan. 7.
Gage, Mrs. Mary D. (76), Wilmette, Ill.; arrived in Chicago 1845; died April 12.
Gerts, George E. (87), 333 Lake street, Oak Park, Ill.; arrived 1850; died April 1.
Gloor, Frederick (85), 4148 North Tripp avenue; arrived 1845; died April 14.
Gordon, Mrs. Elizabeth C. (74), 500 South Kenilworth-av., Oak Park; arrived 1850; died Oct. 26.
Grannan, James (88), 3834 Flournoy street; arrived 1847; died Jan. 7.
Greenebaum, Henry (80), 4050 South Michigan avenue; arrived 1848; died Feb. 2.
Hatch, Mrs. Caroline C. (92), Oak Park, Ill.; arrived 1840; died Aug. 10.
Healy, Daniel E. (80), 2700 Lime street; arrived 1835; died May 11.
Hill, Mrs. Marguerite (84); arrived 1847; died March 6.
Horne, Mrs. Hannah B. R. (92), 4724 Vincennes avenue; arrived 1844; died April 16.
Hotchkiss, Charles T. (82), King Home for Aged; arrived 1847; died Aug. 28.
Jones, Mrs. Catherine, 1950 West Jackson boulevard; arrived 1849; died Nov. 6.
Keenan, John C. (89), 4949 Champlain avenue; arrived 1850; died May 12.
Knapp, Bernard (71), 2616 Mildred avenue; born in Chicago 1843; died June 3.
Knorst, Mathias (73), 1611 Vine street; arrived 1843; died Feb. 10.
Kosche, Mrs. Judith, 2529 Orchard street; arrived 1832; died May 2.
Larned, Walter C. (64), Winnetka, Ill.; born in Chicago 1850; died June 19.
Long, Mrs. Martha J., 4114 North Springfield avenue; arrived 1849; died Feb. 12.
Mahoney, William W. (72), 1119 North Shore avenue; arrived 1849; died Feb. 27.
Marx, Mrs. Fanny (88), 3333 Calumet avenue; arrived 1849; died June 30.
McDermott, Michael (68), 4841 Vincennes avenue; arrived 1850; died April 6.
McGovern, James J. (74), Lockport, Ill.; born in Chicago 1840; died March 31.
O'Connor, Mrs. Sarah W., 448 Bowen avenue; arrived 1850; died March 31.
Baffington, Mrs. Jemima M., 1408 Dempster street, Evanston, Ill.; arrived 1844; died May 7.
Ratty, Mrs. Mary (88), 11 East Superior street; arrived 1846; died April 10.
Satterlee, Mrs. Emily T. (94), 2704 Michigan avenue; arrived 1837; died Sept. 15.
Schade, Henry (75), 6332 Newark avenue; arrived 1846; died Nov. 12.
Schreiber, Theodore J. H. (82), 1256 Carmen avenue; arrived 1845; died May 26.
Seyferlich, Charles F. (64), 439 Wrightwood avenue; born in Chicago 1850; died April 8.
Smith, Eleanore M. (91), 4334 West Monroe street; arrived 1848; died Sept. 9.
Smith, Graeme L. (73), 4445 Racine avenue; born in Chicago 1841; died Aug. 27.
Pully, John D. (69), 3303 South Ashland avenue; born in Chicago 1845; died March 24.
Vreeland, Walter F., Topeka, Kas.; arrived in Chicago 1848; died Jan. 6.
Sommers, George (89), 1647 Carmen avenue; arrived 1848; died March 1.
Windheim, John O. (78), 6333 Laflin street; arrived 1845; died May 23.
Wunder, Henry (84), 1312 North LaSalle street; arrived 1847; died Dec. 22, 1913.

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CIRCULATION OF THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS FOR 1914.

DATE.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	Holid'y	Sunday	Sunday	378,685	389,650	379,976	369,757	359,639	414,390	410,94[illegible]	Sunday	419,471
2.....	357,373	374,738	382,246	379,105	355,141	377,382	368,008	Sunday	413,268	411,97[illegible]	420,557	416,823
3.....	339,894	374,984	381,333	377,836	Sunday	374,089	365,165	444,040	410,854	373,96[illegible]	461,110	413,324
4.....	Sunday	370,823	381,347	350,803	393,331	372,431	Holid'y	428,031	410,393	Sunday	431,339	411,815
5.....	369,494	367,345	392,089	Sunday	390,135	371,869	Sunday	427,212	374,524	415,097	416,876	382,688
6.....	367,687	379,040	374,000	382,159	388,015	338,741	370,431	424,608	Sunday	411,815	412,813	Sunday
7.....	367,463	342,819	350,150	426,192	379,361	Sunday	380,581	424,088	375,685	417,244	379,851	414,742
8.....	366,257	Sunday	Sunday	382,406	384,689	377,668	366,905	367,250	418,242	411,849	Sunday	414,984
9.....	364,494	374,763	384,753	377,317	352,346	368,365	370,227	Sunday	455,579	411,535	418,376	411,754
10.....	339,656	362,205	380,666	375,555	Sunday	368,150	369,404	417,927	418,573	375,779	417,237	409,641
11.....	Sunday	367,536	380,210	348,040	388,895	365,694	326,193	425,096	416,985	Sunday	415,857	417,362
12.....	366,780	367,250	378,552	Sunday	384,710	378,784	Sunday	415,513	377,034	421,159	413,206	381,289
13.....	367,909	366,245	379,630	387,820	388,466	336,356	368,880	407,372	Sunday	421,483	411,183	Sunday
14.....	367,790	344,467	353,675	387,093	385,834	Sunday	368,311	407,688	419,640	412,920	383,616	406,614
15.....	367,448	Sunday	Sunday	388,052	383,896	374,940	366,502	361,385	416,402	413,436	Sunday	405,117
16.....	365,821	372,409	382,714	386,305	349,721	375,144	370,012	Sunday	411,907	410,845	419,046	409,685
17.....	340,649	374,437	377,661	384,443	Sunday	372,550	362,300	410,727	409,130	378,929	411,645	404,902
18.....	Sunday	374,670	379,904	348,718	390,673	369,804	326,505	403,884	407,591	Sunday	411,860	407,874
19.....	373,519	373,874	377,550	Sunday	383,484	368,751	Sunday	400,063	373,722	416,130	406,829	379,965
20.....	371,829	372,744	376,188	421,567	379,481	334,070	369,193	398,518	Sunday	413,098	405,963	Sunday
21.....	369,838	347,690	353,304	431,764	376,883	Sunday	364,646	398,228	403,533	413,482	380,262	406,903
22.....	367,455	Sunday	Sunday	434,732	381,747	372,036	361,750	356,792	408,236	409,649	Sunday	402,968
23.....	365,699	359,940	382,509	428,830	343,930	368,281	358,355	Sunday	412,533	411,168	415,238	399,032
24.....	342,232	399,990	381,237	418,210	Sunday	365,023	360,163	408,351	411,539	377,950	417,336	377,454
25.....	Sunday	377,782	378,976	383,419	378,925	367,917	324,897	407,855	408,384	Sunday	413,820	Holiday
26.....	374,680	377,180	377,435	Sunday	374,601	368,313	Sunday	408,472	371,601	411,558	Holiday	342,150
27.....	372,887	376,311	373,002	410,179	373,694	353,686	373,712	406,733	Sunday	410,220	413,284	Sunday
28.....	373,574	349,467	349,702	400,051	372,048	Sunday	333,409	393,214	414,404	410,031	384,197	407,878
29.....	369,773	.....	Sunday	397,210	383,522	376,293	334,236	364,478	409,180	408,419	Sunday	401,293
30.....	368,626	.....	382,156	390,346	362,970	371,175	387,157	Sunday	405,570	410,229	421,324	403,907
31.....	342,517	.....	333,467	.....	Sunday	.....	401,940	415,218	.....	379,098	.....	391,717
Total...	9,437,277	8,843,926	9,770,033	10,165,335	9,710,612	9,542,999	9,509,603	10,479,860	10,493,418	10,964,439	9,877,481	10,434,905
Av'rage	362,972	368,496	375,770	390,974	373,485	367,038	365,753	403,071	403,593	406,090	411,561	401,342

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YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av'ge
1877...	11,429	14,841	16,414	18,408	20,715	22,769	35,320	25,366	25,204	23,312	24,439	26,715	22,037
1878...	28,406	37,019	37,736	37,867	38,348	43,743	49,844	40,911	39,371	38,777	39,380	36,817	38,314
1879...	38,667	41,346	46,299	46,608	47,105	49,428	47,560	46,500	44,571	44,310	44,992	44,760	45,194
1880...	48,891	49,425	49,874	49,445	53,834	58,776	56,049	60,623	57,958	58,566	59,672	54,473	54,801
1881...	57,795	62,965	67,959	69,305	65,067	63,852	71,209	70,397	68,551	62,097	58,100	60,395	64,870
1882...	61,679	66,941	69,068	65,208	65,193	70,408	73,078	70,456	67,808	63,907	64,819	64,599	66,880
1883...	67,278	71,379	77,153	76,994	77,462	78,603	78,177	79,423	73,185	71,863	74,527	74,919	75,115
1884...	76,877	82,538	86,828	87,852	88,645	93,292	91,231	88,495	86,221	89,196	107,429	82,465	88,306
1885...	84,119	89,959	98,029	104,513	100,802	100,238	108,823	101,329	97,900	96,817	102,705	102,497	99,005
1886...	104,197	110,325	116,024	117,869	125,294	113,471	112,438	117,477	109,728	110,460	115,103	110,148	113,615
1887...	114,022	119,148	123,040	124,912	118,743	122,714	126,925	132,178	121,938	122,659	154,096	122,419	125,225
1888...	120,657	126,891	137,123	136,490	135,921	140,525	128,897	123,852	113,894	127,724	131,777	159,098	128,676
1889...	120,947	126,446	130,828	132,348	131,378	148,576	142,653	134,238	130,016	128,670	135,527	147,786	134,059
1890...	136,365	141,885	142,635	143,633	136,923	130,414	125,136	125,190	124,497	120,304	139,020	130,850	132,957
1891...	136,926	139,769	144,467	156,196	141,953	141,733	141,858	139,707	138,025	137,294	140,524	145,707	142,022
1892...	148,232	155,402	159,849	162,563	161,804	169,096	170,430	166,259	171,053	163,626	173,070	168,430	164,175
1893...	171,818	180,019	188,567	191,933	196,218	202,267	201,591	203,216	190,481	188,966	192,575	200,589	192,495
1894...	206,388	204,471	207,300	206,285	198,495	195,865	232,022	194,071	185,595	186,070	198,017	197,256	200,881
1895...	198,947	207,246	211,378	212,992	205,732	202,605	201,378	195,907	193,311	195,562	202,553	202,762	202,496
1896...	208,781	213,032	216,542	212,104	209,945	210,265	206,272	193,853	189,166	190,700	206,609	200,479	204,724
1897...	201,340	206,779	226,392	231,396	222,560	217,707	212,111	219,557	229,763	238,603	228,113	232,997	222,595
1898...	239,065	249,951	260,222	295,313	338,695	310,820	298,526	279,243	262,061	257,339	259,085	254,947	275,514
1899...	260,935	266,761	267,597	266,677	253,148	252,405	249,243	250,598	250,564	256,681	271,733	269,975	259,562
1900...	279,219	287,116	288,389	286,657	275,427	272,598	262,081	261,109	268,278	276,960	280,789	271,384	275,788
1901...	289,609	287,113	292,285	295,874	283,297	281,698	275,910	271,783	304,780	292,918	295,635	296,526	288,150
1902...	304,465	309,198	310,395	305,825	300,007	307,406	301,915	305,133	299,607	302,895	303,883	300,589	304,218
1903...	304,870	310,033	311,771	311,374	302,644	306,305	297,500	294,147	295,351	301,732	312,165	319,518	305,534
1904...	321,898	338,458	338,784	333,324	320,867	319,064	310,249	310,677	309,451	309,212	314,616	307,765	319,539
1905...	315,800	317,994	325,024	322,607	325,373	318,204	306,335	302,624	301,714	301,560	305,211	308,865	312,637
1906...	318,373	325,877	328,589	336,797	320,412	316,595	313,428	311,351	309,372	311,133	313,521	313,344	318,185
1907...	322,586	336,876	337,125	336,366	324,524	320,681	312,069	308,511	310,822	320,196	323,614	324,845	323,079
1908...	334,006	338,955	343,811	337,455	324,474	324,372	314,569	311,147	313,850	318,928	326,050	322,278	325,674
1909...	328,925	334,396	337,599	334,429	325,881	325,791	315,633	311,885	318,444	321,928	329,251	324,682	325,698
1910...	332,374	336,242	338,493	332,346	331,200	328,157	316,951	316,558	316,844	321,346	315,328	314,309	325,028
1911...	317,628	321,475	321,645	331,087	322,159	320,932	312,499	318,408	321,302	329,002	328,226	330,007	322,835
1912*.	334,364	343,173	348,445	350,338	*127,208	*185,945	*187,218	*203,950	*229,159	*276,338	*323,851	347,536	*271,314
1913...	359,831	366,575	373,267	384,840	346,744	342,786	332,706	334,317	340,614	354,044	356,088	358,090	352,395
1914...	362,972	368,496	375,770	390,974	373,485	367,038	365,753	403,071	403,593	406,090	411,561	401,342	385,857

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